

*warensis*) tallied fewer than 4% were birds of the year, at a time when this age class should form a large part of the population (Tuck pers. comm.).

Thus storms can have dramatic effects on the breeding success of a gull colony. Tuck (1960, Canadian Wildl. Serv. Monogr. No. 1) noted similar results for murrens and various other bird species. Kennedy (1970, Brit. Birds 63: 401) reviewed works relating to the direct effects of rain on birds, noting that the most important direct effect is the wetting of plumage and possible death from hypothermia; chicks probably suffering to a greater extent than adult birds.

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**Record confirmed of Bahama Woodstar in Florida.**—We reported a Bahama Woodstar (*Calliphlox evelynae*) at Lantana, Florida, 26 August through 13 October 1971 (1972, Amer. Birds 26: 52). At that time, there was reservation by some about the identification. Colored slides taken of the bird at roost were subsequently examined by James Bond and Frank B. Gill, who confirmed the initial identification. This is the first record of this species in the United States.

We thank James Bond and Frank B. Gill for their assistance.—HOWARD P. LANGRIDGE, 421 West Ocean Avenue, Lantana, Florida 33462, and PAUL W. SYKES, JR., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Field Station, P. O. Box 2077, Delray Beach, Florida 33444. Accepted 20 Nov. 73.

**Turkey Vultures thermal soaring into opaque clouds.**—Shortly before 1100 on 21 October 1973 near the lighthouse at Cape May Point, New Jersey, we twice watched a group of 18 Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) rise aloft within a thermal in a compact, milling "kettle" beneath a cumulus cloud. Within a few minutes the vultures reached the bottom of the cloud and quickly disappeared from view completely amid the opaqueness of the cloud (rather than behind a lateral projection of it). A few minutes later, as the cloud finally disintegrated, the vultures gradually became visible again as they began a slight glide downward toward another thermal bubble where they repeated the procedure. We estimate that the vultures were at an altitude of between 2500 and 3000 feet when they entered the clouds.

Griffin (1973, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 117: 118) summarized the current limited status of our knowledge of oriented bird migration in opaque cloud layers and reported only a small number of direct observations of the phenomenon. Additional records of Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*) thermal soaring into, or gliding from, opaque cloud layers are presented and discussed in the senior author's forthcoming book "Autumn hawk flights" (1974, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers Univ. Press).—DONALD S. HEINTZELMAN, 629 Green Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania 18102, and ROBERT MACCLAY, 625 Schuylkill Street, Cressona, Pennsylvania 17929. Accepted 26 Nov. 73.