

A Record of the Old-squaw in the San Joaquin Valley.—On December 24, 1939, with a view to observing waterfowl, I drove 12 miles from my home in Planada, Merced County, California, to Lake Yosemite, a 500-acre body of water used as a reservoir by the Merced Irrigation Company. Few birds were seen on the lake but a half mile north in a small pond were a few ducks and a dozen Mud-hens. Remaining with the Mud-hens after the others flew away was a whitish duck that I thought resembled an Old-squaw. As it seemed reluctant to leave, I drove back home, got my gun, and returned to the pond where the bird was secured. It proved to be an immature male Old-squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*), the first of this species I have taken in California.—R. H. BECK, *Planada, Merced County, California, January 25, 1944.*

The American Redstart in Utah.—In the early days of ornithological collecting in Utah the American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) apparently was frequently encountered. Then there is a lapse of several decades before the species is again mentioned in the ornithological literature of the State. Recently the writer had occasion to collect a breeding pair and gather other information bearing on the status of the bird at Ogden. Before presenting these data, however, it seems worthwhile to summarize the early records.

The first report is that of Ridgway (U. S. Geol. Expl. 40th Par., 4, pt. 3, 1877:438) who found the bird to be common in the Salt Lake region. He wrote: "This beautiful little bird was common in summer throughout the Wahsatch district, being one of several eastern species which have their westward range limited only by the commencement of the arid and treeless region of the Great Basin. It was abundant in the valleys and the lower portion of the cañons, but it did not extend far up into the mountains. A few were seen, in June, in the orchard of the 'Church Ranche,' on Antelope Island." Ridgway collected one adult male on Antelope Island on June 4, 1869.

J. A. Allen (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, 1872:167) reported one seen on September 8, 1871, near Ogden.

Henshaw (Rept. Geog. Geol. Expl. . . . West 100th Mer. . . . Wheeler, 5, 1875:209) found the species the following year. He stated: "In Utah, the Redstart appears to be of rather frequent occurrence in the wooded section of the lowlands, especially in the alder thickets, along many of the streams." One male specimen was taken by him on July 29, 1872, at Provo.

It would seem from these early reports that between the years 1869 and 1872, at least, the American Redstart was fairly common in northern Utah. Somewhat anomalous, then, is the lapse of some 70 years before the Redstart is again recorded, this time by Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:449) who reports: "One specimen: two miles south of Jensen. A single male was collected by A. C. Lloyd on August 20, 1935. On September 20, 1937, a pair was seen in some dense willows at the Ashley Creek marshes."

On June 10, 1942, the writer was shown the nest of a Redstart by R. D. and R. L. Porter, James Poorman, and Paul Newey, all young bird enthusiasts of Ogden, Utah. The nest was situated in a cottonwood-willow thicket, 2 miles south of Ogden. It was about 6 feet from the ground and rested in a crotch of a dead willow. The nest was so placed as to overhang a small stream of running water. There were four eggs in it. The pair of birds was soon seen and collected, together with the nest and eggs, all of which are now deposited in the Museum of Zoology at the University of Utah. Incubation had evidently just begun because the eggs were fresh when blown.

These four students first saw Redstarts in their field work around Ogden on June 7, 1940. A nesting pair was seen at that time. After the young left the nest, nothing more was seen of the birds that season. A male was seen on May 22, 1941, but no other records were obtained that year nor were any nests found. On May 23, 1942, a pair of Redstarts was seen and the observation repeated on May 25. On June 10, 1942, the pair was collected as described above. The boys reported that they saw Redstarts in the same area in early June, 1943. In every instance the Redstarts were seen in the cottonwood-willow association that borders the Weber River, and since they were not found elsewhere in extensive field work throughout the region, it appears that they were strictly limited to this habitat.

The finding of the species in the Ogden area for the last four years suggests the regular occurrence of the bird there. Individuals are seemingly not numerous. Also it appears that they are restricted to that one habitat. Thus it may be that the species was simply overlooked in Utah in the interval between 1872 and recent years. It is possible that they are less abundant now than formerly, but in any event the present status of the bird is that of a summer resident in the Ogden area.—AARON ROSS, *Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 1, 1943.*

Rare Birds Seen in Southern California.—In the fall of 1942 a Harris Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) took up temporary residence on the tops of several telephone poles near Oceanside, San