

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Osprey Nesting in Humboldt County, California.—A nesting pair of Ospreys (*Pandion haliaëtus*) have attracted the attention of visitors at Richardson Grove State Park in Humboldt County for several seasons. In 1943, one young was brought off the nest; in 1944, two young were reared successfully in the same nest and possibly by the same parents.

The nest was located on the west bank of the south fork of the Eel River about one mile north of Richardson Grove State Park headquarters and seven miles south of Garberville in southern Humboldt County. The nest was composed of a mass of sticks about five feet in diameter, resting upon the broken top of a Douglas fir snag, some two hundred feet above the ground. It was evidently cupped deeply since the adult birds occasionally disappeared completely from view after alighting upon the nest. This made it impossible to observe the young until they were old enough to climb up to the edge of the nest when they were nearly ready to fly, and then it became difficult to distinguish them from the parents. On August 4, 1943, I noted one young bird on a limb below the nest and at the same time could account for both parents in the air. Careful watching before and after that time did not give me any evidence of other young. The single young was reluctant to fly at first, but in two weeks it was making quite extensive flights. In the latter part of July, 1944, I identified two birds on the nest while both parents were in evidence elsewhere. By August 2, 1944, the young birds were on the wing making strong flights.

It is an interesting fact that although many people watched the adults as they circled about the nest or brought fish to the young or flew up and down the river, no one ever reported seeing the birds come down to catch fish. Possibly it is the habit of the Osprey to do its fishing at some distance from the nest.—HUBERT O. JENKINS, *Sacramento College, Sacramento, California, December 27, 1944.*

The Ruddy Turnstone in Utah.—The Ruddy Turnstone is apparently an irregular and rare migrant at the Bear River marshes of northern Utah. Archie V. Hull, who was formerly employed at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, collected a male bird at the refuge on August 4, 1930. Dr. H. C. Oberholser carefully studied this specimen and identified it as *Arenaria interpres oahuensis*. Late in May, 1932, Messrs. Hull and V. T. Wilson of the refuge staff observed two turnstones. A few days later, Mr. Hull wrote that "knots and plovers lined the shoreline. . . . With Mr. Wilson we studied the two Ruddy Turnstones for a good hour through an engineer's level. They were in full breeding plumage." Mr. Hull noted three more birds on May 17, 1933. On May 28, 1944, Dr. E. R. Quortrup observed a turnstone on Willar Spur, outside Unit 5 of the Bear River Refuge.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois, December 5, 1944.*

The Eastern Distributional Limits of the Anna Hummingbird in Winter.—Although by far the greater part of the population of the Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) is doubtless resident within the breeding range of the species in coastal and interior California, there is a definite, frequently noted, post-breeding exodus of uncertain degree from that area. The more distantly traveling individuals, as distinguished from the many which locally invade higher zonal levels in the fall, usually have been referred to as "vagrants," "casuals," or "accidentals," and perhaps some of the extreme northern records of this species fall into these categories. To the west, certain of the Santa Barbara Islands are part of the normal winter range, and there are various islands off the coast of Baja California where this hummingbird has been taken. The exact status of the Anna Hummingbird in these latter areas, however, is uncertain.

As one aftermath of recent field work in southern Arizona by Dr. Loye Miller and myself, I have collected all the data known to me concerning the occurrence of *Calypte anna* eastward into southern Arizona and northern Sonora. These are rather numerous when gathered together, and it is surprising to note that this species is listed only as a "casual" in Arizona in the 1931 edition of the A.O.U. Check-list. Moreover, Monson and Phillips (Condor, 43, 1941:109) have recently stated that there are "no published winter records for southern Arizona." As long ago as 1915, George Willett (Condor, 17, 1915:102) found the species "plentiful during [his] entire stay" at Roosevelt Lake from November 30 to February 3, but his record seems to have been overlooked. Our own observations, made between October 6 and 14, 1944, in the Pajaritos Mountains, which span the international boundary just west of Nogales, showed Anna Hummingbirds to be common and regularly distributed in the Emory oak belt (Upper Sonoran Zone). These birds did not behave in the restless manner usually characteristic of transients. On the contrary, we both got the impression that they were established territorially, at least for the time being. This was a fair assumption, for Dr. Miller and W. J. Sheffler

found them present, though rare, in the same locality (specifically Peña Blanca Spring) in February, 1941. We saw perhaps a dozen individuals a day, none of which were adult males. The three specimens taken on October 6, 7, and 10, respectively, were young of the year, one of which was so heavily soot-stained as to suggest that it had come from some heavily industrialized locality.

Records of occurrence east of the breeding range are listed below. All except those including year of record have appeared in easily accessible publications so that citations are not repeated here. They are available if desired. The arrangement is by seasonal date.

June 19 [1916]	Truckee, Nevada County, California	im. (Dickey Coll.)
August 7 [1921]	White Mountains, Mono County, California	im. (Dickey Coll.)
August 10	San José Mountains, Sonora	
September 4	Sacatón, Arizona	
September 11	Huachuca Mountains, Arizona	
September 24-27	Camp Grant, Arizona (5 specimens)	ad. and im.
October 1	Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona	im.
October 8-14	Pajaritos Mountains, Arizona (common)	im.
October 14	"El Pinita" [Cerro de los Pinitos], Sonora	recorded as " <i>Calypte costae</i> "
November 30 to February 3	Roosevelt Lake, Arizona ("plentiful")	
December 3	Patagonia, Arizona	
December 14-18	Alamo Cañon, Arizona (2 specimens)	im.
December 18	Brawley, Imperial County, California	
December 24	Yuma, Arizona	ad.
December 25 to December 27 [1924]	Bard, Imperial County, California	(van Rossem notes)
January 2	Palm Springs, Riverside County, California ("a number")	
January 4	Mecca, Riverside County, California	
February 2 [1941]	Pajaritos Mountains, Arizona	(L. Miller notes)
February 21	Punta Peñascosa, Sonora	
March 28 [1916]	Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	ad. (Dickey Coll.)

It is evident from these records that a considerable number of Anna Hummingbirds migrate eastward across southeastern California as far as southeastern Arizona and northeastern Sonora, and that this movement starts (probably exceptionally) as early as the latter part of June. In the absence of records from Nevada, Utah, and northern Arizona, it is possible that a southward shift through California takes place prior to the eastward movement. During the fall most of the records are from the Upper Sonoran and Transición zones, and during the winter they are, with one exception, from the Lower Sonoran Zone. It should be noted that the bulk of the fall migrants are young birds, and that late winter and spring records are relatively rare.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, December 13, 1944.*

The Inca Dove at State College, New Mexico.—During the summers of 1943 and 1944, a small number of Inca Doves (*Scardafella inca*) was observed on and near the campus of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at State College in south-central New Mexico. These birds have not been reported from this part of the state to date, so far as is known to the author. According to Bailey's "Birds of New Mexico" (1928:306), they are quite uncommon in the state, having been recorded once at Silver City in 1924 and once 18 miles northwest of Lordsburg in 1926.

The presence of the birds at State College first became known to the writer on May 4, 1943, when one was heard giving the characteristic, double-noted *cooah-coo* call repeatedly. The birds were heard several other times during the summer of 1943 but were not seen clearly that year. In 1944 they were first heard on April 3, and one bird was seen on that date. On May 5 two were seen. On August 25 one was observed at Mesilla Park, about a mile west of the college campus. This bird was carefully and repeatedly observed at a distance of 50 to 75 feet with 8x binoculars. The long, square-tipped tail with white-margined outer feathers, wings showing brownish red in flight, and the heavily "scaled" back and scapulars served to identify the bird positively. One of the doves was heard on September 19 and 20 on the college campus and two were seen on October 17. Two were heard on November 2, 9 and 18, the last day in 1944 that any were seen or heard by the writer. No sign of mating or nesting activity was observed by the writer; however, no effort was made to determine whether or not nesting took place.

Professor Berry of the College Poultry Department states that the birds were commonly present about the poultry department farm during the summers of 1943 and 1944 and that they could be seen