

yellow on her belly and neck and a trace of streaking on her back, was rated as 6 on Sibley and Short's index (1964, Condor 66: 130), where 8 is pure *I. bullockii*. Specimen number 19314, showing extensive yellow on her belly, some yellow on her neck, and some streaking on her back, was rated as a 5 on that scale. The single immature male in the series was not classified. The variation of these birds from the typical form of *I. bullockii* does not necessarily indicate that genic introgression is occurring at the collecting locality, inasmuch as Rising (in litt.) indicates that the phenetic variation of Utah orioles falls within the range of nominal *I. bullockii*.

The Baltimore Oriole reported herein constitutes the first record for the species in the state of Utah as well as the only record for The Great Basin.—GARY L. WORTHEN, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044*. Accepted 3 Jul. 72.

**Unusual White-throated Sparrow nest.**—Lowther and Falls note in Bent (1968, U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. No. 237: 1368) that White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) have been recorded as building nests off the ground only seven times. On 5 June 1971 I found a White-throated Sparrow nest in a 20-foot fallen spruce that lay across a little-used trail in a dry, fairly open area 1 mile southwest of T Lake Falls in Hamilton County, New York. The sparrow flushed as I crossed the tree, and a search revealed a 4-egg nest 3 feet above the ground and well-hidden among the branches. The spruce had been down for at least a year, but was still alive and the needles were dense.—WILLIAM F. DAVIS, *423 West 46th Street, Ashtabula, Ohio 44004*. Accepted 17 Jul. 72.

**The 1971 status of 24 Bald Eagle nest sites in east central Florida.**—This is the eighth in a series of brief publications presenting the history since 1935 of 24 Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest sites. Each paper has been based on a ground search of each site and, beginning in 1951, an air search as well. The most recent of these papers appeared in Auk 1968, 85: 680.

I carried out 19 hours of ground searches on 16, 18, 22, and 30 December 1971. These ground searches were longer and more thorough than any since 1951. A total of 5 hours was spent in aerial searches of the nest sites on 18, 22, and 30 December 1971. No earlier air search was as long as this one.

During my December visit James L. Baker, Wildlife Biologist at the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, was in the course of a continuing study of the nest sites of eagles lying within the NASA-controlled area that includes the refuge. At that time we failed to locate a nest within site 8 and tentatively classified it in the questionable category. On 6 April 1972 Baker wrote that a nest was built within this site in late February or early March and that incubation was then in progress. This letter also stated that an eaglet had hatched in a nest within site 16 where we had seen an eagle perched beside an empty nest. He further informed me of a young hatched at site 15 and an "incubating" eagle on a nest within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the boundary of site 9. (Observations made after 6 April from a plane showed that the nest on which this eagle seemed to be incubating contained neither eggs nor young.) Of general interest is his locating a nest containing one young within a mile of the boundary of site 8. This last nest is at a site not included in my original study and its history is unknown to me.

Nesting activities at certain sites were unusually late in 1971-72. Sites 8 and 16 were both occupied during the December visits of 1961 and 1966. The lateness of