

**A Record of the Sabine Gull at Berkeley, California.**—The Sabine Gull (*Xema sabini*) is a common late summer migrant in northern Puget Sound and off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California. It has rarely been recorded from shore or inland waters of California. Grinnell and Wythe (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 18, 1927:43) list four records for San Francisco Bay; one in late April, one in May and two in October.

On August 21, 1943, I watched an immature bird of this species as it patrolled the water near the Berkeley Pier, Alameda County, California. When first seen, it was about a quarter of a mile from shore, although most of its activities were carried on farther out. Twice it was seen to pick small pieces of sardine bait from the water and once it attempted to seize the bait from my fishline. On August 22, Dr. Alden H. Miller saw what was presumably the same bird at the same locality. It was not seen on August 25 or on visits on subsequent dates.—WALTER W. DALQUEST, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 25, 1943.*

**A Creeper Foraging on Palm Trees.**—This morning, as I was walking from my home to the street car, in a built-up residential section of San Diego, California, I was surprised to see a Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*) characteristically hitching itself up the gray trunk of one of the feather palms (*Cocos plumosa*) with which the street is bordered. I watched it for several minutes, sometimes at a 12-foot range, as it industriously explored one tree after another, traveling with equal ease up either the trunk or the even smoother stems of the leaves. On two occasions it took "in its stride" telephone poles which were set in line with the trees. It seemed to find food to its liking in the fibrous mass from which the palm leaves grow and also beneath the cross-arm of one pole.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, November 16, 1943.*

**White-throated Swift Breeding with Cliff Swallows at Berkeley, California.**—On April 1, 1943, a pair of White-throated Swifts (*Aëronautes saxatilis*) appeared on the University of California campus, Berkeley, California. With a group of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon albifrons*), only 15 in number on that date, they milled about the nesting site of a swallow colony established now for eight years on the Life Sciences Building (see Grinnell, Condor, 39, 1937:206).

On April 2, the swifts were observed to fly repeatedly into crevices or niches in a molding approximately 45 feet above the ground on the south side of the building, where most of the swallow nest-urns were placed. Once a swift entered one of the swallow nests, remained there a few seconds, then left. For the following month, the swifts were usually in evidence at least during the sunnier, warmer portions of clear days. On certain days they appeared only for brief periods in mid-afternoon; on a few scattered, single days, they apparently were absent.

On May 2, three swifts were seen flying about the top of the Campanile situated about 400 yards east of Life Sciences Building. Wythe (Bird-Lore, 26, 1924:198) reported an observation of two swifts flying about this tower on April 9, 1924.

After May 2, a pair of swifts was present regularly in the colony of Cliff Swallows on Life Sciences Building. One observer on May 4 and another on May 13 reported hearing the notes of White-throated Swifts near the swallow colony after dark, between 8:30 and 9 p.m.

The nesting site of the swifts was finally found on May 17. It was situated in one of a series of niches between blocks spaced about four inches apart under a ledge, the whole forming the ornamental molding mentioned above. The niche, nine inches in depth, was open outwardly and downwardly. At the inner end, a mud-shelf remnant of a Cliff Swallow's nest, resting on a narrow, rounded molding under the blocks, formed the ledge on which the swifts' nest was placed. Both swifts were seen flying to and from the nest site. Remnants of other Cliff Swallow nests as well as empty, whole nests were present in neighboring niches. There were several occupied swallow nests within two or three feet of the swifts' nest.

On the days that followed, usually but one swift was seen flying among the swallows. There were long periods each day when the swifts were not in evidence, and judging by their flight routes, they spent time foraging somewhere eastwardly in the near-by hills. On May 31, between 5:00 and 5:15 p.m., one swift was observed several times flying to the nest, possibly bringing food to the other bird on the nest. Each time the swift approached the nest, the characteristic shrill chatter was given. When both birds were present at the nest, a different note was produced—a resonant *kwee-urr, kwee-urr*, occasionally modulated.

For a period of a week or so preceding May 31, with the onset of the summer fog season, the sunny portion of each succeeding day was reduced gradually. The swifts became less and less in evidence. After May 31, the nest was deserted. Examination of the nest-site was not attempted.

Two White-throated Swifts were reported flying about the south side of Life Sciences Building