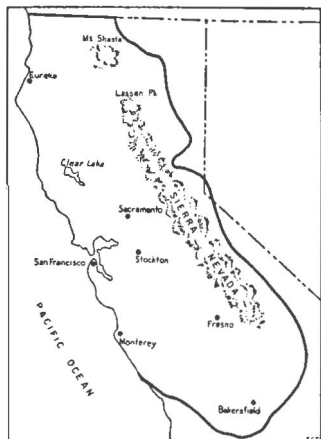


MIDDLE PACIFIC COAST REGION.—The relatively mild temperatures of the past winter continued only until April 8, after which daily maxima, and



frequently minima also, were as much as 2° to 12° below normal. This continued until May 8 near the coast, spanning the usual period of maximum migration and perhaps accounting for the late lingering of several winter visitors (e.g., Varied and Hermit Thrushes) and the late arrival of some summer residents, especially north of San Francisco. Except along the northwest coast early April was dry; but light rains on about two-thirds of the days between April 17 and May 8 brought the season's total in central coast areas to 80% of normal, and in the Central Valley to near normal or above. The only heavy rain of the period was on April 19 along the northwest coast (where there are few observers). Mrs. Coy comments on the lack of warm days between April 28 and May 25 at Westport and that many birds arrived there late. Weather conditions at higher altitudes were severe during much of April and early May, with brief snowstorms again in mid- and late May. Over half of Fitzpatrick's report from the Yosemite area pertained to birds at exceptionally low altitudes for so late in the season!

In an attempt to detect response in migratory movement of land birds to favorable (south) winds, or in the presence of many grounded migrants to "north-wind" days following such periods, one of the editors tabulated the dates on which there should have been numerous arrivals from the south on tail winds of the preceding night. North winds constituting supposed deterrents (although sometimes quite gentle) to continued northward movement occurred on all nights except 16 in the main migration period from March 20 to May 20, and there were favorable (south) winds over the whole Region only on nights preceding April 14, 22, 24, 28, May 7, and 8. The exceptionally great variety (124 species) observed by Minturn at

Santa Cruz on April 22 and the particular group of "unusuals" noted by Fitzpatrick at El Portal on May 8 might very well be associated with major flights on the preceding nights. Too few observers in the Region visit the same areas on successive days, or even at intervals of a few days or a week, for any conclusions to be drawn as to other movements, although a few isolated instances that are possible cases in point are cited below.

Loons and Grebes.—Loons were seen moving northward offshore as follows: on April 23 several dozen (including 2 Common and at least 15 Arctic) several miles off Pt. Pinos; on April 30 one Common, 2 Arctic (at 18 miles offshore) and about 10 unidentified, between the Golden Gate and S. E. Farallon Island; and on May 22 in the latter area, about 20 unidentified, chiefly at 8 to 9 miles offshore (H. L. Cogswell). Straggler Common Loons were noted at Bodega Bay on May 19 (Joseph Kittredge) and June 12 (Gordon Bolander). One Arctic Loon was on the Bay near Berkeley on May 21 (Harry Adamson) and another at Bodega Bay, June 12 (GB). Horned Grebes continued numerous coastally into early April, the last reported being 5 on April 22 at Bodega Bay (JK). Transient Eared Grebes were seen on May 9 at El Portal, 2000 ft., and in Yosemite Valley, 4000 ft., in unusual, deep canyon locations for them (W. J. Fitzpatrick).

Albatrosses, Shearwaters and Petrels.—Comparative numbers of pelagic birds encountered on four different offshore trips indicate that the factors controlling their day to day distribution are as yet little known. In the following listings, those observations dated April 23 were made by Laidlaw Williams, H. L. Cogswell, and others on the Cooper Ornithological Society trip from Monterey to about 8 miles WNW of Point Pinos (over the continental slope); those dated April 30, by HLC and Mills College students between the Golden Gate and the SE Farallon Island via the San Francisco Lightship and a detour to 6 miles S by E of the island; those dated May 21, by Harry Adamson and Golden Gate Audubon members on a trip from northwest of the Golden Gate to within about 6 miles of the SE Farallon (not reached because of rough seas) and return along the Marin County shore; those dated May 22, by HLC and other Golden Gate Audubon members on a trip northwestward from the Golden Gate and thence to SE Farallon Island, with return via the course followed on April 30. All trips from the Golden Gate were over continental shelf waters only. **Black-footed Albatross:** 12-15 on April 23 at 3-8 miles, offshore; 1 on April 30 at 13 miles; none on May 21; 15 (all in sight at once) on May 22 at 17 miles offshore. Having shifted their attentions from an incoming passenger ship, these were baited close by our boat for excellent observation and fair photography, and one was collected. From this point to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles off San Francisco several followed our boat, including at least 2 additional birds recognizable by plumage (white rumps). Although such numbers can be encountered at times off Monterey, this is the first record known to us of so many having come so far inshore (8-18 miles) of the edge of the conti-

mental shelf off San Francisco. Sooty Shearwater: 10,000 estimated on April 23, mostly in or over water teeming with shrimp-like crustaceans (Euphausiids?); none on April 30 up to 17 miles offshore, but then a concentration estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 on the water in the area 5 to 6 miles E by S of SE Farallon Island, the attraction here obviously being Euphausiid crustaceans, masses of which could be easily scooped from the ocean with a bucket (5 Humpback Whales were likewise attracted by them); lesser numbers of shearwaters thence to the island, and by our return through this area 3½ hours later the great concentration of birds had largely dispersed; none on May 21; and only 2 (1) on May 22. A similar and even greater concentration of shearwaters than that of April 30 was present in this area and for miles to the southwestward on May 24, 1944 (HLC). Pink-footed Shearwater: 2 on April 23 (4-6 miles offshore); 13 or more on April 30, in same area as Sooties; none on May 21; 5 on May 22 (6-15 miles offshore). No other shearwaters were identified on any of these trips despite careful search. A single petrel (either Black or Ashy) was seen at about 6 miles E of SE Farallon Island (where the Ashy nests) on the May 22 trip (Alan Craig, Evelyn Maino).

Pelicans. Herons. Ibises.—Flocks of White Pelicans were seen in migration over El Portal on May 8 and over Yosemite Valley on May 26 (WJF). A heronry on Conway Ranch, Yolo Co., contained about 50 nesting pairs of Am. Egrets and 250 Black-crowned Night Herons on March 20; young of the latter about 4 weeks old were banded there on May 1 (A. J. Argante, W. K. Kirsher). In Yolo By-Pass there were at least 30 Snowy Egrets on May 17, the largest number noted recently in the Sacramento Valley in the breeding season (Willy Argante, *et al.*); they are not, however, known to nest there. On May 21 a heretofore unknown colony of about 120 Am. Egrets on Little Marin Island, in the Bay east of San Rafael, was observed from a boat, many of the birds apparently being on nests (HA, *et al.*). About 15 Snowy Egrets and a Great Blue Heron were also there. A single White-faced Ibis spent 3 days in mid-March 7 miles S of Willows (J. E. Balch), a Sacramento Valley area where the species formerly wintered but where there have been no recent records.

Waterfowl.—A few Black Brant appeared at Santa Cruz and at Bay Farm Island in April; while at the Bodega Bay wintering grounds about 300 present on March 3 dwindled to 7 on May 5 (JK)—some last stragglers on June 12 (GB). A thousand or more White-fronted Geese migrated northward over the Arden district, near Sacramento, on April 14 (F. G. Evenden), a rather late date. Two pairs of Blue-winged Teal visited a 2½-acre pond east of Red Bluff on March 10 (B. Neilson) and a pair was at Woodland on May 15, 17, and 19 (Earl Albertson). A few Greater Scaup were found on San Francisco Bay near Berkeley into late May for the second consecutive year; 2 males and a female on May 20 and 22 (HLC) and a female on May 21 (HA); 4 males were here on May 22, 1954 (HLC). At the Feather River reservoir west of Quincy the Barrow's Goldeneyes reported in the last issue (Jan. 31 should read

Jan. 28 instead) dwindled to 2 males and 1 female on March 18, the last date seen (Bruce Harris). Small flocks of Surf Scoters were seen flying northward offshore from Pt. Pinos on April 23 and off the Golden Gate on April 30, but none was in the latter area on May 22 (HLC).

Vultures. Hawks. Quail.—A Turkey Vulture nest at the Pinnacles held eggs on April 2, but the Golden Eagles there did not use the nest they visited in February, although they performed aerial "surfboarding" displays in March and April (Betty Jackson). Swainson's Hawks had arrived by April 13 at Lanes Bridge, north of Fresno, but had not been found on visits here through March 25 (W. B. Minturn). On May 14, 2 male Marsh Hawks engaged in simultaneous "nuptial" flights about 400 feet apart over grassland west of Snelling, Merced Co., with a female foraging near one of them (HLC). An Osprey at Yolo By-Pass on May 1 was the first recent record for this area (WA, WKK, E. R. Pickett), and single Ospreys were at Jenner on March 24, April 8, and May 19 (JK). A Peregrine Falcon was seen on May 29 near the top of Yosemite Falls (HA). At Mills College, in Oakland, many pairs of California Quail, as well as crowing unmated males, were present; but most nests were apparently broken up by unknown factors (perhaps diskings of undeveloped parts of campus was largely responsible) and only one brood of young was noted, on May 24 (Mrs. H. E. McMinn).

Cranes. Coot.—The California Department of Fish and Game reported that no Sandhill Cranes remained on the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta on March 15, but no check had been made since March 1 (when some were still present?). In response to the editors' query regarding the effect of the lengthened seasons on Am. Coots, E. R. Pickett of Sacramento wrote that there has been no observable difference in numbers so far, for they were present in the lower Sacramento Valley in "extremely large numbers, especially during the early winter when there was lots of water." On March 25 a lone Am. Coot was on Mirror Lake, Yosemite, where the species is a rare straggler (WJF).

Shorebirds.—Ringed Plovers reached a peak of 200 at Bay Farm Island on April 9 (Junea W. Kelly); about 70 were there on April 16 (HLC); 25 on April 30 and 10 on May 8 (JWK). Near Santa Cruz there were 10 on April 22 (WBM) and April 28 (Ken Legg); and 5 were at the Fresno Sewer Farm on May 8 (WBM), one of the few inland records in this Region. Black-bellied Plovers reached a maximum of 400 at Bay Farm Island on April 9 and 40 were still present on May 8 (JWK). Surf-birds were noted from April 3 to 22 at Santa Cruz, a maximum of 8 on the latter date (WBM). Ruddy Turnstones were at Bay Farm Island on April 3 and 24, and May 3 and 8, with a maximum of 7 on May 3 (JWK); one flew northward low over the ocean 6 miles west of Pt. Pinos on April 23 (HLC). Black Turnstones occurred in numbers near Santa Cruz, 50 on April 3 and 85 on April 22 (WBM); on this latter date there were also about 30 at Pt. Pinos (HLC). Thirty Wilson's Snipe were at Neary's Lagoon, Santa Cruz, on March 29 (KL). Minturn found 40 Hudsonian Curlews in

the Santa Cruz area on April 1, and 42 at the Fresno Sewer Farm on May 8; 5 were still at Bodega Bay on May 26 (JK). Only a few Wandering Tattlers were reported, April 22 and 25, at Santa Cruz (WBM) and Pt. Pinos (HLC). There was an excellent but brief flight of Red Knots at Bay Farm Island, with 30 present on April 24; 100 on April 30, and 20 on May 3 (JWK). There is a belated but important report of the rare **Rock Sandpiper**—4 at Eureka on Feb. 5, 1955, "positively identified" (BH). At Bay Farm Island about 2000 Red-backed Sandpipers in mid-April (HLC) decreased in numbers noticeably after April 24 and 27, only about 50 being present on April 30; and 20 on May 3 (JWK), their departure coinciding nicely with the favorable winds of April 24 and 28. The species was noted late inland, at Woodland, May 15-18 (EA), and 30 were still at Bodega Bay on May 19 (JK). Similarly, about 5000 Western Sandpipers were at Bay Farm Island throughout April (JWK, HLC) and their number dropped to 2000 by May 3 (JWK); but the peak was in marked contrast to the 1949 late April estimate of over 30,000 reported here by Storer (*Condor*, 53, 1951:188). A peak of 400 Marbled Godwits was at Bodega Bay on March 24, only 40 remaining there on May 19 (JK). About 50 Wilson's Phalaropes were present on May 8 (EA) and 18 (ERP), and a few on May 21 (EA), at Woodland in the Sacramento Valley, where they are uncommon migrants although they nest 120 miles to the southward. At this same location there were over 400 Northern Phalaropes on May 8 and 21 (EA, *et al.*); and about 80 females and 10 males were at the Fresno Sewer Farm on May 8 (WBM). On the coast the first Northerns reported were 2 at Santa Cruz, April 22 (WBM). Offshore, near the Farallon Islands, there were hundreds to thousands of phalaropes on May 21 (HA) and 22 (HLC), all those close enough to identify being Northerns. No Red Phalaropes were reported anywhere!

Gulls, Terns.—Near the SE Farallon Island on April 30 and May 22 nearly all the thousands of Western Gulls present in this nesting area were adults, although a few third-year birds were seen (HLC); late May was the mid-point of the egg-laying season in former years there. Migratory movement of Bonaparte's Gull is indicated by 300 seen in the Santa Cruz area on April 22 (WBM) and a flock of 10 on April 30 on the ocean surface amid shearwaters (see above) 17 miles off San Francisco (HLC). Three Black-legged Kittiwakes were seen flying (and one found dead) at Santa Cruz on April 22 and 5 at Moss Landing on April 24 (WBM). Although the passage of Sabine's Gulls is often missed because of their offshore course, two flocks of about 15 and 50 were seen flying northward at 10 miles offshore between San Francisco and the Farallon Islands on May 22 (HLC, *et al.*) and several distant gulls, probably of this species, were a few miles from the same area on the previous day (HA). An unusually large number of Forster's (850) and Common (50) Terns were present in the Santa Cruz area on April 22 (WBM), a "favorable" day for migrants; but the same observer listed only 10 Forster's on the follow-

ing day (2 same areas covered). Two Least Terns were at Bay Farm Island on April 24 (JWK), and 30 or more Caspian Terns were there from at least mid-April (HLC) to May 8 and their numbers then increased to 60 by May 23 (JWK). At Santa Cruz about 25 Caspians were seen on April 22 (WBM). These localities are each within 20 miles of known or probable nesting areas; but at Sacramento By-Pass single individuals on May 1 and 16 were new records for this inland area (WA, WKK, ERP). There was a very unusual concentration of 1000 or more Black Terns at the sugar factory ponds at Woodland, May 8 to 21 (EA, *et al.*).

Alcids.—(See above under *Albatrosses* for localities to which these dates refer). Common Murre, 20 on April 23; 100 or less en route on April 30 and May 21 and 22, plus a few thousand at the island, where they breed. Pigeon Guillemot, several on April 23; several hundred near and at the island on April 30 and May 22; several near Golden Gate on May 21 and 22. Cassin's Auklet, none on April 23 (no breeding colony near); about 100 (1 collected) on April 30 up to 5 miles from island; several on May 21 at 6 to 8 miles from it; less than 100 on May 22, all within 1½ miles of island. Rhinoceros Auklet, 5 on April 23; about 10 on April 30 (1 collected), all within 5 miles of island; none on May 21 or 22. Tufted Puffin, none on April 23 (no breeding colony near); about 20 on April 30; 30 on May 22, all near the island, where they nest.

Pigeons, Road-runners, Owls.—A Band-tailed Pigeon seen flying and realighting repeatedly in Thornhill Canyon, northeast Oakland, on June 13 (HA) is perhaps indicative of possible breeding in that area. Mourning Dove nests were found on March 29 and May 9 near Santa Cruz (KL) and on May 20 at the Pinnacles (D. Bruce Jackson) where several were courting on May 5 (BJ). For some years Road-runners have been rarely seen near Sacramento, but one was between Sacramento and Jackson on April 3 (M. Joyce). A pair of Horned Owls nested in the middle of the heronry on Conway Ranch, Yolo Co., 2 young being banded on May 1 (AJA, WKK). Four Pygmy Owls were seen in Yosemite Valley on March 27 and one pair was nesting in an old orchard there on June 10 (WJF). The wintering Long-eared Owl at Courtland stayed until April 8, about 2 weeks later than usual (Barbara O'Neill).

Swifts, Hummingbirds, Woodpeckers.—Three Black Swifts were at Lanes Bridge, north of Fresno, on May 14 (WBM) but they were late (May 27) in reaching normal numbers in Yosemite Valley, probably being held down to lower altitudes by the wintry weather of mid-May (WJF). Vaux's Swift was first seen at Yolo By-Pass (EA) and near Folsom Dam (4, WA) on April 17. On the coast they arrived later; April 27 at Soquel (R. J. Richardson), after which there were many records through early May from both coastal and inland points; the last undoubted migrants were at Arcade, near Sacramento, on May 26 (Muriel Kaminsky). Black-chinned Hummingbirds were first seen at the Pinnacles on April 13 (BJ) and at Lanes Bridge near Fresno on April 29 (WBM). Fledgling Anna's Hummingbirds were found at Leona Heights

Park, Oakland, on March 14 (HLC), while at Alameda they left one nest on May 16 (JWK) and at the Pinnacles nesting was noted from April 30 onward (BJ). At Mills College 5 males of this species were studied on territories they held through the winter and to about May 15-20, one persisting until at least June 4 (HLC). Rufous Hummingbirds were unusually scarce, being detected from March 14, near Mills College (HLC) to May 22, near Westport (Mrs. R. Coy). At Mills College 4 nests of Allen's Hummingbird ranged in dates for "large nestlings" from April 16 to June 6. The two young in one that held eggs on May 3 hatched on May 15 and 16 and flew on June 6, after 22 and 21 days as nestlings (HLC). The "Yellow-shafted Flicker" reported in the last issue from Montclair, Oakland, March 17, actually proves, upon subsequent examination of the specimen, to be a hybrid, showing mixed red and black in the malar stripe and a partial red nuchal mark (HLC). Nuttall's Woodpeckers had large nestlings on May 13 at the Pinnacles (BJ, Earl Jackson).

Flycatchers.—Although some Western Kingbirds arrived early (see last report), they did not reach normal numbers until well into April. Then, on April 22 there were 8 at Santa Cruz, where they are rarely seen (WBM), and they finally became more numerous than ever in the Sacramento area (ERP). On May 14 a roadside count along 6 miles of secondary road in a sparse oak-grassland habitat in foothills west of Hornitos, Mariposa Co., yielded an average of 7 per mile on roadside fences (HLC). Ash-throated Flycatchers were first noted on April 18 at the Pinnacles (BJ, DBJ), but not until April 26 near Oakland (JWK) and at Sebastopol (JK). Single Gray Flycatchers were detected in migration at Lanes Bridge, north of Fresno, on April 29, May 6, and May 9 (WBM). Western Flycatchers arrived on March 26 at Forestville (JK) and March 28 at Mills College (HLC) and were heard on March 30 at Ross (RHP), all being normal dates near the coast; but at the Pinnacles Mrs. Jackson reports this year's March 25 arrival as early, the earliest prior arrival record being April 6-7 in 1940. They were widespread through the whole Region this year by those dates. Western Wood Pewees were first seen at the Pinnacles on April 28 and began nesting almost immediately (DBJ), but they did not arrive at points farther east and north (Fresno, Soquel, Oakland, Guerneville) until May 5 to 10. An Olive-sided Flycatcher seen in Montclair, Oakland, on March 29 (Helen K. Trousdale) was 3 weeks or more early; they arrived on April 22 at Carmel Highlands (LW) and Santa Cruz (WBM) and by May 2 at Ross, Marin Co. (JWK) and May 5 at Mills College, Oakland (HLC).

Swallows.—A maximum of 130 Tree Swallows seen on April 24 at Jenner (JK), where they do not nest in any numbers, no doubt indicates a late migratory movement. It would be of considerable interest to know where these and the thousands which pass through southern California in early April go to breed, for breeding populations in lowland California arrive 1 to 2 months earlier. A Rough-winged

Swallow was foraging over the Truckee River at Boca, Nevada Co., 5500 ft., on April 10 (HLC), an area covered by snow later in the spring. Three Cliff Swallows flew northward 1½ miles offshore over Monterey Bay on April 23 and a Barn Swallow similarly 8 miles off San Francisco on April 30, both indicating some migratory movement still in progress for these species (HLC).

Chickadees through Mockingbird.—At Mills College, Oakland, 2 pairs of Chestnut-backed Chickadees were engaged in persistent chases, apparently over territory, on Feb. 8 and in the same immediate area on March 22 and 25. On April 11 and 12 one pair carried food to young in a nest about 70 ft. from this zone of combat. An adult in another area gathered rope fibers repeatedly on May 6 and 9, whereas fledglings were numerous on the campus from May 4 to 20. At Natural Bridges Beach State Park, near Santa Cruz, hatching occurred in one nest of this species between April 13 and 18 (KL). These records indicate an extended breeding period for this species that is rapidly expanding its range in our Region. About 15 were again seen, on May 17, at Whitehall, Eldorado Co., on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada which they first reached a few years ago (ERP). Near Mills College, Mrs. G. E. Hoover watched a Plain Titmouse share with the proper parents the task of feeding a brood of young Chestnut-backed Chickadees, both before and after they left a nest box in late May. The chickadees showed no obvious hostility to it, although they were often close by at the time, and once even in the nest box with the titmouse. White-breasted Nuthatches were feeding young in Arroyo Mocho, near Livermore, on May 17 (JWK). Wren-tits were nest-building at Santa Cruz on May 14 and fledgling Bewick's Wrens were near there the same date (KL). An early House Wren was present on Feb. 20 near Red Bluff (BN) but singing males arrived at the Pinnacles on March 25 (BJ) and the species was first seen at Guerneville on April 15 (JK). A Mockingbird was still present in the Santa Cruz area on April 1 (WBM) and several were reported through the spring from Oakland to Richmond (Donald Brock, John Willis), some exhibiting behavior typical of the breeding season (DB) although actual nests have not been found.

Thrushes.—Robins were last seen at the Pinnacles on May 2 (BJ), rather late for a non-nesting area. In Sacramento a tremendous increase in status of the robin as a breeder was evident generally, and several observers estimated over 200 pairs to be nesting in Land Park (ERP). After a winter of high numbers, Varied Thrushes were last seen in the Sacramento area at Loomis on April 8 (MK); at the Pinnacles on April 17 (Myra Browne, Margaret Milwain), and an especially late one at El Portal on April 30 (WJF). Near Westport, closer to their breeding range, one was still present on May 1 (RC). Late Hermit Thrushes were seen in wintering areas on May 1 to 8, at Alameda (JWK), Sunol (in song, MS), Courtland (BO), and Carmichael (Vic Herrmann). Olive-backed Thrushes arrived at several localities about a week early: 2 at Sargent on April 23 (HLC) and on April 24 at Berkeley (Leona

Young) and Alameda (JWK). They are not often seen in the Yosemite area below Yosemite Valley, but one was at El Portal on May 14 (WJF). Mountain Bluebirds also were delayed in up-mountain movement at Yosemite, not becoming common in Yosemite Valley until April 4, about 2 weeks late (WJF): a male was seen at 1700 ft. altitude west of Mt. Bullion, Mariposa Co., on May 14 (HLC). Similarly, Townsend's Solitaire at El Portal, 2000 ft., on May 8 is late for so low an altitude (WJF).

Waxwings through Vireos.—At least 8 Phainopeplas were in the lower Arroyo Mocho on May 14, one on a nest (JWK). A Loggerhead Shrike, a rare straggler in the Yosemite area, appeared on May 8 at El Portal, 2000 ft. and deep within a canyon with no typical habitat (WJF). Hundreds of Common Starlings were in a plowed field near Merced on March 26 (WJF), the latest spring date yet recorded in this Region. All observers, particularly those in the Central Valley, should watch for first nestings of this species, which can be expected within a few years. A Hutton's Vireo nest near Sunol was completed on April 6 (Milton Seibert). A Bell's Vireo, quite local and uncommon in our Region, was found at Lanes Bridge, north of Fresno, on May 3 (WBM). Solitary Vireos were first noted near Sunol (MS) and at Guerneville (JK) on April 15, the day following a south wind, and by April 22 at Santa Cruz (WBM). At the Pinnacles one carried nest material on April 23 and another pair was building on May 15 (BJ, DBJ). At Mills College, Oakland, singing male Warbling Vireos were continuously in evidence from March 24 on, but first dates elsewhere were: March 30 at Ross (RHP); April 1 at Santa Cruz (WBM); April 8 at Guerneville (JK).

Warblers.—Despite arrival of local territorial male Orange-crowned Warblers in February and March, migrants were detected near Fresno and at Oakland as late as May 6 and May 9, respectively. A nest of this species near Sunol contained 4 eggs on May 14 (MS). Only single migrant Nashville Warblers were reported: near Fresno and at Santa Cruz on May 6 (WBM), and west of Mount Bullion, Mariposa Co., on May 14 (HLC). Arrival of Yellow Warblers was normal to early at some localities, as by April 12 at St. Mary's College, Moraga (HLC); but they were first noted at Guerneville on April 22 (JK) and were abundant at Felton on April 24 (KL) after favorable nights for migration. The last Myrtle Warblers (3) were seen on May 6 at Lanes Bridge, north of Fresno (WBM), a locality at which the species was not found earlier this year. Singing Black-throated Gray Warblers were first detected on April 16 at Big Sur, Monterey Co. (KL) and had arrived by April 20 to 25 in or near other Coast Range breeding areas. They were found as migrants in the Central Valley near Fresno, April 29 to May 6 (WBM). Townsend's Warbler, which occurs in some areas throughout the winter and also as a widespread late spring migrant, was reported in the latter status from April 23 to May 15 at the Pinnacles (DBJ, BJ) and on intervening dates as far east as Lanes Bridge (WBM) and El Portal (WJF). Migrating Hermit Warblers were seen on April 23 at the Pinnacles (BJ, DBJ); on

May 4 and 6 (4 birds) near Fresno (WBM); one in song on May 8 at El Portal (WJF); and from May 6 to 9 in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco (Marion Johnson, Roberta Long). A male Macgillivray's Warbler at Redwood Regional Park, near Oakland, on April 11 (JWK) was early, general arrival being noted on days following favorable flight nights: April 22 at Guerneville (JK); April 28 at Mills College (HLC) and April 29 at Lanes Bridge (WBM); migrants were still present at the Pinnacles on May 13 (BJ). Yellow-breasted Chats appeared at Mills College on April 29 (HLC) and at Forestville on April 30 (JK). In or near some coastal breeding areas, Black-capped Warblers arrived early—March 30 at Forestville (JK) and April 1 at Santa Cruz (WBM); whereas singing males did not appear until normal mid-April dates farther inland (Pinnacles, Oakland) and north (April 16 at Westport). They were present as migrants at Mills College from April 20 to May 8 (HLC) and at Lanes Bridge from at least April 29 to May 6 (WBM).

Icterids, Tanagers.—Yellow-headed Blackbirds were noted in two areas where they are very rare even as migrants—6 on April 22 near Santa Cruz (WBM) and 2 on May 19 in Yosemite Valley (WJF). Red-winged Blackbirds at Natural Bridges Beach State Park hatched their first young on April 26, and young left some nests there on May 9 (KL). A male Hooded Oriole was in Washington Park, Alameda, on April 16 (AC); two in the Santa Cruz area, April 22 (WBM) and one at Berkeley on May 19 (D. Bowers). The first Bullock's Oriole of the season was found at Sunol, April 7 (MS) and arrival within the next week was noted at many places. This species was apparently earlier toward the coast than in the Central Valley and Sierra foothills, where the first were on April 13 near Fresno (WBM) and near Folsom Dam (Georgia Borchert). Western Tanagers first appeared on April 22 at Guerneville (JK) and became widespread in the San Francisco Bay area during all of May, many observers commenting on their unusual numbers or locations.

Finches and Sparrows.—Black-headed Grosbeaks arrived at the Pinnacles on April 7 (DBJ), despite contrary winds. They were first noted at Soquel (RJR) and Forestville (JK) on April 9. They were reported from many coast range localities by April 15. Both sexes were present in numbers, the males singing, in Yosemite Valley on May 14-15 (HLC). Blue Grosbeaks (3 males, 2 females) were first seen at Lanes Bridge, north of Fresno, on May 6 (WBM). An early Lazuli Bunting was at Berkeley on April 20 (Lynn Foree). They were then reported widely, April 30 to May 9, from San Benito to Sonoma Counties, and Mrs. Coy first saw them at Westport on May 16. Two males were in Golden Gate Park on May 9 (RL). Spring movement of Evening Grosbeaks (or wandering from severe weather in high mountains?) brought 10 to Carmichael, April 8 to 18 (Effie Yeaw) and 3 to Forestville, May 14 (JK). Toward the end of the severe spring weather in Yosemite, May 17 to 26, many hundreds of Pine Grosbeaks appeared in Yosemite Valley, an occurrence without precedent at this altitude of 4000 ft. (WJF). All prior records of

the California race of this species have been at 6000 ft. or above, even in severe winters. Green-tailed Towhees seldom appear west of the breeding range, but on May 7, with wind from the south, 3 were at Whitehall, Eldorado Co. (ERP), and one at Glenn, in the Sacramento Valley (JEB). On the same day at the latter place a Black-chinned Sparrow ("positively identified") appeared (JEB), 125 miles north of its known breeding range. A Rufous-crowned Sparrow nest near the Pinnacles held 4 eggs (and a rough pebble) on April 22 (BJ). A Slate-colored Junco was in Yosemite Valley on April 3, a late date (WJF). The first fledgling Oregon Juncos at Mills College were seen on April 14, but most broods were brought off in mid-May (HLC); and at the Pinnacles a nest of this species held 4 eggs on May 7 (Martin Jackson, BJ, DBJ). The common migrant races (*gambeli* and/or *pugetensis*) of the White-crowned Sparrow were seen in large numbers on April 13 near Fresno (WBM) and on April 22 at Berkeley, their last occurrence in a particular part of the latter city (RHP). Later stragglers were noted to May 4 near Fresno (WBM) and Hollister (BJ). Two White-crowns of the Mountain race (*orientalis*) were present May 13 to 18 at the unusually low altitude of 2000 ft. at El Portal and were identified both by song and sight (WJF). One of several White-crowned Sparrows in Yosemite Valley on May 15 gave a song similar to that of this race (HLC). The last White-crowned, Golden-crowned, and Fox Sparrows all left the Pinnacles on the same date, May 4 (BJ), and the last 5 Golden-crowns were seen near Fresno that day also (WBM).—HOWARD L. COGSWELL, *Dept. of Biological Sciences, Mills College, Oakland 13, Calif.*; and RUSSELL H. PRAY, 662 Santa Rosa Ave., Berkeley 7, Calif.