

MIDDLE PACIFIC COAST REGION. — Weather conditions were considered about normal throughout the Region during the nesting season. As Robert J.



Richardson in Santa Cruz stated, "although rain has not fallen since April or early May, except in small amounts, water conditions are about normal; at least there is no severe drought." He also commented that bird populations are dwindling in both numbers and species. Along the coast to the north at Point Reyes Bird Observatory, compiler Bob Stewart reported that "birds banded per net hour in 1969 are down 70 percent from the same period in 1968." Neither contributor attempted to give reasons for these declines.

More encouraging reports came from the Sierra Nevada where heavy winter and spring snows brought about "an ideal spring by aiding the nesting activities of all species," according to Mabel E. Mires. She also mentioned that "the weather pattern brought about a

late spring at high elevations and a late food supply for all the berry and nut eating birds. The middle of August showed a few ripening berries and little mast at high elevations. At lower elevations however, ripening fruit and mast were conducive to bird movement within the area." At Foresthill, Placer Co., Jon Winter could see no significant effect of the heavy snowfall on species that require open ground for nesting sites such as quail, juncos, Green-tailed Towhees and Fox Sparrows.

The Farallon Islands, where constant coverage again brought much new information to light and raised many new questions, almost seemed like a separate region. Compiler Henry Robert conveniently summarized the findings of the Point Reyes Bird Observatory personnel on South Farallon Is. in four points: (1) "at least three species new to California were banded;" (2) "there was a late migration wave during the first week of June made up mostly of pewees and *Empidonax*, but including several very rare species;" (3) "the season was apparently one of normal breeding success for all of the regular breeding sea birds;" and (4) "no land birds bred on the island this year for the first time in ornithological recorded history (Rock Wrens have not been seen since April 17)."

Loons, Grebes — Loons sp. were still flying north off Cypress Point, Monterey Co. as late as June 8 (AB). Summering Arctic Loons were reported as follows: 15 in Carmel Bay near Point Lobos, Monterey Co. on several dates; 3 near Cypress Point on July 27 (AB); and 6 at Pigeon Point, San Mateo Co. on Aug. 3 (TC). The majority were in winter plumage or in intermediate stages. An adult Red-throated Loon was seen at Cypress Point on June 22 (AB). The only sizable coastal flock of non-breeding Western Grebes reported was a flock of 100 seen at Bolinas, Marin Co., July 18 (WMP). Elsewhere, 20 at Lake Oroville, Butte Co. on Aug. 9 (EAP) were the first of the fall to return.

Albatrosses, Shearwaters, Petrels — Black-footed Albatrosses were reported from the Monterey Bay area throughout the period, with a maximum of 8 seen off Santa Cruz, on June 14 (Santa Cruz Bird Club field trip, reported in *The Gull* 51:57) and 6 birds seen some 7-8 miles off Point Pinos, Monterey Co. on July 26 (VR). Fulmars again occurred in Monterey Bay in small numbers, with 3 noted on July 24 and 2 on Aug. 13 (AB). Pink-footed Shearwaters were less numerous than normal in Monterey Bay and no more than 2 were noted on any one boat trip (AB). A flock of 50,000 unidentified but presumably Sooty Shearwaters was observed in the entrance to the Golden Gate on July 22 (WMP). Sooty Shearwaters are most numerous in Monterey Bay during this period, and for a month following June 22 the species was abundant inshore in both Monterey and Carmel Bays. On July 5 Sooties were present in a band about a mile offshore that extended from Lobos Rocks, four miles south of Point Lobos, to Point Pinos, a total distance of about 10 miles; as usual, spawning squid were the attraction (AB). The only Fork-tailed Petrels reported were 1 found dead on Marina Beach, Monterey Co. on June 25 (*fide* VLY) and 1 seen

offshore in Monterey Bay on Aug. 13 (AB, VR). Ashy and Black Petrels were present in large numbers in Monterey Bay and reached high populations earlier than usual, with no fewer than 511 Ashy and 106 Black Petrels seen on July 24 (AB). During July both species were seen in small numbers from the south shore of Monterey Bay in calm conditions in both foggy and clear weather, an unusual phenomenon (AB, WR, VR).

Pelicans, Cormorants — Thirty-five White Pelicans were seen at Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area, Merced Co. on Aug. 5 (ROW) and a large flock of 1000 was noted near Dumbarton Bridge, Alameda Co. on Aug. 9 (WA). Following a catastrophic breeding season in Southern California and Northern Baja California, Brown Pelicans appeared in Monterey Bay in fair numbers, with a good proportion of immatures noted (AB); 500 were seen on rocks at Rodeo Lagoon, Marin Co. on July 27 (TC) and 600 were noted at Bolinas on Aug. 2 (ABU, WMP). Observers should keep careful notes on this species in future, with particular attention to the numbers using favorite roosting sites and the proportion of white-breasted immatures. Close attention should also be paid to breeding successes in our three species of cormorants. A large colony of Double-crested Cormorants, adjacent to the DDT-stricken Brown Pelicans on Anacapa Is. off Santa Barbara, was affected by the thin-shelled egg syndrome this spring and experienced total breeding failure (Dr. R. W. Risebrough, *pers. comm.*). There is also good evidence that Brandt's Cormorants are having very low reproductive success in the Monterey Peninsula area (AB). Observers should check nesting colonies for the number of birds incubating at the beginning of the nesting period compared with those subsequently producing young. In the Monterey area birds continued to "incubate" empty nests until at least Aug. 10. Because of the very high DDE levels found among dead and dying birds at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co. during the late winter, it is reasonable to postulate that chlorinated hydrocarbon poisoning is contributing to lowered breeding success. A colony of 20 Double-crested Cormorants with 8 occupied nests observed on an offshore rock at Jenner, Sonoma Co. on July 12 (GLB, BDP) represented a northward extension of the known breeding range of this species. A single nest of the species, with young, reported from near Pfeiffer Burns State Park, Monterey Co. (J. Vandevere, *vide* AB) constituted the first known successful nest in the Big Sur area.

Hérons — In our attempt to gather information on the breeding status of the herons in the Region, Donald D. McLean was particularly helpful with his long-standing knowledge of these birds in the South San Francisco Bay area. He reported an 85 percent decline in Great Blue Herons in the last three years. A very large colony of this species near San Luis Islands Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, Merced Co. produced 800-900 young (Stephen R. Vehrs, Acting Refuge Manager). Elsewhere, 5 active nests were found at Folsom Lake, El Dorado Co. (J. Wilburn, *fide* BK). Green Heron nesting was reported from Coyote Creek, Santa Clara

Co. where 5 occupied nests were noted (*DDMcL*) and along the Feather River near Oroville, Butte Co. (*EAP*); 1 bird was reported from Schwan Lagoon, Santa Cruz Co. (*RJR*); and an immature was seen near West Marin Is., Marin Co. on July 17 (*ABu*). Common Egrets no longer nest in the Santa Clara Valley, McLean reporting that "the colony which used to exist in a Eucalyptus grove south of Newark, Alameda Co. has disappeared entirely." Ten young were produced in a mixed rookery near the San Luis Islands Refuge (Stephen R. Vehrs). Thirty pairs of Snowy Egrets nested on West Marin Is. (R. Cass) and 350 was the August maximum roosting there (*ABu*). There are still scattered nesting pairs of Black-crowned Night Herons along Coyote Creek (*DDMcL*). A near adult *Yellow-crowned Night Heron* re-appeared at San Rafael, Marin Co. for the second consecutive year; seen once during the previous period, this individual or another re-appeared on July 14 (*ABu*, *WMP*) and was subsequently seen by many observers until the end of the period. It seemed to roost on West Marin Is. and constitutes the second record for the Region. On July 12 an adult *Little Blue Heron* was observed on the south side of the San Rafael canal; it also roosted on West Marin Is. and was present through the end of the period (*ABu*, *WMP*, et al.). The sighting of Am. Bitterns at Pescadero, San Mateo Co. for the second consecutive summer (*VR*) indicated possible coastal breeding.

Waterfowl — High water levels in the Central Valley after a record spring run-off produced the anticipated increase in waterfowl nesting success. Summering Black Brant were noted at Ano Nuevo Point, San Mateo Co., 3 on June 27 (*RRZ*) and Bodega Lagoon, Sonoma Co., 8 on July 12 (*BDP*). Gadwall "probably" nested on the Palo Alto Baylands, Santa Clara Co. (*TC*), and a large brood was observed on the Leslie Saltponds, Solano Co. on July 19 (*WMP*, *ABu*). Pintail returned early and in good numbers, with 100 noted at the mouth of the Salinas River, Monterey Co. on July 30 (*WA*). The only Blue-winged Teal reported were a pair present at Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area, June 10-17 (*ROW*). Wood Ducks were seen in the Central Valley area where they are uncommon: a pair at San Luis Wasteway Waterfowl Management Area, Merced Co. on July 28 and 2 males at Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area on Aug. 3 (*ROW*). Three broods were noted on the American River, Sacramento Co. (R. R. Loveless, *fide BK*). A pair of Redheads was seen on June 6 at Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area where the species occasionally breeds (*ROW*). A male Canvasback and 25 scaup sp. were seen on San Rafael Bay on July 27 (*TC*). A male Bufflehead, possibly crippled, stayed at Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area, June 1-5 (*ROW*). "Very few" summering scoters were reported from the San Mateo County coast (*TC*), but farther south 20 White-winged Scoters were noted at Moss Landing, Monterey Co. in early July (*AB*) and 2 were seen at Asilomar, Pacific Grove on June 5 (*AB*). Fifty Surf Scoters were seen at Lover's Point, Pacific Grove, June 22 (*AB*); 5 were seen at Ano Nuevo Point on June 27 (*RRZ*); 15 summered off Asilomar (*AB*). A Ruddy Duck with 3 large young was

seen on the Palo Alto Baylands on Aug. 3 (*TC*). The presence of 2 Com. Mergansers on the Russian River at Jenner (*BDP*) raised the question of possible breeding. A single Red-breasted Merganser was seen at San Rafael on July 20 (*ABu*).

Kites, Hawks, Eagles — McLean was especially helpful in assessing raptor abundance in the Santa Clara Valley. Nine White-tailed Kite nesting sites were reported from that area; 9 birds summered at Albrae, Alameda Co. (*WA*); 2 nests along the American River Parkway were deserted owing to disturbance (B. Burks, *fide BK*). In the Oroville area, 1-2 birds were occasionally seen, but the habitat there is probably marginal (*EAP*). There were three Goshawk reports from the Sierra Nevada. Moreover, Sharp-shinned Hawks were reported as "doing well, status unchanged" near Duncan Peak Lookout, Placer Co. (*JW*), with a similar report for Cooper's Hawks in the same place. In contrast, there has been "a big drop-off in the nesting populations of Cooper's Hawks in the Santa Clara Valley as well as in the Santa Cruz and Mount Hamilton Ranges" (*DDMcL*). With regard to Red-tailed Hawks, McLean wrote: "with the heavy poisoning of ground squirrels there has been a considerable drop-off in the lower elevations, but the sides of the [Santa Clara] Valley still have fairly good nesting populations." "Fewer than usual" were noted in the vicinity of Springville, Tulare Co. (*MEM*). Four nesting pairs of Red-shouldered Hawks were reported from the Santa Clara Valley (*DDMcL*) and 2 successful pairs were reported along the American River Parkway (B. Burks, *fide BK*). Two Swainson's Hawks were present on June 4 at Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area where the species is "less numerous than they once were" although "several pairs" nested on nearby San Luis Islands Refuge (*ROW*, *JG*, *DG* & *RG*). The first fall migrant Swainson's Hawk was seen over Duncan Peak Lookout on Aug. 10, and a very early Rough-legged Hawk was seen there on Aug. 11 (*JW*). According to McLean, Golden Eagle nesting populations "are still holding on fairly well. The Mount Hamilton Range between Livermore and Pacheco Pass still has about 15 pairs of its former 20 or more . . . the Santa Cruz Mountains still have 2 pairs." Five other pairs, at least one of which was successful, were reported in the Region, as well as 3 single birds. An adult and an immature Bald Eagle were seen near a nest in Shasta County on July 12, and a bird was seen at Kelly Lake, west of Donner Summit, Nevada Co. on July 29 (Dennis Clemens, *fide BK*). In the Santa Clara Valley, Marsh Hawks are "holding on, but a number of nesting sites have been destroyed by land development and drainage. Several pairs nest in the Valley between Gilroy and Hollister . . . still 2 pairs in the Alviso area, Santa Clara Co." (*DDMcL*). Ospreys were reported from seven locations, six of which were in Marin County, but no successful nests were reported. A pair nested at Calaveras Dam, Santa Clara Co. "for a number of years, but Golden Eagles drove them out and took over their nest" (*DDMcL*). Prairie Falcons "have dropped by 50 percent in this general area" (*DDMcL*). There were two reports of single birds. Regarding

Peregrine Falcons, "I know of no nesting pairs in this general area" (*DDMcL*). The Sparrow Hawk "seems to be holding its own very well" in the Santa Clara Valley (*DDMcL*).

Quail, Shorebirds — Two pairs of Mountain Quail were noted with broods of 15 and 8 young at Chew's Ridge Lookout, Los Padres Nat'l Forest, Monterey Co. on July 10 (*VR*). At least 2 broods of Black Oystercatchers were seen at Point Lobos Reserve (*AB* & J. Vandever). Twenty-four Semipalmated Plovers were seen on the Palo Alto Baylands on Aug. 7 (*TC*). The only breeding Snowy Plovers were reported from Ano Nuevo Point where adults were common and 1 downy young was seen (*RRZ*). Killdeer probably had a poor year in those areas experiencing unusually high water levels following record spring run-off, as at Oroville Dam (*EAP*). The first returning Surfbird was seen on the Monterey Peninsula on July 20 (*AB*). Up to 5 Ruddy Turnstones summered on both the Monterey Peninsula and Ano Nuevo Point (*AB*, *RRZ*). A group of 44 Black Turnstones in winter plumage at Ano Nuevo Point on June 27 (*RRZ*) was an exceptionally large summer flock; 1 was observed foraging on mud flats at San Rafael on July 27 (*TC*). A flock of 55 Long-billed Curlews at Los Banos Waterfowl Management Area on June 19 (*ROW*) was early. Whimbrels were present on the coast from July 6 on, with a flock of 12 at Ano Nuevo Point on July 18 (*RRZ*) the largest number reported. A Wandering Tattler was seen feeding on the mud flats at San Rafael on July 25 (*WMP*, *ABu*). Eighty Willets in breeding plumage were noted at Ano Nuevo Point on June 27 (*RRZ*); inland, a flock of 6 was seen on Aug. 8 at San Luis Wasteway Waterfowl Management Area where they are uncommon migrants (*ROW*). The first Baird's Sandpipers reached Pacific Grove by Aug. 1 when 3 were seen (*AB*); 2 were present at Bodega Head, Aug. 5-8 (*WMP*). Twelve Dunlin seen at Bodega Bay on July 12 (*BDP*) were early, as was a flock of 75-100 Marbled Godwits reported by the same observer. This species sometimes summers farther south in good numbers, however. Sanderlings returned to the mouth of the Carmel River, Monterey Co. by July 21 (*VR*). Some 23 Wilson's Phalaropes at Dumbarton Bridge on June 11 were considered out of place on this date (*WA*). The first Northern Phalarope was seen on the Monterey Peninsula on July 5, and a very heavy passage of migrating flocks was noted along the shoreline at Pacific Grove, July 21—Aug. 1, with 2000 counted on Carmel Bay on July 21 and 2662 on Monterey Bay on July 24 (*AB*, *WR*, *VR*).

Jaegers, Gulls, Terns — Single Pomarine Jaegers were seen over Monterey Bay on three dates after July 24 (*AB*): Western Gulls made up 25 percent of some 2000-3000 gulls feeding on dead and dying squid in the Cypress Point area, June 29—July 6; the remainder were Heermann's Gulls (*AB*). An immature Mew Gull observed at San Rafael on July 27 (*TC*, *JG*, *DG* & *RG*) was noteworthy. The unusually large carry-over of Black-legged Kittiwakes reported in the spring account persisted throughout the summer, particularly around Monterey Bay. Some 300 were noted at the mouth of the Salinas on July 13 (*WA*) and 161 were counted bathing in a fresh-water pool on Seventeen Mile Drive,

Pebble Beach, Monterey Co. on Aug. 3 (*AB*). Over 90 percent of these birds were immatures; some die-off was noted (*WR*, *VR*). The summer of 1964 produced the last such similar occurrence, although numbers were lower that year. Sabine's Gulls returned to the Monterey area by July 26, on which date 2 were seen off Del Monte Beach (*WR*) and 3 were seen eight miles out (*VR*); a flock of 5 passed Pacific Grove on Aug. 1 (*AB*). Two Com. Terns were seen at Pacific Grove on July 30 (*WA*) and 20 on nearby Seventeen Mile Drive on Aug. 10 (*AB*). Several pairs of Least Terns in a scattered colony at Bay Farm Is., Alameda Co. had eggs and young on July 2. Fifteen pairs of late arrivals noted nesting on the rather unsuitable habitat of Bair Is., San Mateo Co. on July 8 had not been present there on June 23; no fledglings could be found subsequently at this location. On Aug. 9, 80 Least Terns, rather less than half of which were young of the year, were observed feeding near the Dumbarton Bridge, a regular post-breeding haunt on South San Francisco Bay. It is to be hoped that this species may continue to exist in the bay until a national wildlife refuge can be established to give them permanent protection, particularly since the Bay Farm Is. site will be destroyed in five years and the Bair Is. site is unsuitable (*WA*). Disturbance banished this species from the well-known former nesting area at Moss Landing where it has not bred since about 1949 (H. L. Cogswell). The first Elegant Tern appeared at the mouth of the Salinas on July 21 (*WR*); by Aug. 12 as many as 271 were counted resting on the kelp at Point Pinos (*VR*); on Aug. 15, 285 were present at the mouth of the Salinas and 165 at nearby Moss Landing (*RRZ*). It would seem that a major flight of this species is in progress. Six transient Caspian Terns were noted at Pigeon Point on June 6 (*VR*); on South San Francisco Bay, two breeding colonies of 100 pairs each and a third colony of 25 pairs had good success (*WA*).

Alcids — Numbers of Com. Murres on Monterey Bay rose from 107 on July 24 to 860 on Aug. 13, with many adults accompanied by swimming young (*AB*). It has been suggested in earlier reports that young noted on Monterey Bay were from rookeries on the Big Sur coast; however, since prevailing currents are from the north and are strong, it appears reasonable to assume that they have come from the Farallon Islands 50 miles to the north (*AB*). Twenty-three occupied Pigeon Guillemot nests were found on Ano Nuevo Is., San Mateo Co. in mid-June (Dr. R. S. Peterson, *vide AB*); the first young of the year were seen on the water at Pacific Grove on July 14 (*WR*). Single Marbled Murrelets were reported from Ano Nuevo Point on June 27 (*RRZ*) and from Pacific Grove on July 14 (*WR*). On July 24, 165 Cassin's Auklets were counted on Monterey Bay (*AB*). One to two Rhinoceros Auklets also were seen on the bay during the period (*AB*). An adult Tufted Puffin was found dead at Moss Landing on July 5 (Dr. V. Morejohn, *vide AB*).

Owls, Goatsuckers, Swifts, Hummingbirds — Only 1 Flammulated Owl could be heard calling on June 19 at the Foresthill, Placer Co. location where 6 were seen and heard last summer (*JW*). Pygmy Owls were

reported to be fairly common in the Sierran foothills near Oroville (*EAP*). A Short-eared Owl seen on Aug. 11 at Thermalito, Butte Co. (*EAP*) possibly nested there, considering the date. A Saw-whet Owl banded on Point Reyes on July 29 either nested locally or was a very early migrant. A female Lesser Nighthawk was banded on South Farallon Is. on June 3. Although this species has been seen there before, the Com. Nighthawk would seem more likely to occur. The well-known Black Swift nest in Santa Cruz was carefully observed this summer; the single egg, characteristic of this species, was being incubated between June 16 and 28; the downy chick was seen on July 13 and was well feathered by July 16 (*WA*). A pair of Vaux's Swifts was observed for a half hour in apparent "aerial display fighting" over Bridalveil Creek Campground, Yosemite Nat'l Park, June 17 (*AB*). Although they may have nested nearby, these birds were never seen to enter a cavity, as they have in the Crane Flat area on the opposite side of Yosemite Valley. Black-chinned Hummingbirds were again the most common of some 30 hummers (of 3 species) that daily visited a feeding station near Springville (*MEM*). Two young of this species were banded on Point Reyes, a male on July 19 and a female on Aug. 9; the species is considered vagrant along the coast in this Region. Calliope Hummingbirds were reported as common in Yosemite Nat'l Park in early June (*JG, DG & RG*).

Woodpeckers, Flycatchers — Pileated Woodpeckers continued to be commonly seen and heard in the Springville area despite fires and increased numbers of people (*MEM*) and were reported from two different locations in Plumas County on July 22-23 (*WA*). At Lafayette, Contra Costa Co., Acorn Woodpeckers are re-establishing themselves after being ousted by Starlings (*LDF*). The discovery of 2 nests of Williamson's Sapsuckers and 2 nests of Black-backed Three-toed Woodpeckers in Yosemite Nat'l Park in early July (*RH*) indicated that these two high mountain species are still doing well. Another Nuttall's Woodpecker was seen on the San Francisco Peninsula, away from its inland habitat, in Foothills Park, Palo Alto, Aug. 8 (*DDeS*). An E. Kingbird found near Springville on June 6 was well described for one of the few Central Valley records (*MEM*). Large numbers of *Empidonax* flycatchers and W. Wood Pewees were banded on South Farallon during June: 36 Traill's Flycatchers (only 1 was banded this spring and none last spring), 63 Western Flycatchers (twice the number banded during all of last year), and 83 W. Wood Pewees (four times the number banded all last year). A Hammond's Flycatcher and 4 Olive-sided Flycatchers were also banded on South Farallon in June. Three Dusky Flycatchers, identified by song and compared with Western Flycatchers, were reported from Chew's Ridge, Monterey Co. on July 10 (*WR*).

Swallows, Nuthatches, Thrashers — An estimated flock of 1500 Violet-green, Tree and Cliff Swallows fed and gathered on power lines near Springville on Aug. 9 (*MEM*). At least 3 pairs of Purple Martins nested in tiles at the edge of a roof in downtown Oroville this summer (*EAP*); this is one of the few

reports of this species using man-made structures for their nests on the West Coast. Among the number of widely scattered reports of this species is one of an individual seen on South Farallon on June 4. Red-breasted Nuthatches were reported as being three times more numerous this summer at Foresthill (*JW*). This species apparently bred in at least four locations near the coast, with 4 banded on South Farallon, Aug. 10-14. It will be interesting to see if these are the forerunners of large numbers wintering in the Region this year. A Pygmy Nuthatch was banded on South Farallon for the first time on Aug. 6. Adult *Brown Thrashers* banded on South Farallon on June 18 and July 2 constituted only the seventh and eighth known records for the Region.

Thrushes, Waxwings, Phainopepla, Starling — Swainson's Thrushes were reported to be 30 percent down in numbers on Point Reyes; however, 7 were banded on South Farallon, June 2-13. Late Cedar Waxwings were banded on South Farallon on June 2 and 3; 4 seen in Orinda, Contra Costa Co. on June 13 (*TS*) and a pair seen at San Gregorio, San Mateo Co. on June 19 (*DDeS*) may have nested. No Bohemian Waxwings were reported to be extending their winter visit into the summer period. Only 2 Phainopeplas were found in the Oroville area where at least 12 were present last summer (*EAP*). Starlings were found to be taking over nesting sites normally used by owls, flickers and bluebirds in the Springville area (*MEM*) and were reported to be invading urban areas of Marin County where they were rare just four years ago (*ABu*).

Vireos — An adult *White-eyed Vireo* was banded and photographed on South Farallon Is. on June 4, establishing the first record of this species for California. Copies of the excellent photographs are on file at the Point Reyes Bird Observatory and the San Diego Natural History Museum. An adult *Yellow-throated Vireo* also was banded and photographed on South Farallon on June 12, providing the first record for the Region. Although the photographs are not yet available, the bird was examined and the identification verified by H. Robert, M. Coulter and D. Manual. The report of a Red-eyed Vireo banded and photographed on South Farallon on May 23 was not included in the spring migration report 7 additional birds were banded there, June 3-12. One or two are normally reported for the Region in most years.

Warblers — No less than 24 species of warblers were banded or observed on South Farallon during what were apparently late migration movements in June and early July. The following is a list of the noteworthy "eastern-type" species, with comments on their relative abundance in the Region: *Black-and-white*, 1 adult female banded on June 10; *Tennessee*, 3 adult females banded on June 4 and 5 (10 previous "spring" records); *Magnolia*, 2 (1 female and 1 unknown sex) banded on June 4 and 1 female banded on June 19 (about 12 previous "spring" records); *Black-throated Green*, 1 adult female banded on June 13 (7 previous "spring" records); *Blackburnian*, 1 adult female banded on July 9 (1 previous "spring" record); *Yellow-throated*

("Sycamore" race, *D. d. albilora*), 1 adult banded and photographed on July 8 (first California record; excellent photographs on file at Point Reyes Bird Observatory and San Diego Natural History Museum); Chestnut-sided, 1 adult male in breeding plumage banded on June 14 (3 previous "spring" records); Bay-breasted, 1 adult male in breeding plumage banded on June 3 (first "spring" record for California); Blackpoll, 1 female seen on June 3 and 1 adult female in very worn plumage banded on Aug. 1 which remained until at least Aug. 18 (about 11 previous "spring" records); Palm, 1 seen on June 2 (7 previous "spring" records); Ovenbird, 6 banded between June 2 and July 11; N. Waterthrush, 1 adult banded on June 2 (6 previous "spring" records); Kentucky, 1 male seen well by H. Robert and J. Smal on June 2 (first record for the Region); Connecticut, 1 adult female banded on June 18 (3 previous "spring" records); Canada, 1 adult male banded and photographed by H. Robert and J. Smal on June 5 (first "spring" record for the Region); and Am. Redstart, 4 (2 second-year males and 2 females) banded between June 4 and 19 (*P.R.B.O.*). The only "eastern-type" warblers reported that were not on South Farallon were: Blackpoll, an adult female banded on Point Reyes on June 21, and Am. Redstart, a female seen at Pacific Grove on June 29 (*WRT*). Orange-crowned Warblers were found to be 85 percent down in numbers on Point Reyes but 20 times more numerous than in past years at Foresthill (*JM*). It is interesting to note that very few individuals of the warblers that breed in the Region were banded on South Farallon during the period: Orange-crowned, an adult on June 4; Nashville, an adult on June 19; Yellow, 2 adults on June 2 and 1 on June 17; Myrtle, 2 on June 1 and 2; MacGillivray's, 2 adults on June 2 and 5 and 1 young of the year on Aug. 10; Yellowthroat, 9 between June 2 and 22; Yellow-breasted Chat, 2 adults on June 11 and 22; and Wilson's, 13 between June 2 and 9. With the exception of MacGillivray's Warbler, all of these species also breed in the eastern United States. Their origin, therefore, may be the same as that of the above-mentioned "eastern-type" species.

Blackbirds, Orioles, Tanagers — A second-year male Yellow-headed Blackbird was seen on South Farallon on June 12; this species is still considered vagrant along the coast. A young Orchard Oriole was banded and photographed on Point Reyes on July 12. Two observers, in Oroville (*EAP*) and Lafayette (*LDF*), commented on how Bullock's Orioles apparently leave their nesting areas all together, overnight, and are not seen again. As many as 7 adult Western Tanagers were banded on South Farallon between June 2 and 5. Another small female Summer Tanager was banded on South Farallon, June 4, with measurements indicating the eastern race, *P. r. rubra*.

Finches — An impressive total of 6 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 2 second-year males and 4 females, were banded on South Farallon between June 1 and 22. A second-year male Blue Grosbeak also was banded on South Farallon, June 18; this inland species is considered vagrant along the coast. An adult male Indigo Bunting was banded on South Farallon on June

3; there are only eight known previous records of this species for the Region. According to reports, Evening and Pine Grosbeaks have been doing well in the high Sierras, although Pine Grosbeaks were found as low as 5000 feet elevation in Yosemite Nat'l Park in early June, perhaps due to the heavy snowpack (*JG, DG & RG*). The sighting of 2 Red Crossbills in Mount Diablo State Park, Contra Costa Co. on June 1 (*VR*) indicated that the species may have nested in this isolated area of the Coastal Ranges.

Sparrows — Besides the previously known locations, 7 pairs of Grasshopper Sparrows were found near Olema, Marin Co. on June 1 (*DDeS*); 1 was seen on South Farallon on June 2; and at least 2 were noted on Point Reyes in June. A *Tree Sparrow* was banded on South Farallon on the late date of June 14; there are only 10 known previous records for the Region. An adult *Field Sparrow* was banded and photographed on South Farallon on June 17 and remained until at least July 9; this is the first California record of the species. The excellent photographs are on file at Point Reyes Bird Observatory and the San Diego Natural History Museum. An adult White-crowned Sparrow of the Puget Sound race, *Z. l. pugetensis*, was banded on South Farallon on the late date of June 7.

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