



mated to be present along the shores of Manzanita Lake, Lassen Volcanic Nat'l Park, Aug. 31 (EH). At Beale Air Force Base, Yuba Co., Mike Perrone encountered a migration "wave" on Sept. 20 but commented that "compared to other years it was relatively minor, though good considering the overall dullness of this fall's land bird migration here."

Coincidentally, beginning on the same day (Sept. 20) three observers from Point Reyes Bird Observatory (Rich Stallcup, C. John Ralph and Henry Robert), while investigating breeding pelagic birds on Southeast Farallon Is., inadvertently encountered probably the most spectacular land bird migration "wave" ever recorded in the Region. During the week of Sept. 20-25 they observed, photographed, or banded a total of 118 species of birds on an island that normally harbors about 12 species of water birds and 1 land bird (Rock Wren). One of the most noteworthy aspects was that 21 of the 118 species were warblers, of which 9 were of the "eastern vagrant" type. And all on an island with only two trees! During the banding operations, 6 birds were unavoidably killed in the mist nets by immature W. Gulls. Among these was an immature *Great Crested Flycatcher* that proved to be the first record of the species for California; the specimen is now at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California, Berkeley. Another of this species also was observed. All of the birds banded were young of the year, as determined by the skull ossification method, except for 6 Swainson's Thrushes and a Sage Thrasher. A complete account of all species along with weather data will be published in a future issue of the *Point Reyes Bird Observatory Newsletter*.

In spite of the general lack of large numbers of concentrated migrants, quite a few rarities were found by the increasing number of active bird-watchers. These, along with the other Southeast Farallon Is. vagrants, will be discussed under the appropriate groupings.

MIDDLE PACIFIC COAST REGION.—The weather this fall was generally warmer and drier than usual. No major storms came into the Region until mid-November, when rain finally fell in the dry coastal mountains and valleys and snow closed roads in the Sierras for the winter. As expected, the passerine migration was for the most part gradual and continuous throughout the season. Even water birds, whose migration is generally more noticeable, seemed to follow a similar pattern this year.

Although coastal observers in Humboldt County (LG&MK) and Monterey County (WR) and a Sierran observer in Tulare County (MEM) commented that the migration of passerines was late and poor in numbers this year, there were several reports of "peaks" or "waves" of migration. Approximately 1000 Audubon's Warblers were esti-

Loons, Grebes—The loon migration was inconspicuous at Point Reyes this fall. Farther south at Point Pinos, Monterey Co. movement was normal, with a maximum of 2115, at least 85 percent of which were Arctic Loons, going south in 45 minutes on Nov. 6 (AB). A tight flock of 1000 Arctic Loons was present two miles off Santa Cruz on Nov. 28 (AB). An early Red-necked Grebe was at Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co. on Sept. 4 (BDP). Twenty-five Eared Grebes were at the Farallon Islands on Oct. 29 (M.C.A.S., AB). Pied-billed Grebes returned to salt water at Pacific Grove on Sept. 18 (AB).

Albatrosses, Shearwaters, Storm Petrels—Single Black-footed Albatrosses were in Monterey Bay on Aug. 16 (AB) and Oct. 7 (G.G.A.S.). Few Fulmars had appeared by the end of the period; a maximum of 10 were seen in Monterey Bay, Nov. 1 (AB). It is appropriate to compare the abundance of shearwaters and other pelagic birds with 1966. All species, with the exception of petrels, were down in numbers in Monterey Bay, and the more unusual Pale-footed and Manx Shearwaters were not observed this year. There was a noticeable absence of Sooty Shearwaters at Point Reyes (P.R.B.O., CJR). In contrast, Benjamin Parmeter reported 300+ New Zealand Shearwaters off the Sonoma County coast on Oct. 7, while only 4 birds were seen in Monterey Bay on the same day (G.G.A.S., RS). Pink-footed Shearwaters were twice as numerous off the Sonoma County coast on the same day: 200+ (BDP) compared to 85 in Monterey Bay (G.G.A.S.). A spectacular petrel concentration was noted in Monterey Bay on Nov. 1 when 2400 Ashy and 200 Black Petrels were observed feeding in an area of two square miles, probably in a "swarm" of copepods (AB). A *Wilson's Petrel* was seen at very close range by many observers in Monterey Bay on Oct. 7 (G.G.A.S., AB & TC), the fourth or fifth state record. The same or another individual was seen on Nov. 1 (AB).

Pelicans—White Pelicans were seen in the usual coastal locations with a maximum of 200 moving south over Point Reyes on Nov. 13 (P.R.B.O.). Brown Pelicans were considered less numerous than usual in the Point Reyes area and Rodeo Lagoon, Marin Co. (P.R.B.O., VDaC); regular counts at Moss Landing, Monterey Co. yielded a maximum of 2200 on Aug. 23 (WR).

Hérons, Ibis, Flamingos—Only two Green Heron reports were received: single birds at Searsville, San Mateo Co. on Oct. 21 (MP) and at Rodeo Lagoon in October and November (VDaC, WP). A *Reddish Egret* found in late August at Elkhorn Slough, Monterey Co. remained until at least Oct. 7 (Ed Pine, California Department of Fish and Game, AB & TC); this is the first record for the Region. A heron roost at the Mendota Waterfowl Management Area, Fresno Co. had 131 Snowy Egrets and 336 Black-crowned Night Herons on Sept. 10 (AB, WR). Two White-faced Ibis also were observed in the management area on Sept. 10 (AB); another 2 were seen near Gustine, Merced Co. on Nov. 3 (ROW). Two Am. Flamin-

gos were at Moss Landing throughout the period (WR).

Geese, Ducks—Census figures for the Central Valley refuges taken from the Waterfowl Population Survey of the California Department of Fish and Game appear in Table 1. The census was conducted on Nov. 22. Sacramento Nat'l Wildlife Refuge in Glenn and Colusa Counties had, as usual, the greatest goose concentration, with 96,120 on this date, and Butte Sink in Butte County had the largest number of ducks, with 457,500. In com-

TABLE 1
Waterfowl Population Survey Totals for
Central Valley Refuges as of Nov. 22, 1967.

Area	Geese	Ducks
Sacramento Valley	251,815	1,017,655
San Joaquin Valley	14,910	609,505
"Delta" Region	14,055	786,180
Totals:	280,780	2,413,340

parison with the 1966 census, geese were down 50 percent and ducks down 43 percent. However, very sizable numbers still remained at the Klamath Basin refuges to the north, and other large concentrations were thought to be still on areas not covered by this count. Botulism among waterfowl in the Tulare Lake Basin, Kings Co. had killed 31,000 birds in two areas by Nov. 9 (John D. Knox, *Palo Alto Times*, Nov. 9, 1967) and there was considerably more mortality by the end of the period (AB). This was apparently the worst outbreak in several years. Black Brant migration was poor in the Monterey area, although 150 were seen flying south at Bodega Head, Nov. 4 (TC & ZC, VDaC & MP). One hundred Snow Geese at Mountain Meadows Reservoir, Lassen Co., Sept. 8 (EH), were early. Fulvous Tree Ducks were seen in good numbers, with a maximum of 60 at Mendota Waterfowl Management Area on Sept. 24 (AB, WR) and 8 at Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area, Merced Co. on Oct. 8 (ROW). Three Blue-winged Teal were at Mendota Waterfowl Management Area on Aug. 20 (AB, WR) and one at Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co. on Nov. 28 (TC). Sixty Ring-necked Ducks were at Searsville on Oct. 21 (MP). Three Barrow's Goldeneyes were on Lake Merritt, Oakland on Nov. 18 (TC & ZC). An early Oldsquaw was shot at the mouth of the Salinas River on Nov. 5 (California Department of Fish & Game, *vide* VLY). The molting ♂ Harlequin Duck reported at Pacific Grove during the previous period was last seen on Aug. 26 (RS, *et al.*). White-winged Scoters at times outnumbered Surf Scoters in the southward migration at Point Reyes, an unprecedented occurrence (P.R.B.O., PRL). The first southbound Surf Scoters at Point Pinos were seen on Oct. 4; their movement reached a peak of 400 an hour on Nov. 17 (AB). The only Com. Scoter reported was a single bird at San Rafael, Marin Co., Nov. 23 (A. Burns).

Vultures, Hawks, Eagles—Mabel E. Mires remarked that Turkey Vultures were sparse except when squirrel poisoning was being undertaken and commented on the continuing decline of all hawks in the Springville, Tulare Co. area. There were a few reports of White-tailed Kites, with a maximum of 8 at the Palo Alto Yacht Club on Nov. 11 (*TC. G.G.A.S.*). Single Goshawks were reported from three locations in Alpine, Placer and Tehama Counties during August and September. In recording a Red-shouldered Hawk at San Luis Nat'l Wildlife Refuge on Oct. 9, Roger Wilbur commented on its scarcity in that area, because of loss of habitat. Flocks of Swainson's Hawks were present in the vicinity of Woodland, Yolo Co., Sept. 9-23, with a maximum of 100+ on Sept. 9 (*E&MW*); 6 birds were near Firebaugh, Fresno Co. on Sept. 10 and 24 (*AB. WR*). Rough-legged Hawks were reported from four locations, including several at Point Reyes after Nov. 1 (*P.R.B.O.*). Single Ferruginous Hawks were at Point Reyes on Oct. 2 and 16 (*TC. JDRG*) and at Dillon Beach, Marin Co. on Nov. 24 (*VDaC*). There were several Golden Eagle records, including a concentration of 7 birds at Point Reyes on Nov. 8 (Bob Turner). Four Bald Eagles were observed: 1 adult at Mountain Meadows Reservoir, Sept. 7-8 (*EH*); 1 adult at Inverness, Marin Co., Aug. 21-22 (Gerard Brady); 1 immature at Limantour, Point Reyes, Nov. 16 (*P.R.B.O. PRL*); 1 immature at Merced Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, Merced Co., Nov. 18 (*VDaC. et al.*). An Osprey was observed flying south at Point Lobos State Reserve, Monterey Co. on Oct. 8 (J. Vandevere, *vide AB*), and a late Osprey was at the mouth of the Russian River, Sonoma Co. on Nov. 4 (*TC & MP*). A Prairie Falcon was seen at 10,000 feet at Top Lake, Alpine Co. on Sept. 15 (*SS*). Six Peregrine Falcons were reported, four from coastal locations and two inland. In contrast to last year's single observation, at least 8 Pigeon Hawks were reported, the first at Point Reyes on Sept. 25 (*P.R.B.O.*).

Cranes, Rails—Seventeen Sandhill Cranes were at Castro Valley, Alameda Co., Nov. 21 (L. Curl, *ER. et al.*); the species is rarely reported away from the Central Valley. There were three reports of single Clapper Rails from Elkhorn Slough. One to three *Black Rails* were at Inverness, Marin Co. from Aug. 6 to mid-October, but there was no definite proof of breeding this year (Gerard Brady). A bird of this species found dead in Pacific Grove on Sept. 29 constituted a first record for Monterey County (*VLY*). Eight Com. Gallinules were reported from coastal locations, including what may be the first coastal breeding record in the Region: an adult with downy young seen in Olema Marsh, Marin Co., Aug. 31 (*P.R.B.O. CJR*). A migrating Am. Coot was encountered six miles offshore in Monterey Bay on Sept. 28 (*AB*).

Shorebirds—Twelve Am. Golden Plovers were reported from four coastal locations with a maximum of 6 at Point Reyes on Aug. 29 (*P.R.B.O. PRL*). Good-sized flocks of Black-bellied Plovers in the San Joaquin Valley included 200+ at San Luis

Wasteway Waterfowl Management Area, Merced Co. on Aug. 18 (*ROW*) and 275 at Mendota Waterfowl Management Area on Aug. 20 (*AB. WR*). Two hundred seen at Creamery Bay, Marin Co. constituted "the largest flock ever for the area" (*P.R.B.O. PRL*). Seventy-five Surfbirds, a good number, were seen at Fort Bragg, Mendocino Co. on Nov. 26 (*RC*). The only flock of Ruddy Turnstones reported consisted of 11 birds at Limantour, Point Reyes, Aug. 25 (*P.R.B.O. PRL*). Five to nine Long-billed Curlews near Carlotta, Humboldt Co., Oct. 5-28, were considered noteworthy (*L&MK*). Twenty-two Whimbrels at Abbott's Lagoon, Point Reyes, Sept. 16 (*P.R.B.O.*), were a high count for the period. Single Solitary Sandpipers, always unusual in the Region, were at Mendota Waterfowl Management Area on Aug. 20 (*AB. WR*) and at Point Reyes on Sept. 16 (*TC & ZC, R. Higgs*). Two to three Willets at San Luis Wasteway Waterfowl Management Area, Aug. 18-22, were uncommon migrants there (*ROW*). One Lesser Yellowlegs was reported at Mendota Waterfowl Management Area on Aug. 20 (*AB. WR*); 3 were noted at Olema Marsh on Sept. 26 (*P.R.B.O. PRL*); 8 were seen on the late date of Nov. 18 at Yolo By-Pass (*AJ&LBA*). The only Knots reported were single birds on Sept. 16 and 27 at Point Reyes, where the species is rare (*P.R.B.O.*), and one at Bodega Bay on Nov. 4 (*TC & ZC. MP*). A Rock Sandpiper at Point Pinos on Nov. 30 was the second Monterey County record (*AB*); another was seen at Crescent City, Del Norte Co. on Oct. 15 (*RS*). Pectoral Sandpipers were found in good numbers at the usual locations, including 12 at Elkhorn Slough on Sept. 20 (*WR*) and 6 at Pacific Grove (*AB*), 16 at the Woodland Sugar Ponds, Yolo Co. (*SS*) and 7 at Point Reyes (*TC*), all on Sept. 23. Five were on Southeast Farallon Is., Sept. 20-25 (*P.R.B.O. RS. CJR. HR*). Baird's Sandpipers were much reduced from last fall, with only nine birds reported from three coastal locations. Of the Short-billed Dowitchers observed at Point Reyes, 99 percent were first-year birds; Long-billed Dowitchers arrived in this locality on Oct. 9, when most of the Short-billed Dowitchers had departed (*P.R.B.O. PRL*). Inland, 2000 Long-billed Dowitchers were at Mendota Waterfowl Management Area on Aug. 20 (*AB. WR*).

Regular counts of shorebirds at Moss Landing produced high numbers of "peep" with 1360 on Aug. 23, 5100 on Oct. 11 and 12,200 on Nov. 15 (*WR*). Marbled Godwits are always uncommon inland, but this fall 4 were seen at Lake Almanor, Plumas Co. on Sept. 10 (*EH*), single birds were at Mendota Waterfowl Management Area on Aug. 20 and Sept. 10 (*AB. WR*), and 1 to 4 birds were at San Luis Wasteway Waterfowl Management Area, Sept. 26-Nov. 16 (*ROW*). The exceptionally large Red Phalarope flight of last fall was not repeated this year, and the peak of 580 in Monterey Bay on Aug. 27 (*G.G.A.S. AB*) was very early. A second peak of 290 occurred there on Nov. 16 (*AB*). The onshore gales of last fall were lacking this year; this was doubtless the reason for the smaller

numbers of phalaropes, jaegers, terns and Sabine's Gulls reported this year. A late Wilson's Phalarope was at Nicasio Reservoir, Marin Co. on Oct. 29 (A. Burns, WP). Northern Phalaropes were common off the Sonoma County coast on Oct. 7 (BDP). Regular counts at the Monterey Bay Salt Company at Moss Landing produced a peak of 8150 on Oct. 11 (WR).

Jaegers, Gulls, Terns—Pomarine Jaegers were less numerous than last fall; maximum counts were 4 offshore of Sonoma County (BDP) and 27 in Monterey Bay (G.G.A.S., AB), both on Oct. 7. A total of 5 Parasitic Jaegers in Monterey Bay on Sept. 18 was the largest number seen (AB); a single bird of this species joined the gulls flying between San Francisco Bay and Calero Dam, near San Jose, Santa Clara Co. on Oct. 20 (DDMcL). The only *Skua* reported was a single bird in Monterey Bay on Oct. 7 (G.G.A.S., AB, TC). A second-year Glaucous Gull was in Monterey Bay on the early date of Oct. 7 (G.G.A.S., AB, TC). An estimated 10,000 California Gulls were roosting at Folsom Lake, Sacramento Co. on Nov. 30 (AJ&LBA). A first-year Franklin's Gull was seen at Palo Alto on Oct. 13 (TC). Always uncommon away from the coast, single Bonaparte's Gulls were seen at Mendota Waterfowl Management Area on Sept. 10 (AB) and on the Van Duzen River in Humboldt County, 30 miles from the sea, on Nov. 11 (L&MK); in Monterey Bay, migration peaked on Nov. 16, with 130 observed going south (AB). Numbers of Heermann's Gulls in Monterey Bay were down over those recorded in 1966 (as were numbers of two other species originating in the Gulf of California, Brown Pelican and Elegant Tern). Of the Heermann's Gulls observed at Point Reyes, 95 percent were adult and only 5 percent immature (P.R.B.O., PRL). Black-legged Kittiwakes went almost unreported until Nov. 30, when 75 an hour passed Pacific Grove during a westerly gale (AB). Sabine's Gulls reached a maximum of 54 in Monterey Bay on Aug. 27 (G.G.A.S., AB); the only report from elsewhere concerned a single bird seen off the Sonoma County coast on Oct. 7 (BDP). A good-sized flock of terns at Bay Farm Is., Alameda Co. was composed of 300 birds, mostly Forster's (ER, et al.). Two Com. Terns at Palo Alto on Oct. 15 (DDeS, TC) were considered uncommon. One adult Arctic Tern was identified in Monterey Bay on Aug. 27 (G.G.A.S., AB, TC). No least Terns were reported. Maxima for Elegant Terns were 17 on San Francisco Bay (VDAc) and 64 at Pacific Grove on Sept. 11 (AB). Three single Black Terns were reported from coastal localities.

Alcids—One Xantus' Murrelet was seen off Monterey Bay on Aug. 27 (G.G.A.S., AB, TC). Eight Ancient Murrelets were in Monterey Bay, Nov. 1-28 (AB). Cassin's Auklets peaked at 392 in the same area on Sept. 28 (AB). Forty Rhinoceros Auklets were in Monterey Bay by Nov. 16 (AB).

Dove, Owls—For the second consecutive fall a White-winged Dove was seen on Point Reyes near the observatory on Sept. 8 (P.R.B.O., HR). Although earlier than last year's record, this record

coincides with previous ones for this southern desert species in being fall and coastal. Two of the rare Spotted Owls were heard again at Grizzly Creek State Park, Humboldt Co. in October and November after being missed last year (L&MK). A Short-eared Owl was seen at the unusual location of Southeast Farallon Is. during the early period of Sept. 20-25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR). At Point Reyes Bird Observatory, the surprisingly large number of 12 Saw-whet Owls (adults and juvenals) were banded, though seldom heard, between June 6 and Nov. 30 (P.R.B.O.). This indicates that in this Region, as has been found elsewhere, these owls are probably more common than is generally believed.

Goatsuckers, Swifts—A Poor-will was noted in the Sacramento area on Sept. 26 (Al Rust, fide BK); this was only the second time the species has been reported from that area. A small flock of 16 Com. Nighthawks was observed over Hope Valley, Alpine Co. on Aug. 26 (SS). A migrating flock of more than 100 Lesser Nighthawks was seen over a reservoir on the South Fork of the Feather River, Butte Co. on Aug. 24 (Al Rust, fide BK). A juvenile Black Swift left its nest at a Santa Cruz coastal cliff site on Sept. 4 (Vi Anderson, fide AB). Reports were received of seven migrating flocks of Vaux's Swifts during September; the largest and most out-of-place flock was one of 150 birds over Southeast Farallon Is. between Sept. 20 and 25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR).

Woodpeckers—"Pure" Yellow-shafted Flickers were found at Point Reyes on Oct. 14 (DDeS); at Soquel, Santa Cruz Co. on Nov. 8 (FH); and at Rodeo Lagoon, Marin Co. on Nov. 19 (VDAc). A Pileated Woodpecker was seen five times in September at San Rafael, Marin Co., near the southern limits of its coastal range (WP). Two Acorn Woodpeckers were observed out of their normal low, oak habitat at 7182 feet on Duncan Peak, Placer Co. on Sept. 1 (JW). Indications of a coastal flight of Lewis' Woodpeckers appeared in the making with the impressive report of 12 at Stinson Beach, Marin Co. on Oct. 7 (MP). A small movement of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers went through Point Reyes between Oct. 8 and 21 when 7 were banded at the observatory (P.R.B.O.). One was also seen on Southeast Farallon Is. between Sept. 20 and 25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR).

Flycatchers—Eastern Kingbirds were reported three times: 2 on Sept. 19 (RS) and another possibly different bird on Oct. 3 (JGu) on the Point Reyes Peninsula; and 1 on Sept. 21 at Pacific Grove (RLB & WR). At least 6 Tropical Kingbirds came north this fall: 3 were found at their now regular location of Pacific Grove and 3 on the Point Reyes Peninsula. The fourth known *Scissor-tailed Flycatcher* for the Region was found on Point Reyes on Aug. 18 by unknown persons from the East (P.R.B.O., fide CJR). It subsequently was seen and photographed by many observers and was last reported on Sept. 12 (JDRG). Rich Stallcup considered the bird to be an adult in worn plumage and therefore felt that its occurrence

could not be attributed to post-breeding wandering. The *Great Crested Flycatchers* on Southeast Farallon Is. have been discussed in the introduction, above. For the third winter an E. Phoebe was found on the Carmel River, Monterey Co. on Nov. 28 (RLB & WR); this is only the fifth known record of the species from the Region, however. Banding at Point Reyes Bird Observatory again has added to our knowledge of the coastal movements of *Empidonax* flycatchers, particularly in the fall: a Traill's Flycatcher on Aug. 27 coincided with past years' records and a Hammond's Flycatcher (carefully keyed out by CJR, PRL and HR) on Oct. 30 was the latest known record for the Region.

Martins, Jays, Nutcrackers, Chickadees—Breeding Purple Martins on Point Reyes were last seen on Aug. 26 when several dozen, a large number for California, were noted flying over the observatory (P.R.B.O., CJR). Six Gray Jays were seen in the coastal counties of Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte during the period of Oct. 14-16 (RS & B. Davis). A flock of 5 or 6 Clark's Nutcrackers was seen on a ranch near the Carmel Valley, Monterey Co. on Sept. 9 (Mrs. L. Harton & Vi Anderson, *vide* AB). This early report caused expectations of a coastal flight this year, but it had not materialized by the end of the reporting period. At Requa, Del Norte Co. on Oct. 15 R. Stallcup and B. Davis had the unusual experience of seeing *three species of chickadees* (20 Black-capped, 1 Mountain, and 1 Chestnut-backed) *in one bush!* Another Sierran record of Chestnut-backed Chickadee was of one seen at Big Trees Reserve, Placer Co. on Oct. 8 (JW).

Wren, Thrashers, Thrushes, Gnatcatcher—A Long-billed Marsh Wren on rocky Southeast Farallon Is. in September (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR) must have seemed very much out of habitat. A Brown Thrasher, constituting the fifth record for the Region, was found and photographed in the Carmel garden of Charles Sawyer on Nov. 10 and remained until Nov. 29 (VLY, RLB, AB). A Sage Thrasher was seen during September and October in the San Joaquin Valley, where the species is seldom reported (ROW). Observers in the San Francisco and Monterey areas reported very low numbers of Robins, Varied Thrushes, and Hermit Thrushes perhaps because of the mild fall weather. However, the Point Reyes Bird Observatory reported all three species as more numerous than last year, indicating that they may have stayed farther north. A very emaciated and weak Swainson's Thrush was reported from Point Reyes on the very late date of Nov. 19 (P.R.B.O., *vide* CJR). The normally interior Blue-gray Gnatcatcher was reported from three localities along the coast, the most northerly being Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co. (BDP).

Vireos, Warblers—An immature Red-eyed Vireo was seen on Point Reyes on Sept. 23 (DDeS & TC); what was possibly a different bird was there on Sept. 30 (JDRG). The first *Philadelphia Vireo* for the Region and the second for California was collected at Fairhaven, Humboldt Co. on Sept. 16;

the specimen is now at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in Berkeley (RS & B. Davis). This year warblers again followed the pattern of migrating throughout the season, giving very little evidence of "waves" or "peaks" familiar to easterners (see introduction). This pattern was emphasized by three "vagrant" warblers found toward the end of November in the Monterey area. Most of the breeding warblers of California apparently moved through the Central Valley and the Sierras, as they were reported in only very small numbers along the coast. For example, on Sept. 8 at Mountain Meadows Reservoir, Lassen Co. Emilie Hodnette found 50 Audubon's, 50 Hermit, and 25 Black-throated Gray Warblers. The only one of these species reported along the coast in any numbers was the Hermit Warbler with over 30 seen between Aug. 10 and 28 (RS). Yellow and Wilson's Warblers were, however, reported in "heavy migration" during September on Point Reyes (DDeS). The well-searched coastal promontories, such as Point Reyes and Monterey, produced their annual rare and "vagrant" warblers for those who had the patience to check them regularly. And this year Southeast Farallon Is. added to the excitement. The only "vagrant" warbler found away from the coast was a ♀ Black-and-white in Lassen County during September (EH). However, this species should perhaps be considered one of six warblers that appear to be very rare migrants rather than true "vagrants." At the head of this list in abundance was the Blackpoll Warbler with over 36 recorded this fall; 30+ of these were on Southeast Farallon Is. (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR), however. The Am. Redstart was actually more numerous along the coast with at least 15 reported, of which only 3 were on Southeast Farallon Is. (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR). The other four in order of abundance were: Palm Warbler (6), Tennessee Warbler (7), Northern Waterthrush (6) and Black-and-white Warbler (3). Magnolia Warbler, like the above six, breeds to the north of the Region, but has not been recorded as regularly. This fall two were found on Southeast Farallon Is. in September (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR) and one at Pacific Grove, Oct. 20-22 (AB, RLB, VLY). Although the following warblers must be considered "vagrant" because of their range, they are found somewhere in California every year now and should perhaps be called "regular vagrants": Black-throated Blue, 1 at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco on Nov. 22 (Aubrey Burns, *vide* WP) and 1 male at Carmel on Nov. 23 (George Lamont, *vide* RLB); Chestnut-sided, 1 at the mouth of Tunitas Creek, San Mateo Co. on Sept. 12 (DDeS) and 1 on Southeast Farallon Is., Sept. 20-25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR); Prairie, 1 on Point Reyes, Sept. 25-30 (P.R.B.O., PL, RS, DDeS, DG, JDRG), 1 on Southeast Farallon Is., Sept. 20-25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR), and 1 at Santa Cruz, Oct. 12 (DG). The third fall record for Parula Warbler was established on Southeast Farallon Is. between Sept. 20 and 25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR). The first Lucy's Warbler for the Region hit a window of Charles Sawyer's home in Carmel

25 MAR
12 MIN
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on Nov. 24 and was photographed, banded and released (RLB, VLY, AB, WR). A Nashville Warbler found at the mouth of the Carmel River on Nov. 29 may winter (RS).

Icterids—Bobolinks were found again this year; 3 on Southeast Farallon Is. between Sept. 20 and 25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR) and 1 at Fairhaven, Humboldt Co. on Oct. 11 (RS). Four Orchard Orioles were reported: 1 banded on Point Reyes on Sept. 15 (P.R.B.O., CJR, PRL, HR); 2 on Southeast Farallon Is. between Sept. 20 and 25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR); and a carefully identified female at Pacific Grove, Nov. 3-30 (E. Hurlbert & VLY).

Fringillids—Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, which now seem to be found somewhere in California every year, were reported: 2 on Southeast Farallon Is. during Sept. 20-25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR) and 1 at Pacific Grove on Oct. 22 (VLY). A ♀ Blue Grosbeak was on Point Reyes on Sept. 30 (DDeS, RS, JDRG). Although this species breeds in the "Delta" region, it is considered vagrant along the coast this far north. A real vagrant in this Region, a *Dickcissel*, was found on Southeast Farallon Is. between Sept. 20 and 25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR). A large flock of 35 Lawrence's Goldfinches were seen at the unusual coastal location of Point Pinos, Pacific Grove for about a week starting on Oct. 15 (WR). Green-tailed Towhees, irregular along the coast, were seen on Southeast Farallon Is. between Sept. 20 and 25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR) and on Point Reyes on Oct. 10 (SW, *vide* P.R.B.O.). A Lark Bunting was found for the fourth year on Point Reyes on Sept. 10 (P.R.B.O., HR). A *Black-throated Sparrow* on Southeast Farallon Is. between Sept. 20 and 25 was the first known coastal record for this desert species (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR). Reports of 4 Slate-colored Juncos were about normal. The second *Clay-colored Sparrow* for the Region was on Southeast Farallon Is. (the same location as the first record), between Sept. 20 and 25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR). A very early Harris' Sparrow was found feeding with House Finches rather than with other *Zonotrichia* at Point Reyes on Sept. 19 (RS). Reports of 10 different White-throated Sparrows were more than usual. An immature Swamp Sparrow, now expected along the coast each winter, was found at Rodeo Lagoon, Marin Co. on Nov. 23 (VDaC). The only report of longspurs was of 2 Laplands at the unusual location of Southeast Farallon Is. on the early date of Sept. 20-25 (P.R.B.O., RS, CJR, HR).

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