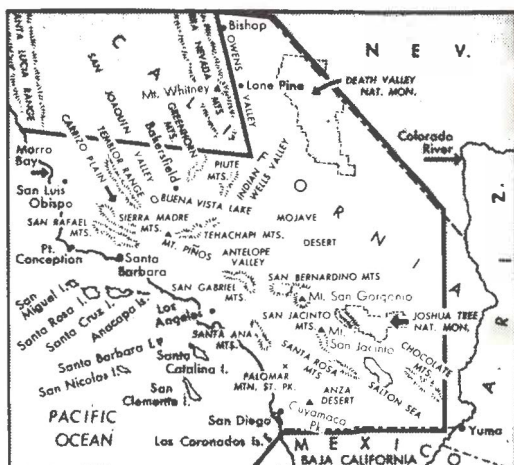


Mono Co., Dec. 7 (DAG). Two interesting Green-tailed Towhee records were submitted; one 5 mi. n. of Knight's Landing, Yolo Co., Jan. 16 appears to be the first winter record for the Sacramento Valley (G. Howe*), and another at June L., Mono Co., Dec. 8 was the first winter record from the Great Basin (DAG). A Sharp-tailed Sparrow was seen, subsequently banded and photographed at Bolinas Lagoon Feb. 4-6 (JE. BSo*).

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COAST REGION

/Guy McCaskie

This winter was exceptionally mild and dry with prolonged periods of clear, sunny weather, but we did not experience the extreme drought conditions prevalent in Northern California. This mild weather could have made it possible for many species, normally found only as summer visitors, to have wintered. However, this did not appear to be the case, and we had only an average number of wintering flycatchers, vireos, warblers, orioles and tanagers in the region. The presence of nighthawks and calling Poor-wills may be attributed directly to the weather.



Mountain species such as chickadees, nuthatches, finches and siskins were quite scarce in the lowlands, although small numbers were to be found in coastal Santa Barbara County. This could be attributed to the fact that virtually no snow fell in the local mountains, thus making conditions there less harsh than usual. However, more than the normal number of Brown Creepers was reported from lowland localities, and numbers of Golden-crowned Kinglets remained much higher than usual after last fall's influx.

American Robins and Cedar Waxwings were more scarce than noted in any winter during the past twenty years even though there appeared to be plenty of berries to hold them had they ever arrived. Possibly the mild conditions to the north permitted both species to winter farther north than usual.

A few rarities were found, including California's first documented Anhinga, a Broad-billed Hummingbird, a Common Grackle and a wintering Ovenbird and Dickcissel.

LOONS, GREBES—A Red-throated Loon in El Monte, Los Angeles Co., Jan. 20 (GSS) was unusual, but there are now a number of records from lakes in the coastal lowlands though the species remains an accidental straggler e. of the mountains. A Red-necked Grebe was at Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., Mar. 14 (FS), and appears to be only the second acceptable record from this far s. on the Pacific Coast. Horned Grebes continue to use some of the larger inland lakes for wintering with up to 40 found on L. Cachuma, Santa Barbara Co., throughout the period (PL), four on Legg L., in El Monte Jan. 20 (GSS), one on L. Perris, Riverside Co., Jan 15 (EAC, SC) and one on L. Matthews, Riverside Co., Feb. 27 (EAC, SC); this species was formerly considered accidental inland. A count of 205,000 Eared Grebes on the Salton Sea during an aerial census in late February (DVT) indicates the importance of this area as a wintering locality

for the species. Western Grebes were found to be in virtually all stages of breeding activity on Sweetwater Res., in San Diego, when the area was visited Feb. 5 (GMcC); some were in full nuptial display, some were sitting on nests, some were attending newly hatched young, while others were accompanying fully grown young.

FULMARS, SHEARWATERS—Northern Fulmars were rare in S. California waters this winter with one seen from Goleta Pt., near Santa Barbara Jan. 6 (PL) being the only one reported. Pink-footed Shearwaters are normally rare in this region at this time of the year so one seen from Goleta Pt., Mar. 1 (PL) was unexpected. Sooty Shearwaters appeared to be more scarce than normal with very few reported. Many Shearwaters were relatively common along the coast throughout the period with the greatest numbers off San Diego County.

ANHINGAS, FRIGATEBIRDS—A ♀ *Anhinga* discovered on Sweetwater Res., Feb. 4 (WTE) was still present at the end of the period; the bird was photographed (p. S.D.N.H.M.) and constitutes the first documented record for California, though one was seen near Imperial Dam on the Colorado R. by Allan Brooks Feb. 9, 1913 (*Condor* 15:182, 1913). An imm. Magnificent Frigatebird near Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo Co., Feb. 16 (M. Hansen, B. Jones, *vide* AS) was most unusual since there are virtually no winter records of this species in California.

HERONS, IBISES—A few Cattle Egrets were found along the coast as is now expected, but two near the Edmonston Pump Station, Kern Co., Dec. 22 (SS) and two near Bishop, Inyo Co., Nov. 14 (DGA) were more noteworthy. Two Louisiana Herons at Imperial Beach all winter (PU, WTE) were apparently the only birds of this species present this year. Over 100 White-faced Ibises were at the s. end of the Salton Sea (hereafter, S.E.S.S.), Jan. 8 (DVT), and a flock of about 35 spent the winter around Oceanside, San Diego Co. (GMcC, GSS); this species has been declining in numbers in recent years.

SWANS, GEESE, DUCKS—Up to 36 Whistling Swans present on Tinnemaha Res. in the Owens Valley all winter (TH), and up to four in San Luis Obispo Dec. 1–Feb. 15 (FRT), were all in areas of normal occurrence; however, one at S.E.S.S., Dec. 3 (DVT) was quite far south. A Ross' Goose in Goleta, Santa Barbara Co., Feb. 6–16 (PL, BS), and another found on L. Miramar near San Diego Feb. 26, and still present Mar. 16 (CGE, JD), had probably both wintered locally; this species is a rare wanderer to the coast of S. California despite the fact that fair numbers winter at S.E.S.S. Two Fulvous Whistling Ducks at S.E.S.S., Dec. 29 (DVT), and four more at nearby Finney-Ramer L., Dec. 30 (DVT) were unexpected since the species is exceedingly rare in winter. A ♂ Eurasian Green-winged Teal was photographed at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara Co., Feb. 25–26 (WBD, GH) and another was on Legg L., in El Monte Jan. 22–Feb. 15 (J&DM); this race is a casual wanderer to S. California. Three Eur. Wigeons were found, with one on Newport Bay, Orange Co., all winter (LS, R&MW), another near Oceanside, San Diego Co., all winter (GMcC) and the third at S.E.S.S., during December and January (DVT). A few Wood Ducks were present throughout most of the region with a flock of 21 on L. Sherwood, Ventura Co., Dec. 24 (SS) being the largest group.

The ♂ Tufted Duck remained on L. Sherwood to the end of January (LB, GSS). Canvasbacks appeared more numerous than usual with up to 800 present on Big Bear L. in the San Bernardino Mts., during December (JRG) and 2500 at S.E.S.S., Feb. 10 (DVT). A ♂ Harlequin Duck was present near Cambria, San Luis Obispo Co., throughout the period (FRT, LB); this is within the species' normal winter range.

An Oldsquaw spent the winter at Bolsa Chica, Orange Co. (JA, LJ), one was at Pt. Mugu, Ventura Co., Jan. 19 (JD), and another was on San Diego Bay Mar. 8–14 (R&EC); this species is always scarce in S. California. Over 80 White-winged Scoters were counted around San Miguel, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Is., Jan. 19 (LJ) but were virtually nonexistent elsewhere along the coast. Two Black Scoters, a species that has become decidedly rare along the S. California coast in recent years, were off Goleta Mar. 2 (PL), one was at Marina del Rey Dec. 12 (BB), and another was on San Diego Bay Mar. 8–21 (R&EC). Much more unusual was an imm. ♂ Black Scoter at S.E.S.S., Jan. 29–Feb. 11 accompanied by an ad. male, Feb. 9–27 (DVT, EAC, R&EC); there is but one verified record for inland California. A few Hooded Mergansers were present along the coast as usual with up to three at Santee near San Diego most of the winter (WTE, PU) being the farthest south. Common Mergansers may be on the increase as a wintering bird of the larger inland freshwater lakes, for some sizeable groups were reported including 300 on Big Bear L. in January and February (JRG), and 200 on Los Serranos L., near Pomona most of the winter (GSS).

KITES, HAWKS, FALCONS—Two White-tailed Kites near Mecca, Riverside Co., Dec. 28 (HLC) were somewhat outside their normal range as was an ad. Red-shouldered Hawk near Big Pine in the Owens Valley Jan. 20 (TH). An imm. Broad-winged Hawk in San Diego Dec. 14 (JD) was the only one found this winter. The only Rough-legged Hawks reported were two at the Edmonston Pump Station at the extreme s. end of the San Joaquin Valley Jan. 1 (SS), one near Lakeview, Riverside Co., all winter (EAC, SC), one around L. Henshaw, San Diego Co., Jan. 22–Mar. 20 (WTE, R&EC), one at L. Cuyamaca Mar. 3 (WTE, R&EC), and two around S.E.S.S. most of the winter (DVT). Ferruginous Hawks were reported throughout the region, but 15 around L. Henshaw during January was an unusual concentration. Bald Eagles may have been more numerous than usual with concentrations of up to 17 on Big Bear L., and up to 20 on L. Matthews being the largest groups, but smaller flocks and scattered individuals were found at other localities including one or two on Santa Rosa I. in January (LJ, GH), five on L. Henshaw Jan. 22 (WTE) and three at S.E.S.S., Jan. 5 (DVT). At least ten Peregrine Falcons were reported, indicating that a few still winter in the region. Only six Merlins were reported; this species is much more scarce today than a decade ago.

CRANES, RAILS—The only Sandhill Cranes in the region were up to 3000 on the Carrizo Plain and another 100 near Brawley throughout the winter. A Black Rail was well seen on Newport Bay Dec. 18 (R&MW); this species is now very rare in the coastal marshes of S. California.

OYSTERCATCHERS, PLOVERS, SANDPIPERS—The Anacapa I., Am. Oystercatcher was still present Mar. 6 (R&EC). A flock of 14 Am. Golden Plover on San Clemente I., Dec. 8–9 (LJ) was unexpected since one in Goleta, Santa Barbara Co., all winter (PL), two or three around Marina del Rey, Los Angeles Co., in December and January (BB, J&DM) and one in Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., Dec. 18–19 were the only others reported; only the Marina del Rey birds were identified as *fulva*. The only Stilt Sandpipers found this winter were one near Brawley, Imperial Co., Jan. 23 (R&EC) and three there Feb. 13 (WTE). Two Dunlin at Owens L., Inyo Co., Dec. 12 (TH) were at an unusual locality for that time of the year. Red Phalaropes remained along the coast in decreasing numbers through December after the November influx, with one near Imperial Beach Jan. 2 (WTE) and another in Goleta Jan. 7 (PL) being the last reported. As usual a flock of about 60 N. Phalaropes spent

the winter on the saltworks evaporation ponds at the s. end of San Diego Bay (GMcC); this appears to be the only locality in North America where the species regularly winters. Unusual were six Wilson's Phalaropes at the s. end of San Diego Bay all winter (GMcC); this species is casual in California during the winter.

JAEGERS, GULLS, TERNS, SKIMMERS—Only five Pomarine Jaegers were reported, indicating fewer than normal were off the coast this winter. Single Parasitic Jaegers were seen from Goleta Jan. 6 and Feb. 4 (PL), and three were at the mouth of Mission Bay in San Diego Feb. 24 (R&EC) indicating that a few were present along the coast during the period. The only Glaucous Gulls, rare but regular winter visitors to the coast of S. California, were one in Goleta Jan. 7 (JD, PL) and another at McGrath S.P., Ventura Co., Jan. 27–Feb. 22 (LB). A yellow-legged W. Gull (*L. livens*) was at S.E.S.S., Feb. 18 (CGE); this form is very rare on the Salton Sea outside the period from late June to early September. A Thayer's Gull, scarce inland, was at the n. end of the Salton Sea (hereafter, N.E.S.S.) Feb. 27 (LJ). A Mew Gull, also scarce inland, was in Riverside Dec. 22 (EAC, SC) and another was at N.E.S.S., Jan. 15 (KG). An ad. Laughing Gull, a casual straggler to the coast at any time of the year, was near Imperial Beach Dec. 28 (DP). An imm. Franklin's Gull spent the entire period at Malibu, Los Angeles Co., (GSS, JD); this species is very rare in California during the winter. A flock of up to 30 Bonaparte's Gulls at S.E.S.S. throughout the period was unexpected since the species is normally very rare away from the coast in winter. Four Caspian Terns remaining around the Santa Barbara / Goleta area through late January (PL) were quite far n. for mid-winter. What was probably the same Black Tern was seen at two different localities along the San Diego shoreline Dec. 31 (RLP) and Jan. 3 (WTE); this species is most unusual at this time of the year in California. Black Skimmers remained around S.E.S.S. into December with two still present Dec. 20 (DVT), and seven or eight remained at the s. end of San Diego Bay throughout the period.

ALCIDS—Common Murres were fairly numerous offshore with counts of 150 off Oxnard Mar. 7 (GMcC), and 60 from shore in Goleta Mar. 2 (PL) being reported. An Ancient Murrelet, scarce in S. California waters, was seen from Goleta Dec. 13 (PL), two were seen from Pt. Dume, Los Angeles Co., Mar. 2 (JD) and another was in King Harbor, Los Angeles Co., Jan. 1 (TH).

PIGEONS THROUGH HUMMINGBIRDS—One or two White-winged Doves were present at Agua Caliente in the desert portion of e. San Diego County throughout the period; this species is now found wintering regularly in very small numbers every year in this area. Unexplainable was a White-winged Dove seen flying in from the ocean off Goleta Mar. 2 (PL). A wintering roost of Long-eared Owls was found on the Anza-Borrego Desert of e. San Diego Co., in January (CGE) and one was seen on Santa Barbara I., Jan. 20 (LJ). The resident Saw-whet Owls on Santa Cruz I., were actively calling by Mar. 4 (JA). Poor-wills were heard calling throughout the winter around San Luis Obispo (FRT), one was heard near Redlands Dec. 27 & Jan. 1 (MP), and a few were audible around Del Mar just n. of San Diego during February and March (JB); this winter activity was probably brought about by the exceptionally mild conditions. Three Lesser Night-hawks were seen in Blythe along the Colorado R., Jan. 31 and one was there Feb. 1 (KR); winter sightings are few indeed. The presence of 25–30 Vaux's Swifts near Oceanside, San Diego Co., Jan. 7 (BED) and Mar. 15 (JD) indicates that a small flock wintered locally. A ♂ Allen's Hummingbird in Goleta during December and January (PL) and another male in San Diego Dec. 14–18 (JD) were probably both of the race *sedentarius*. A ♂ Broad-billed Hummingbird at Agua Caliente

in e. San Diego Co., Jan. 16–Feb. 10 (JB, JD) was only the seventh to be found in California.

WOODPECKERS—Only three "Yellow-shafted" Flickers were reported with one on Santa Cruz I., Feb. 11–Mar. 4 (JA), one at L. Sherwood Jan. 9 (LB), and the other near Brawley Feb. 27 (GMcC); it is amazing how interest in a "species" wanes once it is lumped. An Acorn Woodpecker at the Mt. Whitney Fish Hatchery near Lone Pine Dec. 12 to the end of the period (TH) was well outside its normal range. Lewis' Woodpeckers were again scarce in the region, but single birds did find their way s. to Mesa Grande and Santa Ysabel in the mountains of San Diego Co., in January (WTE). A ♀ Williamson's Sapsucker on Figueroa Mt., Santa Barbara Co., Dec. 5 (BS) appeared to be somewhat w. of its normal range; two on Mt. Palomar Mar. 20 (R&EC) and another in the Cuyamaca Mts. of San Diego Co., Mar. 3 (R&EC) were at the s. extreme of their range. One or two Downy Woodpeckers were near Oceanside, San Diego Co., all winter (JB, JD); this is the southernmost locality of normal occurrence in California.

FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS—Three Tropical Kingbirds were in Goleta Dec. 23–Jan. 10 (PL, GH) and a fourth was present there Feb. 7–Mar. 8 (PL, BS); although this species is a regular visitor to the Coast during October and November it still remains very rare in winter. Rather startling was the presence of three Ash-throated Flycatchers with one in Santa Barbara Jan. 2–5 (PL, GH), another in Gardena Jan. 12–28 (JA) and the third near San Diego Feb. 6 (WTE); there are very few documented winter coastal records. An E. Phoebe was seen off and on at San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego Co., Dec. 5–Feb. 6 (JB) and another was at Santee, San Diego Co., Jan. 12–Mar. 9 (WTE); one or two of these birds are found in California every winter. A Hammond's Dusky Flycatcher was seen at Morongo Valley Jan. 15 (EAC, SC) and another was in Riverside throughout February (EAC, SC); either species is very rare in California in winter and much carefully documented work must be done to determine just which of these two is the more likely. Only six Vermilion Flycatchers were reported from along the coast, but one of these was a male, in Goleta Feb. 7 (PL) at the extreme n. limit of its recorded range in California.

Two Violet-green Swallows near San Diego Feb. 5 (JD) appeared to be the first noted this spring. Two Bank Swallows at S.E.S.S., Dec. 23 (GSS) were unexpected since the species is rarely noted in winter. Small numbers of Rough-winged Swallows wintered in the s.e. portion of the region as appears to be normal; one at Malibu Dec. 19 (LJ) is best treated as a wintering bird, whereas another in Oceanside Feb. 6 (GMcC) was probably a new spring arrival. A Barn Swallow, quite rare in winter, was near Port Hueneme, Ventura Co., Jan. 27 (LB).

CREEPERS THROUGH SHRIKES—Some Brown Creepers evidently moved into the lowlands, as indicated by a few around Santa Barbara all winter (PL), one on Santa Cruz I., Mar. 5–6 (JA), one near Malibu Jan. 27 (GSS) and two at N.E.S.S., Jan. 29 (GSS). Winter Wrens pushed a little farther s. than normal with one near Julian in the mountains of San Diego Co., Jan. 18 (CGE) and two at S.E.S.S., Dec. 20 (KG). A Sage Thrasher in Colton Dec. 30 (MP) was at an unusual locality for that time of the year. The only Varied Thrushes reported were four in the hills above Santa Barbara all winter (PL, BS) and one on Mt. Palomar, San Diego Co., Mar. 11 (FS). A Townsend's Solitaire on Pt. Loma in San Diego Dec. 9 (WTE) was most probably a late fall migrant. Golden-crowned Kinglets declined in numbers during December, but were present throughout much of the region all winter; some of the more significant sightings included six still on Mt. Palomar Mar. 20 (R&EC) and one at Finney L.,

Imperial Co., Jan. 30 (EAC, SC). A flock of about 120 Bohemian Waxwings near Valyermo, on the n. side of the San Gabriel Mts., Feb. 6 (KG) came as a real surprise since Cedar Waxwings were virtually nonexistent in the region this winter; these birds remained in the area feeding on mistletoe well into March. An imm. N. Shrike at Tinnemaha Res., in the Owens Valley Jan. 23 (TH) was the only one reported.

VIREOS. WARBLERS—A Solitary Vireo was present in Riverside all winter (EAC, SC) and another was at Agua Caliente in e. San Diego Co., Jan. 22–Feb. 10 (JD); one or two of these birds are found in California every winter. A Warbling Vireo, decidedly rare in California during winter, was in Pasadena throughout January and February (GSS), and another was found in Riverside Feb. 24 (DMM); one in San Diego Dec. 14–18 (JD) is best treated as a late fall migrant.

A Black-and-white Warbler, always rare in winter, was near Morro Bay Jan. 15 (D&CA). A Nashville Warbler was present in Pasadena all winter (GSS) and another was near Pt. Mugu Jan. 22 (KG); a few are found in s. California every winter. A Virginia's Warbler in Goleta Dec. 7 (PL) was undoubtedly a late fall migrant. A Yellow Warbler in Goleta all winter (PL) and another at McGrath S.P., Jan. 19 (JD) were of special interest since the species is decidedly rare along the coast at this season; two or three at S.E.S.S. during January (KG, GMcC) were in an area where small numbers regularly winter. A Black-throated Gray Warbler in Goleta and two more in Riverside all winter (PL, MP, EAC) were the only ones reported. A rather late Black-throated Green Warbler was in Goleta Dec. 6 (BS) and an even later individual was at N.E.S.S., Dec. 23 (JA); both were fall migrants. The only wintering Hermit Warblers were two in Santa Barbara Dec. 27–Jan. 13 (PL) and another in Goleta Dec. 14–Jan. 14 (PL). A Palm Warbler spent the entire winter in Goleta (PL, BS) but two more there on Dec. 7 (PL, BS) and another on Santa Cruz I., Dec. 21 (LJ) were all fall migrants. An **Ovenbird** in Riverside Feb. 12–Mar. 14 (DGr, SC) was only the second ever known to winter in California. A N. Waterthrush was near Malibu all winter (GSS) and another near Imperial Beach Dec. 5–18 (GMcC) probably wintered locally; one or two are now being found each winter in S. California. As usual a few Wilson's Warblers spent the winter in the region with six individuals being reported. One or two Am. Redstarts were seen around S.E.S.S., throughout the period; small numbers are known to winter regularly in this area. The Painted Redstart found in Coronado, San Diego Co., Nov. 21 was still present Dec. 25 (R&EC) but not seen thereafter.

ORIOLES. BLACKBIRDS. TANAGERS—Reports of Hooded Orioles included three or four in Santa Barbara during January and February (GH), a male in Encino, Los Angeles Co., all winter (GSS), and another in Laguna Beach, Orange Co., Jan. 7 (JAJ); this appears to be an average number for the winter period. A ♂ Scott's Oriole was seen in Morongo Valley Feb. 24 (EAC, SC); this species is decidedly rare in California during the winter. The only "Baltimore" Orioles reported were a male in Goleta Feb. 7 (PL) and a female in San Diego Dec. 14–18 (JD). About 15 "Bullock's" Orioles were found along the coast; small numbers regularly winter around feeders and in flowering eucalyptus. A Rusty Blackbird at Oasis, Mono Co., Dec. 5 (CH) and another at Furnace Creek Ranch in Death Valley Dec. 4 (CH) were clearly fall migrants, and in an area where small numbers occur during migration; one in Goleta Jan. 2–Mar. 3 (PL) clearly wintered and establishes one of the few documented wintering records for California. A ♀ Great-tailed Grackle at Sweetwater Res., in San Diego Feb. 5–6 (WTE, JD) was the first to be found on the coast of California;

the species is now well established in the Colorado R. Valley with small numbers regularly reaching the Imperial Valley around S.E.S.S. A ♂ Com. Grackle was present in Carlsbad, San Diego Co., Feb. 9–Mar. 26 (R&EC, PU); this was only the fifth to be found in California.

As usual a few W. Tanagers were found wintering around flowering eucalyptus, with at least four in Goleta (PL), one in Riverside (EAC, SC) and two or three in San Diego (GMcC). The ♂ Scarlet Tanager banded in San Luis Obispo Nov. 27 remained in the area through Dec. 13 (FRT) and another male was well seen in Goleta Nov. 12 (SIR). A ♀ Hepatic Tanager found in Oceanside Jan. 1 was still present Feb. 6 (GMcC) and undoubtedly wintered locally; there are only a handful of winter records of this species from along the coast of California. The only Summer Tanager reported were two on the Palos Verdes Pen., Dec. 28 (D&BH) and one in San Diego Dec. 23 (WTE); a few are normally present every winter.

FINCHES. SPARROWS—Four Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were seen during December with a female in Santa Barbara Dec. 7 (LJ), a male near Malibu Dec. 12 (GVH), another male in Sierra Madre de Los Angeles Dec. 25 (GSS) and a male captured by a cat in San Diego Dec. 13 (CL). A ♂ Dickcissel was the star attraction of a feeder in Los Osos, San Luis Obispo Co., Jan. 26 to at least Mar. 27 (FRT); there is only one other record of this species wintering in California. Six Red Crossbills on Mt. San Geronimo Dec. 26 (MP) and another in Morongo Valley Feb. 24 (EAC, SC) were the only ones reported. A Green-tailed Towhee near Brawley, Imperial Co., Feb. 27 (GMcC) was at an interesting locality for that time of the year. A Lark Bunting, always rare in California during the winter months, was at Sweetwater Res., San Diego Feb. 5–8 (WTE).

A few "large-billed sparrows" regularly winter around S.E.S.S. and ten were counted there Jan. 23 (EAC, SC); this well-marked form of the Savannah Sparrow apparently moves n. into this area after having nested in the Gulf of California. Two Grasshopper Sparrows at Sweetwater Res., San Diego Feb. 6 (WTE, PL) were of extreme interest since there are very few winter records for California. Two Sharp-tailed Sparrows were still at Upper Newport Bay Mar. 6 (PL) where they undoubtedly spent the winter. Two Gray-headed Juncos in Big Pine Dec. 8 (TH) and another at Oasis Jan. 16 (TH) were all in an area from which no previous winter records exist; this species occurs regularly in small numbers throughout the mountains of S. California every winter with a few in the lowlands e. of the mountains. Six Harris' Sparrows were found in the n.e. part of the region during December, one was in Kelso, Mar. 6 (EAC, SC), one spent the entire winter in Goleta (GH, PL), another was in nearby Summerland Dec. 7–8 (GH), one was at Morongo Valley Jan. 1 (MP) and single birds were found on Santa Barbara I., Jan. 20 (LJ) and on San Clemente I., Dec. 9 (LJ); about an average number of reports for a winter season. About 15 White-throated Sparrows were reported. Along the coast single Swamp Sparrows were at Morro Bay Jan. 15 (D&CA), Goleta Jan. 2–Feb. 13 (LJ, PL), Fillmore Dec. 28 (PL), San Elijo Lagoon Dec. 10 (PU) and Sweetwater Res., Feb. 6 (WTE); in addition six were found around S.E.S.S., Jan. 16 (KG). This species occurs regularly in small numbers, but is quite secretive and easily overlooked.

The only Lapland Longspur reported was one on Santa Rosa I., Jan. 27 (LJ). Most interesting were reports of Chestnut-collared Longspurs. A flock of 20 at Baldwin L., Dec. 17–20 (JRG) may have been present locally since mid-October, but one at L. Henshaw Jan. 9 (GMcC) and 25 near Oceanside Feb. 6 (PL, BS) along with the 75 found on the Orange County CBC Dec. 26 (PU) would suggest some may

winter in suitable areas of s.w. California. Small flocks found in March 1968 (*Aud. Field Notes* 22:480) and 1969 (*Aud. Field Notes* 23:523) support this suggestion.

CORRIGENDUM—A noteworthy record that has just come to light is that of a South Polar Skua captured alive on the beach in Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., Nov. 23, 1975 (JA—specimen at Long Beach St. Univ.); this is an exceptionally late date for this species to be found in California, and provides us with the only specimen-supported record in S. California.

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