



Alaska. On October 11 and 12, for instance, a Tropical Kingbird, a Dickcissel, and Red-throated Pipits were seen within one mile of each other in San Diego County during a period of fairly stable weather locally. Certainly no single weather factor could put these three species together in the southwestern corner of the United States.

Along the coast it is becoming evident that the largest fall concentrations of migrants are found only close to the ocean. Observers situated in the coastal lowlands, but some miles inland, are unable to find anything more than single warblers and other migrants scattered around in the suitable habitat present. Along the coast, it is only in the riverbottoms that large concentrations are found. Migrants appear to be nearly absent from the stretches of coast where the hills reach the shore, and where there is only chaparral and grass for cover. The riverbottoms do not necessarily offer any better looking habitat, but the common tree tobacco bush (*Nicotiana*) appears to be an excellent plant for attracting warblers. In the Tijuana River Valley at Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., numbers of warblers, including Blackpolls, were seen feeding in a field of zucchini squash—hardly the place an easterner would look! Riverbottoms do, however, offer willows and other broad-leaved trees that are generally absent from most of the coast.

Migration of Landbirds—Observers on the coast found migrants in larger numbers than last year. The early fall migrants—*Empidonax* flycatchers, Western Wood Pewees, Warbling Vireos, Nashville, Yellow and Wilson's Warblers appeared in late August, and by the second week of September were in fair numbers. Most of the Nashville Warblers had passed through by the end of September. MacGillivray's Warblers were moving through the Region during September, as were Ash-throated Flycatchers, Western Tanagers and Lazuli Buntings. Audubon's Warblers appeared in force during the first week of October although birds were noted as early as September 12 in San Diego. Numbers of *Empidonax* flycatchers, Warbling Vireos, Yellow and Wilson's Warblers had diminished by mid-

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COAST REGION.—The fall migration of 1964 was somewhat better than last year. Numbers of our "western migrants were greater, and a larger variety of vagrants were noted including one addition to the California state list. Southern California had normal fall weather during September and October—clear sunny days with practically no rain. November was wetter and colder than usual. Local weather conditions appeared to have little if any effect upon the appearance of wandering birds. In this Region we have species wandering northward from western Mexico, westward from the northeastern states, and southward from

October as is normal, although occasional strays were noted into early November. The heaviest movements of migrants were noted during late September and early October, probably because this is the peak period of migration in this Region. A movement in mid-October (October 15 to 17) followed a cold front from the north; this front may have encouraged some of the stragglers to push on south. A heavier than normal movement of Townsend's Warblers was noted in coastal Orange and San Diego Counties during the last two days of September and the first day of October, but the species was present throughout the period in small numbers as was also the Black-throated Gray Warbler.

Eleanor Pugh was the only observer to report from the mountains. Between October 5 and 10 she did encounter migrants in the mountains of San Diego County, indicating that some birds do use these areas as flight-lines.

In the eastern part of the Region we have reports from three locations. At Deep Springs, in northeastern Inyo County, virtually no migrants were present on Aug. 22 (GMcC & WH). On the week end of September 12-13, however, the oasis was packed with migrants, largely flycatchers and warblers. A grand total of 270 migrants was found on September 12; 210 the following day. The most conspicuous species were Orange-crowned Warblers (40 on Sept. 12, and 30 on Sept. 13); Yellow Warblers (30 on Sept. 12, and 70 on Sept. 13); Wilson's Warblers (20 on Sept. 12, and only 2 on Sept. 13); Nashville Warblers (10 on Sept. 12, and 35 on Sept. 13); *Empidonax* flycatchers (60 on Sept. 12, and 30 on Sept. 13); Chipping Sparrows (30 on Sept. 12, and 20 on Sept. 13); and Lark Sparrows (20 on Sept. 12, and none the following day)—the variation in numbers during the two days gives some idea as to the large turn-over of birds occurring in the oasis (AW & Tch). On September 19 and 20 the oasis was again visited, but this time very few migrants were present; no more than 3 individuals of any species were to be found (T & ZC). On Oct. 24 no migrants were present (GMcC & DDeS).

To the south at Harrisburgh Flats in the Panamint Range, Death Valley National Monument, a large movement of fringillids was noted on September 16 (BBP). However, it appears that large numbers of warblers did not pass through Death Valley as they apparently did through Deep Springs in early September.

At the Salton Sea the tamarisk trees along the south shore held many migrant warblers in late September and early October; these were mostly the commoner western species.

An interesting fact that has been apparent during the past three years is that the Solitary Vireo and the Hermit Warbler are rare birds in this Region during the fall. Along the coast both are less common than the Am. Redstart; they were not noted in the mountains in early October; and were also unreported from the eastern border of the Region. Where do these reasonably common western species go?

Eastern Birds in the West—This report is liberally sprinkled with the names of "eastern" species of landbirds—species that supposedly fly eastward before proceeding south to their respective wintering grounds. Half of these species are "eastern" warblers. Two of our most regular fall vagrants are "eastern" species that breed in eastern Oregon and Washington—the Eastern Kingbird and Am. Redstart. These, however, are not the only "eastern" species that breed this close to the Southwest. There is also the Catbird, recorded only twice during the fall in the whole of California (once this fall); the Veery, for which there is no satisfactory California record; the Red-eyed Vireo, recorded only 4 times in this Region (once this fall); and the Bobolink, which was virtually unknown until last fall (a flock appeared again this fall). The close proximity of a species' breeding range to this Region, therefore, appears to have little if any bearing on its occurrence and abundance here.

The species of birds found breeding in north-eastern British Columbia, almost due north of this Region, include Eastern Phoebe, Black-and-white Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Palm Warbler, Northern Waterthrush and Rose-breasted Grosbeak—species that have been occurring in small numbers in recent years. Why is it that such a striking species as the Magnolia Warbler is noted so much less often than the much plainer-looking Tennessee Warbler when both are of almost equal abundance to the north of us? We can't be overlooking the more striking bird. Also why is it that the Gray-cheeked Thrush and Philadelphia Vireo, which also occur in the same area to the north of us, have never been detected in California? The Bay-breasted Warbler, no easier to identify in the fall than the thrush or vireo, has now occurred on more than one occasion; it is less common than either as a breeding species this far west. The Blackpoll Warbler breeds farther west than any other "eastern" warbler, yet the main population is reputed to move east to the New England States before proceeding south; it now appears that a small number migrate down the West Coast, but so far there has been no record in the states bordering California. Over 20 Blackpoll Warblers were recorded in southern California alone this fall—second commonest "vagrant" to Am. Redstart.

One would naturally expect the "eastern" species that breed regularly west of the 110° meridian in Canada to be the regular vagrants in California, and those that breed farther to the east, like the Brown Thrasher, Blackburnian and Black-throated Green Warblers, and Scarlet Tanager, to be less common. This is true in many instances. Then, how can we explain that there are over 15 Californian records of the Black-throated Blue Warbler, a species that rarely breeds as far west as Minnesota, and that there are over 10 California records of the Prairie Warbler, a truly eastern species? Both normally migrate to the West Indies, and San Diego is as far from their range as it is possible to get in the 48 contiguous states.

It appears that some migratory species are more

prone to wander from their normal paths of migration than others. Interesting is the fact that many of these are species that normally move through Florida and the West Indies. The species' normal range, and the ease with which it could reach this Region, appear to have no bearing on its occurrence here.

Loons through Petrels—A few loons of all three species were noted along the coast during October, but the main arrival did not take place until late November. Horned and Western Grebes were scarce along the coast until the end of November. A few Black-footed Albatrosses were seen from boats off southern California, but the largest number seen was 25 some sixty miles off San Diego on Sept. 5 (GMcC, WH, JS & AW). Fulmars were beginning to appear off our coast during late November (JS). The only large concentrations of shearwaters noted were seen from shore in the northern section of our Region—"thousands" of Sooty Shearwaters near Morro Bay in late August and early September (LBP), and 5000 from Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo Co. on Sept. 20 (EAP); farther south very few shearwaters of any species were seen even though observers were out on the ocean throughout the period. The Leach's Petrel was the commonest procellariiformes off San Diego on Sept. 5, when some 130 birds were counted (GMcC, WH, JS & AW); other species of petrels were scarce.

Pelicans through Frigatebirds—The only flock of White Pelicans reported from the coast was that of 70 on Morro Bay, and here they were down in numbers from last year (LBP); at the Salton Sea they were reported as abundant migrants with as many as 2000 seen in one day, but few spent any time in the area (RRP). Brown Pelicans were present on the Salton Sea in September with as many as 10 seen at the south end of the sea on Sept. 13 (RRP), and 2 or 3 at the north end until mid-September (GMcC). The Blue-footed Booby was seen in two locations—a subadult was seen off San Diego on Oct. 4 (JS), the first record for the coast of this Region; 2 subadult birds were found on Puddingstone Reservoir, Los Angeles Co., on Nov. 15 (LRB), but local fishermen said that the birds had been present since early October; these birds were still present at the end of the period, and had been seen and photographed by numerous other observers. There are two previous records of this species from this area. It has also been noted on the Salton Sea and along the Colorado River. An imm. Magnificent Frigatebird was seen from Point Loma, San Diego Co. on Aug. 19 (PL).

Hérons—Solana Beach, San Diego Co., again harbored a large flock of Snowy Egrets, but not as many as were present there last year. A few immature Louisiana Herons were noted during the latter half of the period; one was in San Diego on Oct. 18 (TS); one or two were noted near Imperial Beach after Oct. 24 (JL, GMcC & DC); one or two were present at Bolsa Chica, Orange Co. after Oct. 31 (DAG); and an adult was seen at Solana Beach on Nov. 27 (GMcC). Wood Ibis reached a peak of over 2000 birds at the south

end of the Salton Sea in late August, and the species remained there later than usual (RRP); away from this area the species was unrecorded. The usual small numbers of White-faced Ibis were present in the coastal lagoons north to Ventura County.

Waterfowl—A Whistling Swan was seen at Oasis, Mono Co., on Oct. 24 (GMcC & DDeS); it was early, and in the eastern portion of the Region. The three Black Brant that summered on the Salton Sea were last seen on Sept. 11 (RRP). The wintering flocks of Black Brant began to appear along the coast in early November, and 1000 were present on Morro Bay by the end of the period (LBP). White-fronted Geese arrived on the Salton Sea as early as Sept. 15, but no large numbers were noted (RRP); 10 were at Furnace Creek Ranch, Death Valley, on Oct. 5 (BBP). Impressive numbers of Snow Geese have arrived on the Salton Sea—43,000 were present on Nov. 15 (RRP). Three Fulvous Tree Ducks near Niland, Imperial Co. on Nov. 28 (DAG) were a little late. The duck population of the Salton Sea began to arrive during the first week of September; during the first of October there was a jump in numbers from 4000 to 12,500 birds, and another influx occurred in late November (RRP). Green-winged Teal were considered scarcer than usual in the southern San Joaquin Valley (GSS), and large numbers did not arrive at the Salton Sea until the last week of November (RRP). A Blue-winged Teal seen at Carlsbad, San Diego Co., on Nov. 5 (WH) and Nov. 7 (TS) was the only one reported. Wood Ducks, scarce in this Region, were reported from 5 locations: 1 at Dana Point, Orange Co. on Sept. 25 (EAP), 1 at Newport, Orange Co. on Oct. 25 (DAG & AS), one at Furnace Creek Ranch on Nov. 3 (BBP), 1 at Goleta, Santa Barbara Co. on Nov. 3 (NM), and 1 near Del Mar, San Diego Co. on Nov. 15 (GMcC). Two Hooded Mergansers (scarce in this Region) were seen near Del Mar on Nov. 15 (GMcC), and 2 more were present at Dana Point after Nov. 23 (EAP).

Hawks—Recently the California Condor population was placed at 40 birds; 25 were seen (22 together) in the Los Padres Nat'l. Forest on Aug. 23 (GMcC & WH). White-tailed Kites have been conspicuously more numerous than usual along the coast, and there were many reports of single individuals and small groups; concentrations were seen at Cambria, San Luis Obispo Co. (present during September and October (AR) with 41 there on Sept. 8 (LRP)); Corona, Orange Co. (17 there on Nov. 26 (NHM)); and Imperial Beach (up to 20 during October). A Rough-legged Hawk was seen in the Los Osos Valley, San Luis Obispo Co. on Oct. 25 and Nov. 17 (AR), and another was seen at Elsinore, Riverside Co. on Nov. 21 (WH). A few migrant Ospreys were noted along the coast as usual. There were scattered reports of both Prairie and Peregrine Falcons from coastal and inland locations. Pigeon Hawks were noted most frequently during late October and early November, but only

a few individuals were involved.

Cranes and Shorebirds—A Sandhill Crane was at Deep Springs on Sept. 12 (*AW* & *TCB*), and another was at Furnace Creek Ranch, Death Valley, during late November (*TS*); a rather unusual area for this species. A Mountain Plover was photographed at Stove Pipe Wells, Death Valley, where it is rare, on Oct. 8 (*BBP*); they were first noted along the coast at Imperial Beach on Oct. 16 (*GMcC* & *DC*), and up to 30 were present during the next two weeks. American Golden Plovers were noted in fair numbers—4 were at Imperial Beach on Sept. 19 (*GMcC*, *JS* & *WH*), and up to 12 were seen there between Oct. 10 and the end of the period (*GMcC* & *DC*); one or two were at Dana Point, Orange Co. from the middle of October through Nov. 7 (*EAP*); one was at Newport, Orange Co. on Oct. 12 (*TS*), and 4 were there on Oct. 25 (*DAG* & *AS*); one was at Long Beach on Oct. 25 (*AS*); and one was in San Diego on Nov. 4 (*GMcC*). A Ruddy Turnstone was seen inland at the south end of the Salton Sea on Sept. 6 (*GMcC* & *AW*); along the coast no large numbers were seen away from San Diego Bay. There were scattered reports of Solitary Sandpipers from along the coast with 2 or 3 noted at Goleta between Sept. 9 and 23 (*HJM* and others); one at Malibu, Los Angeles Co. on Aug. 30 (*PWP*); one at Solana Beach, San Diego Co. on Sept. 20 (*DDeS*); and 4 noted at Imperial Beach between Sept. 19 and 26 (*GMcC* & *DC*). Inland this species was noted at Furnace Creek Ranch on Aug. 29 and Sept. 12 (*BBP*), and 2 were at the Salton Sea on Sept. 6 (*GMcC*, *WH* & *AW*). Two Knots were seen inland at the north end of the Salton Sea on Sept. 6 (*WH*), and 9 were found at the south end of the sea on Sept. 18 (*GMcC*); San Diego Bay was the only area where numbers were noted along the coast, and here over 1000 were present during October. There were 18 Baird's Sandpipers reported from along the coast between mid-August and the end of September (*HJM*, *NM*, *DAG*, *GMcC*, *JS*); one to three birds seen in a dry field at Imperial Beach between Oct. 12 and 29 (*GMcC* & *DC*); were in a rather unusual location, and later than normal. Pectoral Sandpipers were noted as single individuals, or small flocks of up to 15 birds, along the coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego as is normal. Two Stilt Sandpipers were at the south end of the Salton Sea on Sept. 6 (*GMcC*, *JS* & *AW*); the only report from this area. A Stilt Sandpiper, quite rare on the coast, was present at Solana Beach, between Sept. 13 and 25 (*GMcC*, *JS*, *WH* & *DC*). One or two *Buff-breasted Sandpipers* were present at Goleta between Sept. 10 and 26 (*HJM*, *GMcC*, *JP*, *NM*, *AS*); the birds were occasionally seen at a small sewage plant there, but apparently spent most of their time on the airport where there was short dry grass; this is the third record for California. Red Phalaropes were virtually unrecorded in the Region, but the other two species were about normal.

Jaegers, Gulls and Terns—Very few jaegers were seen close to shore, although birds were present farther out to sea throughout the period. On Nov.

17, Jay Sheppard saw about 5500 jaegers fly south past his ship in an hour when it was some 40 miles off San Clemente Island; 70% were Pomarine Jaegers, and almost all the rest were Parasitic Jaegers. A Parasitic Jaeger was seen at the north end of the Salton Sea on Sept. 6 (*GMcC*, *WH*, *JS* & *AW*), 8 were seen at various locations around the sea on Sept. 18 (*GMcC*), and 3 (2 collected) were at the north end of the sea on Sept. 19 (*E. Cardiff*); this is the first time that the species has been noted inland in this Region. Three adult Long-tailed Jaegers were seen about 60 miles off San Diego on Sept. 5 (*GMcC*, *DC*, *WH* & *AW*), and Sheppard saw 6 with the large flight of jaegers on Nov. 17; the species apparently migrates far from shore. The northern species of gulls—Glaucous-winged, Herring and Mew—arrived in force during the last half of November. Franklin's Gulls were more numerous than ever before. Along the coast immatures were noted as follows: 1 at Ventura on Oct. 11 (*WA* & *S.B.A.S.*); up to 6 at Malibu between Oct. 10 and early November (*DAG*, *AS*, and others); 1 at Santa Monica, Los Angeles Co., on Oct. 23 (*AS*); 2 at Long Beach on Oct. 24 (*DAG*); 1 at Bolsa Chica on Oct. 25 (*DAG*); 1 at Newport on Oct. 3 (*BB* & *EC*), and Oct. 28 (*JL*); up to 5 at Solana Beach between Oct. 11 and Nov. 7 (*GMcC* & *DDeS*); 1 on San Diego Bay on Sept. 26 (*GMcC*); and 1 at Imperial Beach on Oct. 1 (*GSS*), and Nov. 14 (*GMcC*). At the Salton Sea an immature Franklin's Gull was at the north end on Sept. 18 (*GMcC*), and 5 were there on Oct. 17 (*Cardiff*); one was at the south end of the sea on Sept. 6 (*GMcC*, *WH*, *JS* & *AW*), and a sick bird was caught there on Nov. 1 (*GMcC*). Four summering Black-legged Kittiwakes were still present at Malibu at the end of August (*SW*, *PWP*), and a few wintering birds were beginning to appear off the coast in late November (*JS*). Common Terns were again found at the Salton Sea during September and October; over 100 were there on Sept. 18. Royal Terns appeared to be slightly more common than usual along the coast. The flight of Elegant Terns could only be termed "fair" this year.

Doves, Owls, Woodpeckers—White-winged Doves were considered more common than usual in the Imperial Valley, Imperial Co. during September (*GSS*); along the coast three were seen in San Diego County during September (*GMcC*, *WH*, *JS*), and one was in Montecito, Santa Barbara Co. between Sept. 3 and 22 (*MM*). A count of 26 Ground Doves in Corona, on Nov. 26, was considered high for that late date (*NHM*). A Pygmy Owl was in Whittier, Los Angeles Co., on Oct. 24 (*JHC*)—a lowland location. A Burrowing Owl came aboard a ship about 60 miles south of San Clemente Island on Oct. 20 (*JS*), hardly the place to look for this species. Small numbers of Short-eared Owls appeared along the coast in late October. A male Yellow-shafted Flicker was at the south end of the Salton Sea between Oct. 22, and the middle of November (*RRP*). A Lewis' Woodpecker at Imperial Beach on Sept. 24, was in unexpected habitat, and outside of its known range (*GMcC*).

Flycatchers—In the eastern section of the Region, 2 Eastern Kingbirds were seen at Deep Springs on Sept. 12, and one was seen to be caught by a Cooper's Hawk there on Sept. 13 (*AW & TCh*); another at the Salton Sea on Sept. 13 (*RRP*) was the first recorded for that area. Along the coast 2 Eastern Kingbirds were at Santa Barbara between Sept. 1 and 16 (*S.B.A.S.*); one (photographed) was at Dana Point between Sept. 15 and 28 (*EAP, et al.*); one was at Solana Beach, on Aug. 27 (*GMcC & JS*), and another was there between Sept. 25 and Oct. 2 (*GMcC & DC*). The Tropical Kingbird was noted more frequently than previously—6 were seen at Imperial Beach between Sept. 25 and Oct. 10 (*GMcC, DC, GC, GSS*), and another was there on Oct. 19 (*T & MH*); one was at Solana Beach on Sept. 22 (*EAP & GSS*); one was at Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego Co. on Nov. 16 (*HES*); one was at Carlsbad, San Diego Co. on Nov. 7 (*TS*); and 1 was at Dana Point on Oct. 11 (*GMcC, PDeB & EAP*). This species regularly wanders north in the fall from its breeding range in western Mexico. A concentration of between 40 and 100 Western Kingbirds was present in Santa Barbara from late August to mid-September (*S.B.A.S.*), and a mixed flock of kingbirds numbering up to 70 birds was present at Dana Point during late August and September (*EAP*). An Eastern Phoebe was at Malibu, on Sept. 19 (*DAG*). Most of the *Empidonax* flycatchers had departed by the end of October, but a late bird was near Dana Point on Nov. 20 (*EAP*). The only Vermilion Flycatcher seen along the coast was one at Solana Beach on Sept. 20 (*GMcC, WH & DDeS*); one was present at Furnace Creek Ranch between Sept. 7 and Oct. 5 (*BBP*).

Chickadees, Verdins, Wrens—Mountain Chickadees were reported as common in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, during August and September (*GSS*), but were not noted elsewhere away from the mountains. A Verdin was noted along the coast at Imperial Beach between Sept. 12 and 26 (*GMcC, DC, and many others*). A Winter Wren, only 100 yds. from the Mexican border, at Imperial Beach on Oct. 10 (*GMcC & PDeB*) constitutes the southernmost record for the Region.

Mimids and Thrushes—A *Catbird* was discovered at Imperial Beach on Nov. 7, and was collected the following day (*GMcC, DC & DDeS*) for the second fall record for California. The rare *Brown Thrasher* was seen at Emigrant Ranger Station, Death Valley, on Sept. 21 (*BBP*). A *Bendire's Thrasher* was seen at Solana Beach on Aug. 27 (*GMcC & JS*), and another was seen at Imperial Beach on Oct. 1 (*GSS*), and collected the following day (*GMcC*); there are but two previous records for the coast. A *Curve-billed Thrasher* (photographed) appeared at the Salton Sea Nat'l Wildlife Refuge Headquarters on Nov. 1, and was still present at the end of the period (*RRP & GMcC*)—the first record for this Region. The only Sage Thrasher noted along the coast was one at Imperial Beach on Nov. 8. A Varied Thrush in Santa Barbara on Oct. 4 (*WA*) was the only one reported.

Kinglets, Pipits, Waxwings—Ruby-crowned Kinglets arrived a little earlier than normal, and in larger numbers. A few Golden-crowned Kinglets were noted near Dana Point in late November (*EAP*), and between 3 and 6 were seen in Fullerton, Orange Co. on Nov. 26 (*EAP*). A flock of up to 15 *Red-throated Pipits* (*Anthus cervinus*) was present with a large flock of Water Pipits in a cultivated field at Imperial Beach between Oct. 12, and 27 (*GMcC, DC, and at least 80 others*); two specimens were collected on Oct. 13. This is the first record for California, and one of the few North American records of the Red-throated Pipit, and a full account will be published elsewhere. A *Sprague's Pipit* was carefully studied at Goleta on Oct. 8 (*HJM*), but did not stay; the species has been seen on two or three other occasions in California, but there is still no specimen for the state. A few Cedar Waxwings appeared in September, but no large numbers were noted until the end of the period.

Vireos and Warblers—The flight of these birds was better than last year along the coast, and there were more vagrants mixed in with the western species. Most of our migratory species had departed by the end of October, but we did have some late stragglers—a Bell's Vireo was at Imperial Beach on Oct. 13 (*GMcC & DC*); 3 Nashville Warblers near Dana Point on Nov. 11, with one remaining until the end of the period (*EAP, GSS*); a Yellow Warbler at Solana Beach on Nov. 11 (*GMcC*); a Black-throated Gray Warbler at Dana Point on Nov. 20 (*EAP*); a Hermit Warbler at Dana Point on Nov. 7 (*EAP*); a MacGillivray's Warbler at Imperial Beach on Oct. 31 (*WH*); a Yellow-breasted Chat in Montecito on Oct. 8 (*MM*), one seen in the mountains at Cuyamaca State Park, San Diego Co. on Oct. 8 and 10 (*EAP*), and another in Santa Ana, Orange Co. on Oct. 16 (*Harding*).

Besides the 4 species of vireos and 12 species of warblers that are considered regular in this Region, we had 2 additional vireos, and 15 additional species of warblers. A *Yellow-green Vireo* was present at Dana Point between Sept. 22 and 27 (*EAP, GSS, GMcC, WH, TCh*); the bird was bright yellow on the under tail coverts and along the flanks, bright olive-green on the back, and lacked the bold head stripes of the Red-eyed Vireo (the red eye was even seen). It had probably wandered north from Sonora, Mexico, like the Tropical Kingbirds, and it constitutes the second record for California. A *Red-eyed Vireo* was collected at Imperial Beach on Oct. 10 (*GMcC & PDeB*); the 4th record for the Region. A Black-and-white Warbler was in Santa Barbara on Oct. 7 (*MM*); 2 were at Dana Point between Sept. 21 and 27, one remaining until Oct. 1 (*EAP*); one was at Capistrano Beach, Orange Co. on Oct. 20 (*AP*); one was at Imperial Beach on Oct. 6 (*GMcC & DC*), and another was there on Oct. 15 (*GMcC*)—the species is somewhat regular along the coast. A Black-and-white Warbler was also seen in the Laguna Mountains of San Diego County on Oct. 6 (*SW & EAP*). A *Blue-winged Warbler* was found

on Point Loma on Sept. 19, and another was seen at Imperial Beach on Sept. 26 (GMcC); there is but one other record for the Region. There was a good flight of Tennessee Warblers this fall. Two were seen at Deep Springs, Sept. 12 (AW & TCh)—the first record for the eastern portion of California. Along the coast a Tennessee Warbler was at Playa del Rey, Los Angeles Co. on Sept. 14 (DAG); 3 were at Dana Point on Sept. 17 (DDeS), one was there on Sept. 29 (EAP), and another near there on Nov. 11 (GMcC & EAP); one was at Solana Beach on Oct. 30 (GMcC); one was at Imperial Beach on Sept. 7 (AW, GMcC & WH); 6 were seen there between Sept. 24 and 29 (GMcC, TCh & JS), and another was there on Oct. 5 (GMcC). Two Virginia's Warblers were seen in the White Mountains of Inyo County, where they are known to breed, on Sept. 12 (AW & TCh); one was at Furnace Creek Ranch on Sept. 18 (BBP), for the first record there. Along the coast a Virginia's Warbler was in Pasadena on Oct. 15 (GSS); 1 was at Dana Point on Sept. 19 and 26 (WH); 2 were at Capistrano Beach on Aug. 28 and 29 (SW & AF); 1 was at Solana Beach between Sept. 11 and 13 (GMcC & JS); and about 20 were found at Imperial Beach between Sept. 7 and Oct. 1 (GMcC, DC, and many others). A Lucy's Warbler, the third coastal record, was at Dana Point on Sept. 7, 8 and 9 (EAP). A Magnolia Warbler was present at Rancho Santa Fe between Nov. 10 and 22 (HES). A female Black-throated Blue Warbler was at Deep Springs on Sept. 13 (AW)—the earliest record for the state, and the first for the eastern portion. A male Black-throated Blue Warbler was present at El Monte, Los Angeles Co. between Oct. 15 and 18 (JB and others); a female was in La Jolla, San Diego Co. on Oct. 24 (DC); and another female was at Imperial Beach on Oct. 17 (EAP, GMcC, and many others)—surprisingly enough, the species is now noted almost annually. A Black-throated Green Warbler was present at Imperial Beach between Oct. 29 and 31 (GMcC & DC), and one was collected at Emigrant Ranger Station on Nov. 8 (BBP); there are now over a dozen records for California. A bright-plumaged Blackburnian Warbler was seen at Imperial Beach on Oct. 15 (GMcC); it was in the same tree from which the only California specimen was taken in 1962: A Bay-breasted Warbler was at Imperial Beach on Sept. 30 (GSS), and another was there on Oct. 6 (GMcC & DC); there is but one other Regional record, but both of these birds were noticeably buffy below, and the October 6 bird was with Blackpoll Warblers for direct comparison. Blackpoll Warblers turned up in the largest numbers yet—2 or 3 were at Dana Point between Sept. 26 and 29 (EAP), and another was there on Oct. 17 (DDeS); one was at Rancho Santa Fe on Sept. 30 (GSS); and at least 18 (3 collected) were noted at Imperial Beach between Sept. 28 and Oct. 27 (GMcC, DC, and many others). A Prairie Warbler was present at Dana Point between Sept. 23 and 29 (GMcC, EAP, and many others); two were at Solana Beach on Oct. 17 (WH & JL); one was at Imperial Beach on Sept. 19 (GMcC, JS & WH), and another

was there between Sept. 26 and 29 (DAG, GMcC & DC)—this brings the total records for California during the past three years to 12. A Palm Warbler was at Deep Springs on Sept. 20 (T & ZC); one was at Montecito on Sept. 25 (MM); one was at Dana Point on Oct. 2 (EAP); and at least 13 were seen at Imperial Beach between Oct. 1 and 30 (GMcC, DC, and many others). A Northern Waterthrush was at Deep Springs on Sept. 12, and two were there the following day (AW & TCh); one was banded at Emigrant Ranger Station during its stay between Sept. 10 and Oct. 10 (BBP); one was at Imperial Beach on Sept. 7, and another there on Oct. 28 (GMcC). In the eastern portion of the Region, 5 Am. Redstarts were noted at Deep Springs on Sept. 12 and 13 (AW & TCh); a male was at Emigrant Ranger Station, Death Valley, on Aug. 25, and a female was collected there on Sept. 10 (BBP); 2 were at the south end of the Salton Sea on Sept. 18 (GMcC), and another was there on Oct. 18 (Cardiff). Two Am. Redstarts were seen in the Laguna Mountains of San Diego County between Oct. 6 and 9 (EAP & SW). Along the coast an Am. Redstart was in Santa Barbara on Oct. 6 (NM); one was in Claremont, Los Angeles Co. on Oct. 22, and found dead the following day (EWK); one was at El Monte on Sept. 16 (JB); 3 were noted at Dana Point between Sept. 7 and Oct. 2, and a wintering bird was present near there after Nov. 7 (EAP); 3 were on Point Loma during the latter half of September (GMcC, JS & WH); and over 15 were noted at Imperial Beach between Sept. 12 and Nov. 2 (GMcC, DC, and many others)—certainly an impressive number.

Bobolinks through Tanagers—A Bobolink was at Dana Point, Orange Co., on Sept. 26 (JS, DC & WH); a flock of up to 20 birds was present at Imperial Beach between Sept. 29 and Oct. 7 (GMcC & DC), and an additional five birds were noted there on 4 different days between Oct. 11 and 22 (GMcC, PDeB, AS, T & MH); it now looks as though this may be a regular migrant in limited numbers. An adult male Orchard Oriole (photographed) was at Dana Point between Aug. 12, and the end of October (EAP and many others), and another was at Carpenteria, Santa Barbara Co. between Sept. 1 and the end of the period (NM & S.B.A.S.); in addition some 5 "females" thought to be this species were seen at Imperial Beach on four days between Sept. 27 and Nov. 5 (GMcC, TCh, PDeB). A Baltimore Oriole appeared at a feeder in Montecito on Oct. 5, and was joined by a second individual on Nov. 9 (JK); one was at Rancho Park, Los Angeles Co. on Nov. 2 (DAG); one appeared at a feeder in Santa Ana on Oct. 23 (Harding); and another was at Imperial Beach on Nov. 5 (GMcC & DC). An adult male (photographed) at the headquarters of the Salton Sea Nat'l Wildlife Refuge between Nov. 27 and 30 (RRP & GMcC) is the first recorded away from the coast in this Region. By the end of the period there were some wintering Hooded and Bullock's Orioles settled at chosen locations. A Rusty Blackbird was at Borrego Springs, San Diego Co. on Nov.

27 (*R & MW*); one of the few Regional records. A *Scarlet Tanager* was carefully identified at Dana Point on Aug. 23 (*GMcC & EAP*)—the 3rd record for California. A male *Hepatic Tanager* was at Rancho Park on Nov. 4 and 5 (*DAG*); the same location where one spent much of last winter. Summer Tanagers were still present at Morongo Valley, San Bernardino Co. on Sept. 11 (*EAP*); the only report from along the coast was of one in Montecito on Dec. 5 (*JK*).

Cardinal through Longspurs—A Cardinal was seen at Imperial Beach on Oct. 24 (*WH*), and 27 (Ken Schultz). An immature male Rose-breasted Grosbeak was collected at Imperial Beach on Oct. 10 (*GMcC & PDeB*). A very late Blue Grosbeak was still present in Imperial Beach on Oct. 19 (*GMcC*). A "female" Indigo Bunting was at Deep Springs on Aug. 22 (*GMcC & WH*), and a male was at Imperial Beach between Sept. 28 and Oct. 2 (*GMcC & DC*). The Dickcissel was again found in the Region after last fall's influx—one was at Emigrant Ranger Station on Sept. 17, and another was there on Sept. 27 (*BBP*); one was at Morongo Valley on Sept. 7 (*AS & PWP*); one was along the southern shore of the Salton Sea on Nov. 28 (*DAG*); one was at Camp Pendleton, San Diego Co. on Oct. 3 (*WGL*); and one was at Imperial Beach on Oct. 10 (*GMcC & PDeB*). A Black-throated Sparrow was seen on the coast at Imperial Beach on Oct. 1 (*GMcC & DC*). An early Slate-colored Junco was at Deep Springs on Sept. 20 (*T & ZC*), and another was there on Oct. 23 (*GMcC*); one was also in Death Valley in late November (*TS*). A Gray-headed Junco was at Deep Springs on Sept. 20 (*T & ZC*); one was at Fallsville, San Bernardino Co. on Nov. 29 (*DAG*); and 2 were in Cuyamaca State Park, San Diego Co. on Oct. 25 (*DC*). A *Clay-colored Sparrow* was seen with other *Spizella* on Point Loma on Sept. 19 (*GMcC*), and one or two were seen with *Spizella* at Imperial Beach between Sept. 20 and 27 (*GMcC, DC, JS & DDeS*); the species was first found in California last fall. A Black-chinned Sparrow was noted close to the coast in Santa Barbara on Aug. 8 (*C & AR*), and 2 more were seen there on Oct. 13 (*A & EJ*). The

rare Harris' Sparrow was banded at Emigrant Ranger Station on Oct. 11 (*BBP*). White-crowned Sparrows began to appear on the coast during the third week of September, and Golden-crowned Sparrows followed two weeks later, as usual. A White-throated Sparrow was collected in Death Valley on Oct. 8 (*BBP*), and an additional 3 were found along the coast during November. Lincoln's Sparrows arrived on time during the latter half of September. A Lapland Longspur was at Deep Springs on Oct. 24 (*GMcC & DDeS*), where it is probably regular. At Imperial Beach a *Lapland Longspur* was seen on Oct. 19 (*GMcC, T & MH*), and 25 (*GMcC*), and one was collected there on Oct. 31 (*GMcC & DC*), then as many as 5 were seen together between Nov. 5 and 11 (*GMcC, DC & DDeS*); there are only two other coastal records for the Region. A *Chestnut-collared Longspur* was seen at Imperial Beach on Oct. 12 (*GMcC*), and on Oct. 25, one was collected from a group of 4 (*GMcC & WH*), with individuals noted until Oct. 31 (*GMcC & DC*); these are among the few Regional records, and the first from the coast.

Corrigenda—The record of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Deep Springs, Inyo Co. on June 20 (*AFN*, 18:5, page 536) should be deleted.

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