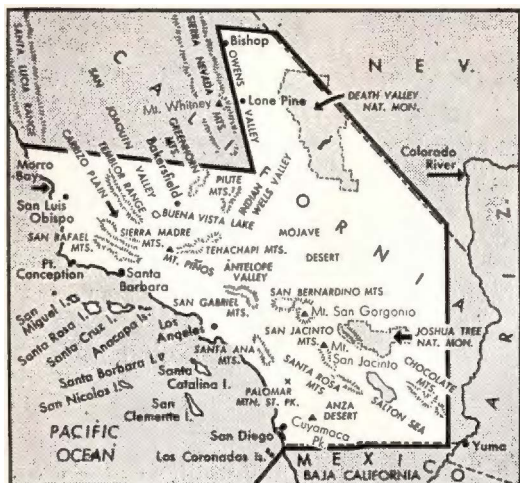


SOUTHERN PACIFIC COAST REGION.—All through this fall season, trips afield were especially interesting as the main features of the migration emerged: an apparent influx of southern herons, a "wreck" of Red Phalaropes in late October, an excellent northward flight of Elegant Terns, a heavy flight of Red-breasted Nuthatches and other mountain species into the lowlands, and the influx of "eastern" species of migrants. For all unusual species the editors will make a habit of including only those for which a separate detailed description, clear photograph, or specimen evidence is submitted. Written sight records will be kept on file for future reference of what was actually seen.



Weatherwise the Region experienced almost unprecedented early and substantial rains, and by the end of the period the total rainfall in the Region was above normal. On Sept. 4 a tropical storm moved up the coast from the south bringing at least an inch of rain to the coastal counties. Immediately after this storm migrant landbirds were in evidence, suggesting that the storm had a grounding effect upon them. Another storm that spread the soaking goodness over the three days of Sept. 17, 18, and 19 also appeared to have grounded a number of migrants including *Empidonax* flycatchers, Warbling Vireos, Orange-crowned, Yellow and Wilson's Warblers, and Western Tanagers along the coast. The Sept. 4 storm, however, seemed to trigger the northward flight of Elegant Terns. In contrast to the pleasant rains, an extremely hot spell spread between Sept. 22 and 25 with strong winds from the eastern desert area of the Region that zoomed temperatures to 111° in San Diego and to 117° and more in inland localities. Although there was some evidence of low migration flights of Vaux's Swifts and Barn Swallows along the beaches, this heat wave also appeared to have a grounding effect upon migrants, for most of the regular western migrant species of landbirds could be found moving through the coastal shrubbery.

Aside from the short periods when adverse weather conditions appeared to ground migrants, the "visible" migration of passerines along the coast was rather poor, and no large numbers of warblers, etc. could be located at coastal concentration points. The movement of migrants inland is not well understood, and we have very little information other than the fact that few people have been able to find any sizable gatherings of small migrants away from the coast during the fall.

It now appears that there is a regular movement of "eastern" species of migrants to the West Coast during the fall. Most of these birds are found with the typical western migrants. The majority of the vagrants are those that normally breed west to the Rocky Mountains, and can easily reach this Region by taking a southwesterly line of flight instead of the

more normal southeasterly route. Many vagrants have been noted along the coast between Point Reyes, Marin Co., and Santa Barbara, and then again in San Diego County with few noted in the Los Angeles area; this suggests that they may use the Channel Islands as a line of flight from Point Conception to San Diego County. This fall there was some direct supportive evidence to this line of thought for a Bobolink and Dickcissels were found on the seldom-worked Catalina Island at about the same time that these species were found in the Tijuana River Valley, Imperial Beach, in San Diego County, indicating that these birds did come south by way of the offshore line of islands. About 30 species that normally are considered casual or accidental eastern vagrants were recorded within this Region during the fall period, and these are treated in the species account below. The apparent increase in the number of "accidentals" reported in this Region is probably best accounted for by the fact that birders have become more aware of the possibilities that exist, and this has resulted in more intensive observation.

Mountain Species—The influx of mountain birds into the lowlands was widespread and abundant, at least with Red-breasted Nuthatches and Pine Siskins, the two most conspicuous species involved. Records of the Mountain Chickadee, Brown Creeper, Townsend's Solitaire, Evening Grosbeak and Red Crossbill away from the mountain areas were probably also tied in with this same flight. The Red-breasted Nuthatch, which breeds only in the San Bernardino Mountains of this Region, was reported from all localities. The earliest reports came from Deep Springs, Inyo Co., where that species was present at the end of August (PDeB); by the first week of September the birds had reached south along the coast to San Diego County, and by mid-month they were present inland as far south as the Salton Sea. The heaviest flight apparently took place during late September and October with many of these birds still present in the Region. The largest numbers were counted along the coast (20 in a flock on Point Loma, San Diego, and 25 in a Santa Ana yard—(EB), but the species was reported as far afield as the Channel Islands, the Mojave Desert, Morongo Valley and the Coachella Valley. Pine Siskins also were reported mostly along the coast where flocks of up to 300 were found as far south as San Diego. A Mountain Chickadee was collected at the desert location of Morongo Valley, San Bernardino Co., on Nov. 10 (RS). Brown Creepers were located close to the beach in San Diego on Oct. 31 and Nov. 3 (GMcC). A single Townsend's Solitaire was seen at Morongo Valley on Sept. 1 (RS & GMcC). An Evening Grosbeak was at Thousand Palms in the desert on Nov. 10 (RS). One of two Red Crossbills was taken at Morongo Valley on Sept. 1 (RS & GMcC), and a flock of 15 to 20 was found near O'Neill Park, Orange Co., on Nov. 24 (Jenkins, *vide* WH).

Loons through Pelicans—The main flight of loons was late this fall, but on Nov. 28 a group of about 500 was found off Newport, Orange Co.

(TC). A Red-necked Grebe, uncommon in this Region, was seen off Doheny State Beach on Nov. 7 (EAP), and one was at Newport on Nov. 22 (TC, FK & WH). Horned Grebes arrived in numbers during the first week of November as is normal. Fulmars were present offshore during November (JS), several were washed ashore near Morro Bay between Nov. 5 and the end of the period (AR), and about 300 were seen from Newport Pier on Nov. 28 (TC) indicating a good winter flight. A boat trip to Catalina Island on Aug. 31 (L.A.A.S.), and one off Santa Barbara on Sept. 8 (S.B.A.S.) noted very few pelagic birds; and it was felt that few shearwaters and petrels were in the waters off this coast during the season. The usual small numbers of White Pelicans were found along the coast and Brown Pelicans abounded where food was plentiful. An immature Magnificent Frigatebird that was caught on a fishing line near the Los Coronados Islands on Nov. 9 was pictured in the *San Diego Union*; a second bird was seen off Catalina Island during the same month (RC); this species is an irregular wanderer from the south.

Herons—One of the best flights of herons to occur in recent years took place this fall. More than the normal numbers of our regular herons were present in the coastal marshes: a high count of 230 Snowy Egrets, 125 on Sept. 25 (VP, JL, EWS & EAP), 20 Common Egrets, 150 Black-crowned Night Herons and 20 Great Blue Herons made at Solana Beach, San Diego Co., on Nov. 1 (GMcC) is a good example. About 12 different Louisiana Herons were noted in the coastal San Diego County marshes (where they are normally quite scarce and irregular) between Oct. 12 and the end of the period (JC, TC, JS, DC, RS & GMcC); and one found at Santa Barbara on Nov. 9 (JF) and 10 (M & RW) constitutes the most northern record for California. An immature Reddish Egret was at Bolsa Chica, Orange Co., between Oct. 6 (LS) and 13 (TC, EC), and 2 immatures were present at Imperial Beach between Oct. 12 and Nov. 6 (GC, TC, DC, GMcC); this species is apparently becoming more regular along the coast. An adult male *Yellow-crowned Night Heron*, first noted at Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., on Oct. 22, was collected for the first California specimen on Oct. 25 (GMcC & JS); a very probable immature was present at Solana Beach between Nov. 1 and 11 (independently identified at different times by RS, DC & GMcC). A Least Bittern, a seldom reported species, was at Santa Barbara Bird Refuge between Sept. 23 and 26 (PB, MR), and another was at Imperial Beach during late October (JS & DC). A Wood Ibis near Cardiff, San Diego Co., between Aug. 6 and 10 was the only coastal record this fall (BH, B & MR, WGL). Small numbers of White-faced Ibis appeared in the coastal marshes throughout the fall as is normal; 16 were near San Jacinto, Riverside Co., on Sept. 25 (EN); numbers were low in the Imperial Valley where they used to be common.

Ducks and Geese—The main flight of these birds was somewhat late, probably because freezing weather did not penetrate as far south as the northern Cali-

fornia concentration points until November. In the Imperial Valley, our main concentration area, Snow Geese arrived during late November, and the main flight of ducks had not shown up by the end of the period (JN). Along the coast the majority of the scoters arrived during late October, and by the early part of November the usual concentration of about 30,000 Surf Scoters was present in San Diego Bay. Three Black Brant that remained throughout the summer on the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge departed during October (JN); early records of this species along the coast probably pertain to other summering individuals. The first migrant flocks of Black Brant arrived in San Diego during late October as is normal. In trying to confirm a newspaper account of a *Red-breasted Goose* (the second record for California) shot during the first week of November near Lancaster, Los Angeles Co., we were able to determine that the bird is now deposited in the Los Angeles County Museum, and an account will be submitted to the *Condor* (K. Stager). A few Blue-winged Teal were noted along the coast and in the Imperial Valley as is normal. Single female Common Scoters, quite uncommon in this Region, were seen on San Diego Bay on Nov. 3 (JS), and at Newport, Orange Co., on Nov. 22 (WH). Five Hooded Mergansers, also uncommon, were noted on Newport Bay on Nov. 23 (T & ZC).

Hawks—White-tailed Kites are holding their own surprisingly well in view of rapidly expanding commercial and housing developments along the coast; near Santa Barbara a gathering of between 12 and 31 was noted all fall (S.B.A.S.). An immature rough-legged Hawk, noted on Nov. 21 near Santa Barbara (MM & JKr), was the only one reported, indicating a poor flight year. Three Ferruginous Hawks were noted at Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., after Nov. 3, where they normally winter (GMcC); the only other reports were from the Carrizo Plains, San Luis Obispo Co., on Nov. 3 (JF), and from Blackwell's Corners, Kern Co., on Nov. 10 (RS). Records of Bald Eagles, now quite scarce in this Region, are: 2 on San Miguel Island on Oct. 4 and 5 (FL, *vide* FR), 1 on Catalina Island on Oct. 7 (JL), 1 near La Jolla, San Diego Co., on Nov. 22 (GMcC) and another at Imperial Beach from Oct. 15 until the end of the period (GMcC & DC). Eleven migrant Ospreys were noted along the coast between mid-August and Nov. 27 (JL, FL, GSS, EAP), and 1 was at the Salton Sea during early September (GMcC). Prairie Falcons were reported from Newport Bay (VP & JL), Pazusa Gun Club in southern San Joaquin Valley (GSS), and Imperial Beach (DC); it is rather scarce along the coast. Single Peregrine Falcons were near San Diego on Aug. 3 (EAP) and near Borrego Springs, San Diego Co., on Nov. 29 (R & MW).

Rails and Shorebirds—The seldom-seen Black Rail was located in the marshes of Solana Beach, San Diego Co., on Nov. 11 (T & ZC). Six Black Oystercatchers were found on San Miguel Island on Oct. 4 and 5 (FL, *vide* FR) where they are known to breed. In general the flight of shorebirds was normal although some observers commented that they

seemed rather early and in slightly better numbers. There were 5 Snowy Plovers at Deep Springs, Inyo Co., on Aug. 6 (RS)—an unusual inland record. Up to 3 Am. Golden Plovers, a scarce migrant in this Region, were present at Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., between Oct. 29 and the end of the period (DC & GMcC). Solitary Sandpipers were noted regularly during August and early September in the northeastern part of the Region (BBP, EAA, RS); one was at Brawley, Imperial Co., on Sept. 2 (RS & GMcC), and there were 7 separate sightings along the coast between Aug. 22 and Oct. 7 (EAP, GMcC) with 3 birds on Catalina Island on Oct. 7 (JL & TC); this is more than are normally reported in this Region. Knots were normal in that small flocks were noted along the coast from early September until the end of the period, and about 500 were present in south San Diego Bay. A *Sharp-tailed Sandpiper* carefully identified at Carlsbad, San Diego Co., on Oct. 7 (LM) was probably an immature from the description submitted—the second record for the Region. There was a fair flight of Pectoral Sandpipers in the Region with about 35 individuals reported from along the coast. The Baird's Sandpiper was noted at Oasis, Inyo Co., on Sept. 1 (PDeB & Mans), 1 was at Solana Beach, San Diego Co., on Sept. 11 (GMcC), 2 were at the mouth of the Santa Clara River, Ventura Co., on Sept. 15 and 16 (MH & MM), and 1 was near Cardiff, San Diego Co., on Oct. 11 (B & MR); the species is a regular fall migrant in small numbers. Forty-one Stilt Sandpipers were counted at the south end of the Salton Sea, Imperial Co., on Sept. 2 (RS & GMcC), and 2 were still present on the late date of Nov. 9 (JS & GMcC); one was near Brawley, Imperial Co., on Sept. 14 (DC & GMcC), certainly good evidence that this species is a regular migrant through this area. A Stilt Sandpiper at Santa Barbara between Aug. 14 and 18 (NM, K & MM) is, however, only the second coastal record for the Region. A "wreck" of Red Phalaropes hit the coast during the last days of October; the first birds were noted on Oct. 24, and after this all coastal contributors remarked on the presence of this species in the coastal marshes and lagoons; a high count of 3000 birds was made in the San Diego Salt Works in late October, and many were still present at the end of the period. A very late Wilson's Phalarope was found at Newport, Orange Co., on Nov. 16 (T & ZC).

Jaegers, Gulls, Terns and Alcids—Jaegers were present in small numbers at all favorable locations along the coast; Ted Chandik found a concentration of 35 off Newport, Orange Co., on Nov. 28, a large number for this date. Glaucous-winged and Mew Gulls arrived in small numbers during late November. A few Laughing Gulls were still to be found at the north end of the Salton Sea in September indicating that the species still may breed there (RS, DC & GMcC). Eight records of immature Franklin's Gulls provided more evidence of its being a sparse regular migrant in the Region; 5 were seen at the north end of the Salton Sea during September (RS, DC & GMcC), 1 was near Oceanside, San Diego Co., on Sept. 6 (RS & GMcC), 1 was at Bolsa Chica, Orange Co., on Oct. 13 (TC), and 1 was at

Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., on Nov. 16 (JS, DC & GMcC). Two Black-legged Kittiwakes were seen at Newport on Nov. 28 and 29 (TC), and one was at Stow Ranch Lake, Santa Barbara, on Nov. 22 (MM & NM); the only reports from this Region. The only Sabine's Gulls seen from shore were 2 immatures at Newport on Sept. 19 and 22 (TC). At the Salton Sea, where the Common Tern has been considered casual, as many as 40 were found during early September (DC & GMcC) indicating that it is probably a regular fall migrant at this inland location. Along the coast the main migration of Common Terns took place during September and early October, with some stragglers still present at the end of the period. The flight of Elegant Terns northward from their breeding grounds was excellent; birds were noted along the entire Regional coastline. Away from San Diego, where the species bred successfully, it was noted as early as July 11 at Santa Barbara (JK), but the main influx occurred in early September. On Sept. 4 a flight of 250 streamed into Doheny State Beach (EAP); 600 were counted at Newport on Sept. 8 (JL), and a high count of 400 was made in the Santa Barbara area during the month (MM & NM). A very late Black Tern was present at Solana Beach, San Diego Co., between Nov. 8 and 11 (RS, TC & GMcC). Very few alcids were reported, probably because of a poor flight this far south, but 2 Marbled Murrelets, a scarce species in this Region, were closely observed near Santa Cruz Island on Sept. 8 (WA).

Doves through Woodpeckers—White-winged Doves occurred west of their normal range in more than usual numbers. There were 8 sightings in the San Diego area during the period (JS, DC, GMcC), 2 were found on Catalina Island on Oct. 8 (JL), and 1 was near Santa Ana, Orange Co., on Oct. 26 (WH). Another White-winged Dove was north of its breeding range at Furnace Creek, Death Valley, on Aug. 26, and a Ground Dove there on Nov. 15 was also north of its range (BBP). An invasion of mice in Orange County in early October may have attracted owls, for on Oct. 12 Francis Raymond counted 30 Barn Owls and 2 Short-eared Owls along a short stretch of road. Barn and Burrowing Owls, some dead on the highway, may also have been lured by rodents in the Santa Barbara area (NM). A single Black Swift, an uncommon migrant in this area, was noted at Escondido, San Diego Co., on Oct. 24 (FG). Three late Allen's Hummingbirds were still present in Santa Barbara at the end of the period (NM). A pair of *Broad-billed Hummingbirds*, the third sight record for the state, was seen near Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., on Nov. 9 (RS). An apparently pure Yellow-shafted Flicker, always an unusual find, was at the Salton Sea, Imperial Co., on Dec. 1 (EC & BB). The only report of a Lewis' Woodpecker was that of a bird that arrived in Santa Barbara on Oct. 17 (MM & JKr).

Flycatchers and Swallows—An Eastern Kingbird was present at Furnace Creek, Death Valley, on Sept. 15 (BBP), 1 was at Santa Barbara between Sept. 24 and 26 (MR & MM), and 1 was collected at Solana Beach, San Diego Co., on Sept. 28 (GMcC); the species is regular in the eastern section of the Region,

and is found almost annually along the coast during the fall. The Tropical Kingbird was noted four times along the coast as is normal in the fall; one was collected at Solana Beach on Sept. 20 (GMcC), 1 was seen at Huntington Beach on Sept. 25 (JL & EWS), 1 was on Point Loma, San Diego, on Nov. 1, and another was at National City, San Diego, on Nov. 23 (GMcC). An immature male *Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*, the 10th Regional record, was collected at Solana Beach on Nov. 22 (GMcC). An Eastern Phoebe, a regular vagrant, was in Hollywood Park, Los Angeles, between Nov. 17 and the end of the period (R & MW). Late dates for the Western Kingbird were Nov. 2 (T & ZC) and Nov. 3 (GMcC); for the Western Flycatcher, Nov. 2 (T & ZC); and for the Western Wood Pewee, Oct. 18 (GMcC). Four Vermilion Flycatchers, away from usual nesting locations, were in the San Diego area during the period (DC, JS). A very late Bank Swallow was noted at the Salton Sea, Imperial Co., on Nov. 9 (JS & GMcC).

Jays through Vireos—A *Blue Jay*, the first record for California, arrived in Mill Creek Canyon, San Bernardino Mts., on Oct. 31 and was still present at the end of the period (J & JG). A Verdin, west of its normal desert range, was seen near Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., on Nov. 9 (RS). By the end of the period Robins and Cedar Waxwings could be found in most Regional vicinities in contrast to the dearth of these birds of last fall and winter. The main flight of Swainson's Thrushes passed through in late September and early October with one reported as late as Oct. 29 in San Diego. A late Solitary Vireo was at Yaqui Wells, San Diego Co., on Nov. 27 (R & MW), and one was still present in San Diego at the end of the period (GMcC).

Warblers—The main flight of these birds slipped through rather inconspicuously for no concentrations were located. The birds simply appeared to dribble through the coastal shrubbery, but it is quite likely that during good migrating conditions, which prevail most of the time, we just do not see them as the birds pass quickly overhead at night. It was evident that the main species involved in the September and early October flight were Orange-crowned, Yellow, Wilson's, MacGillivray's and Nashville Warblers, with the latter species only moving in early September. The main flight of Audubon's Warblers arrived during the second week of October. There were several warblers that stayed surprisingly late in the period: a Nashville Warbler was at Doheny State Park, Orange Co., on Nov. 20 (EAP), one was at the Salton Sea on Nov. 30 (T & ZC) and another was still present at the end of the period in Imperial Beach, San Diego Co. (DC & GMcC); a MacGillivray's Warbler was at Imperial Beach on Nov. 16 (DC), and a Yellow-breasted Chat was there on Oct. 8 (GMcC).

Again this fall there were 26 species of warblers recorded in the Region, many of these from the Tijuana River Valley, Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., as was the case last fall. Aside from the common 12 species the following were found: a Black-and-white Warbler was at Santa Barbara on Sept. 15 (S.B.A.S., *vide* NM), one was at Imperial Beach on

Sept. 22 (GMcC), one was at Santa Barbara between Oct. 8 and 30 (C & AR), one was at Imperial Beach on Oct. 14 (EAA), and one was at San Jacinto, Riverside Co., on Nov. 6 (EN)—a regular though sparse migrant. A Virginia's Warbler was seen at Jacumba, San Diego Co., on Sept. 3 (RS & GMcC), and a total of about 12 were found at Imperial Beach between Sept. 6 and 29 (DC, GMcC); this species is evidently a regular migrant through the southern part of the Region and should be looked for in the eastern areas of the Region. A *Lucy's Warbler*, only the second coastal record, was at Doheny State Beach between Oct. 29 and Nov. 3 (EAP). A male *Parula Warbler* was located in the top of a cottonwood near Oasis, Inyo Co., on Sept. 1 (PDeB & Mans); the fourth Regional record. A *Magnolia Warbler* was seen at Buckhorn Campground on Oct. 20 (R & MW), and a second was found near Tustin, Orange Co., on Nov. 2 (T & ZC); there are only four previous records for the Region. A female-plumaged *Black-throated Green Warbler* was at Imperial Beach on Sept. 23 (GMcC), an immature male was collected there on Sept. 25 (GMcC), another male was there on Oct. 26 (JS & GMcC), and a female in the same vicinity on Dec. 8 (DC & GMcC); another was found at Yaqui Wells, on the San Diego County desert, on Oct. 24 (DC & BJP); this is quite a number considering that there are only two previous Regional records. An immature-plumaged *Chestnut-sided Warbler* was at Santa Barbara between Oct. 6 and 13 (M & TH), the third record for the Region. For the second consecutive fall there have been small numbers of *Blackpoll Warblers* along the west coast suggesting that some use this coast as a migration route from Alaska to their wintering grounds (specimens collected have been of the Alaskan race). This fall one was on Point Loma, San Diego Co., on Sept. 13 (GMcC), one was at Doheny, Orange Co., on Sept. 26 (EAP), and one was at Imperial Beach on Sept. 28 (GMcC & PDeB). A *Prairie Warbler* was banded at Imperial Beach on Sept. 5 (RS & GMcC); this species was added to the California list last year. A *Palm Warbler* was at Imperial Beach on Oct. 13 (JS & GMcC), 1 was in San Diego on Oct. 19 (TC), 1 or 2 were at Gaviota Beach, Santa Barbara Co., between Nov. 18 and 20 (JF & MM), 1 was at Imperial Beach on Nov. 24 (GMcC), and one was at Oceano, San Luis Obispo Co., on Nov. 28 (MH) indicating that the species is evidently a regular fall migrant in small numbers. An *Ovenbird* was present on Point Loma on Sept. 5 and 6 (RS & GMcC), the ninth record for the Region. Two Northern Waterthrushes were at Deep Springs, Inyo Co., on Aug. 24 (RS), and 1 was at Newport, Orange Co., on Sept. 19 (JL & VP); this is a regular migrant in limited numbers. An immature male *Connecticut Warbler*, the first record for the Region, was collected at Imperial Beach on Sept. 27 (GMcC). Six American Redstarts were seen in Inyo County between Aug. 6 and Sept. 1 (RS, PDeB & Mans), and 14 were noted in coastal counties between Sept. 10 and Nov. 2, with 9 of the birds occurring during September (TC, Mrs. Keck, EAP & GMcC); this species is easily the most widespread and conspicuous of the "eastern vagrants."

Bobolinks through Buntings—A *Bobolink* was collected at Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., on Sept. 21, one was seen there on Sept. 27, 2 were present on Oct. 1, and a flock of up to 25 birds was noted there between Oct. 10 and 22 (*JS, DC & GMcC*); an additional bird was seen on Catalina Island on Oct. 7 (*JL & TC*); there was only one previous fall record for the Region. An adult male *Orchard Oriole* was present at Doheny State Beach between Nov. 11 and the end of the period (*EAP & GMcC*), and another was present in Santa Barbara after Nov. 2 (*T & MH, MM, NM*); there are only 7 previous Regional records. The Baltimore Oriole has been recorded in this Region at least a dozen times, and is now considered a very rare winter visitor; this season an adult male arrived for the third winter in a row at a Santa Barbara feeder on Sept. 22, and was joined by an immature on Oct. 14 (*JKr*); on Oct. 28 a male and female arrived at a Santa Ana feeder for the third year (*M. Harding*); an immature male was seen in San Diego on Nov. 27 (*GMcC*). A *Scarlet-headed Oriole*, the fifth record for the state, was at Imperial Be (*GMcC*). As many as 5 Scott's Orioles were in the vicinity of San Jacinto, Riverside Co., as late as Nov. 17 (*EN*), and one was seen along the coast at Imperial Beach on Sept. 9 and 10 (*GMcC*). Bullock's and Hooded Orioles remained within the Region through the end of the period. A *Rusty Blackbird* was seen at Doheny State Beach on Oct. 2 (*JL*)—the 6th record for the Region. The flight of Western Tanagers along the coast was considered normal with most birds moving through during late September and early October. Two Summer Tanagers were noted at San Jacinto between Sept. 6 and 8 (*EN*), 2 were in the Santa Barbara area—one on Sept. 8 (*IC*), and the other between Oct. 19 and 22 (*MM*), one was collected in Mill Creek Canyon, San Bernardino Mts. on Sept. 15 (*JG*), and 2 were noted at Imperial Beach—one on Sept. 29 and the other on Oct. 8 (*GMcC & PDeB*); the species appears to be a regular wanderer west of its breeding area. An adult male Rose-breasted Grosbeak was at Cow Creek, Death Valley, on Nov. 15 (*BBP*); there are now over a dozen records for this Region. Five different *Indigo Buntings* (one collected on Sept. 6) were noted in the Imperial Beach area between Sept. 6 and Oct. 3, and an additional female-plumaged bird was on Point Loma, San Diego, on Oct. 25 (*RS, DC & GMcC*), doubling the known records for the Region. A *Painted Bunting* was seen on Point Loma on Sept. 22 (*GMcC & EAd*), and an immature female was collected at Imperial Beach on Sept. 28 (*GMcC & PDeB*). A total of 12 *Dickcissels* (1 collected on Sept. 20), with a high of 7 on Sept. 27, were present at Imperial Beach between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1 (*GMcC, PDeB & DC*), and 2 were seen on Catalina Island on Oct. 7 (*JL & TC*); there are only two previous records within the Region.

Towhees through Sparrows—A small number of Green-tailed Towhees were noted migrating along the coast during late September as is apparently normal. The Lark Bunting has not been recorded in this Region during the past 10 years, yet, as many as 3 were present at Imperial Beach between Oct. 3 and 19 (*GMcC, DC & JS*), and a lone bird was there

on Nov. 24 (*GMcC*). On Nov. 9 a Grasshopper Sparrow was collected at the south end of the Salton Sea, an area where it has not previously been found (*GMcC & JS*). A *Sharp-tailed Sparrow* was collected for the fourth Regional record at Imperial Beach on Nov. 2 (*JS & GMcC*). There was a scattering of Slate-colored Juncos along the coast as far south as San Diego during November, and one was at the south end of the Salton Sea, where it is even less common, on Nov. 9 (*JS & GMcC*). The only coastal Gray-headed Junco noted was one that was present on Point Loma, San Diego, between Nov. 1 and 9 (*GMcC & RS*). A *Clay-colored Sparrow* was collected at Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., for the first California record on Sept. 25 after having been identified the previous day (*GMcC*), and 3 were found with other *Spizella* in the same area on Sept. 29 (*PDeB, DC & GMcC*). A Black-chinned Sparrow, rarely noted in the fall, was found almost on the beach near San Diego on Sept. 13. A total of 5 White-throated Sparrows were found associating with *Zonotrichia* along the coast during November as is normal. The main influx of White-crowned Sparrows into the lowlands of the Region occurred during late September, with Golden-crowned Sparrows following some two weeks later. Fox Sparrows were reported as scarce by most observers, but 400 to 600 were found in the Santa Ana Mts. in late November (*WH*); the first one was noted in Orange County on Oct. 13 (*T & ZC*). Lincoln's Sparrows became common along the coast during the last half of September, arriving around Sept. 19 (*JL & EAP*).

Corrigenda—In order to set the record straight on the wintering of several birds in San Diego in the Winter Season report, 1962-3, the following items should be noted on pages 358-9, *AFN* 17:3: Common Tern—This species was not present all winter in San Diego. The last stragglers of the fall flight were noted on Jan. 25. No birds of this species were seen between this date and April 20. Western Kingbird—The bird seen on March 2 (*GMcC*) was a Western Flycatcher, not a Western Kingbird.

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