

Coragyps atratus. Black Vulture. This species is listed as present at Cerralvo Island on May 22, although in what manner or numbers is not stated. This appears to be the first record for Lower California. The recent intrusion of this species into southern Arizona and its change in status there from casual to common has been documented by several observers; hence, the present record is of historical interest should Lower California become part of the regular range. It may be mentioned in passing that the absence of Black Vultures in Lower California never fails to create speculation by observers familiar with its abundance on the Sonora side of the narrow Gulf. There is food in equal abundance, particularly about towns, ranches and fishing camps, climatic conditions are essentially identical, and the opposite shores are visible, even to human eyes, in clear weather.

Parabuteo unicinctus superior. Northwestern Harris Hawk. A nesting pair, found on San José Island on May 23, seems to be the first record for any of the Gulf islands at any season. The male was collected and prepared as a skeleton. There would seem to be no reason why this hawk should not occur generally on the larger islands, particularly on those on which iguanas are numerous. However, I have never so observed it.

Haematopus palliatus frazari. Frazar Oyster-catcher. In his "Life Histories" (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 146, 1929:322), Bent, quoting Carl Lien, says of the Black Oyster-catcher: "If occasion requires these birds are good swimmers and, if pursued when crippled, will dive deep and long." Perhaps this ability has been noted elsewhere, although a cursory survey of available literature fails to disclose further mention of it. Under-water swimming by a wounded Frazar Oyster-catcher was observed by Mr. Dickey under such favorable circumstances (Cerralvo Island, May 22) that his notes are worthy of record: "Wounded a Frazar's Oyster-catcher among the cobbles along shore and as I went to pick her up, . . . she flew out a hundred yards over the water. [The bird was pursued in a skiff.] The water was perhaps 3 fathoms deep over sand so you could see every move under the surface, and I was astonished as we approached within 6 feet of our bird and I was getting ready to lean out and grab it, to see it dive as neatly as a true water bird rather than shore bird. Time after time it would let a hand get within 3 feet of it, then give its shrill whistle and shoot down like a plummet 6 to 10 feet under the surface and swim about there for some time by use of feet and wings. The latter were of course its main dependence and gave it considerable ability in this element. It tired after a dozen consecutive dives. . . ."—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, March 5, 1943.*

Large Set of Eggs of the Anna Hummingbird.—On April 15, 1943, I was shown a nest of the Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) by a friend who had found it on the afternoon of April 14 while he was cultivating his orange orchard. The nest was saddled on a drooping limb about three feet from the ground on the north side of the tree. My friend told me that the young were just hatched, and he wished me to take a look into the nest. Imagine my surprise when I found two newly hatched young and an infertile egg. There had been a hard thundershower the night before, but the nest was well protected by leaves, and the female was sitting closely when I examined the nest.—SIDNEY B. PEYTON, *Fillmore, California, April 15, 1943.*