

a close approach was impossible. They were with a flock of the Black Brant, but remained slightly apart and were more wary of man.

The last observation was on February 27, when three of these birds were noted again on the sand spit at Bubne's Point. The three were together, but were in a flock of Black Brant, which rested upon the dry sand.—ROBERT R. TALMADGE, *Eureka, California, March 15, 1947.*

Unusual Winter Visitants to Berkeley, California.—In the course of bird-banding operations on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, the following noteworthy specimens were obtained:

Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha. A White-crowned Sparrow of this race was collected on January 24, 1947. This represents the first known record of this race along the central coast of California (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944:521). The specimen is now no. 96783 in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

Lanius excubitor invictus. A Boreal Shrike was taken on February 2, 1947, from a Potter two-celled trap which held, in the other cell, an immature White-crowned Sparrow, evidently the shrike's intended victim. This is the southernmost record of this species from coastal California. The Boreal Shrike has been reported recently from Humboldt County (Talmadge, *Condor*, 48, 1946:96); and interiorward, it has been recorded from as far south as Davis, Yolo County, in the central Californian valley (Grinnell and Miller, *op. cit.*:378). My specimen, now M. V. Z. no. 96782, is a first-year female.

I am indebted to Drs. Alden H. Miller and Frank A. Pitelka of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology for the above identifications.—PAUL D. HURD, JR., *Berkeley, California, March 10, 1947.*

Winter Record of Western Tanager at San Diego, California.—On February 13, 1947, a single Western Tanager was seen on my feeding shelf in East San Diego. It was in the company of White-crowned Sparrows and Linnets. Other winter records for southern California are from Santa Barbara, November to February 10, 1931 (Spaulding, *Condor*, 33, 1931:129) and at National City, San Diego County, February 12 to April 10, 1922, and February 1 to 3, 1927 (Johnson, *Condor*, 24, 1922:136, and *ibid.*, 30, 1928:326).—JAMES E. CROUCH, *San Diego State College, San Diego, California, March 26, 1947.*

Anna Hummingbird with Three Eggs.—Of interest to oologists will be the report that on April 6, 1946, I found a nest of the Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) containing three eggs, near Whittier, California. Incubation had begun in all eggs, and needless to say the nest looked very full.—EDWARD M. HALL, *Whittier, California, January 15, 1947.*

The Type of *Passerculus guttatus*: a Correction.—A confusing *lapsus* occurs in my recent discussion of the Savannah Sparrows of Northwestern Mexico (*Condor*, 49, 1947:93-107). On page 101, the first line of the third paragraph of text should read: "The type of *Passerculus guttatus* . . .," instead of "The type of *Passerculus rostratus* . . .," as printed.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, June 16, 1947.*

Notes on the Birds of the Upper Salinas Valley, California.—While in the Army the writer spent two years at Camp Roberts, California, which is situated in the Upper Salinas Valley in the vicinity of the line between Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. In the course of my tour of duty at Camp Roberts the following notes on birds were made and constitute changes or additions to the list of species for this area published by Willett (*Condor*, 10, 1908: 137-139) as a result of his observations between May 23 and June 3, 1908.

Casmerodius albus. Common Egret. A lone bird was seen along the Nacimiento and Salinas rivers on nine different occasions between November, 1945, and March, 1946.

Nycticorax nycticorax. Black-crowned Night Heron. A single immature was noted in the willows at the edge of the Nacimiento River on July 10, 1944. A flock of eight was flushed from the willows in the Salinas River bottom on February 16, 1946.

Botaurus lentiginosus. American Bittern. One observed on the edge of the Salinas River on February 27, 1946.

Anas cyanoptera. Cinnamon Teal. A flock of 20 was noted regularly in the Salinas River from February 16 to March 12, 1946.

Mergus merganser. Common Merganser. A pair noted in the Nacimiento River, either together or singly, from January 5 to March 2, 1946.

Elanus leucurus. White-tailed Kite. A lone bird was noted over the Nacimiento River approximately five miles upstream from its junction with the Salinas River on April 26, 1944.

Accipiter striatus. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Noted occasionally over the willow thickets in the Salinas River bottom.

Buteo lineatus. Red-shouldered Hawk. A single adult observed in a group of oaks and cottonwoods at the edge of the Nacimiento River on January 23, February 6 and March 27, 1946.

Buteo regalis. Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk. One observed on October 23, 1944.

- Circus cyaneus*. Marsh Hawk. Noted on two occasions in February, 1946.
- Porzana carolina*. Sora Rail. An adult was noted in a small clump of tules at the edge of the Salinas River on February 17, 1946. On February 20, 1946, an immature was noted at the same spot.
- Fulica americana*. American Coot. Numerous scattered individuals were seen along the Salinas River during February, 1946.
- Capella delicata*. Wilson Snipe. Three noted in the tules along the Nacimiento River on January 12, 1946. One was seen at the same place on February 16, 1946, and two on March 27, 1946. On February 27, 1946, four were noted at the edge of the Salinas River.
- Larus californicus*. California Gull. A single bird was seen flying up the Nacimiento River on February 13 and March 23, 1946.
- Selasphorus sasin*. Allen Hummingbird. A lone male was noted on March 20, 1946.
- Megaceryle alcyon*. Belted Kingfisher. Common resident along the Nacimiento River.
- Asyndesmus lewis*. Lewis Woodpecker. Single bird seen in the vicinity of the Nacimiento Ranch on June 10, 1944.
- Tyrannus vociferans*. Cassin Kingbird. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival date noted was March 20, 1946.
- Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*. Rough-winged Swallow. Fairly common summer resident. Earliest arrival date noted was March 23, 1946.
- Hirundo rustica*. Barn Swallow. A single bird was seen on May 2, 1945.
- Cyanocitta stelleri*. Steller Jay. A lone bird was noted in a group of live oaks about three miles south of the center of camp on July 5, 1944.
- Pica nuttallii*. Yellow-billed Magpie. In referring to this species Willett indicated that in 1908 it was scarce and that there was only a small colony of 20-30 pairs present in this area. This number seems to have grown smaller as there are now only about 5-10 pairs present. This group is situated on the north side of the Nacimiento River about one and one-half miles upstream from the junction with the Salinas River.
- Thyromanes bewickii*. Bewick Wren. Noted frequently during the winter months.
- Telmadodytes palustris*. Long-billed Marsh Wren. Fairly common resident among tules on the edge of the Salinas River.
- Salpinctes obsoletus*. Rock Wren. Two resident pairs were noted in small ravines running back from the rivers.
- Mimus polyglottos*. Mockingbird. Single bird observed on four occasions between November, 1945, and March, 1946.
- Turdus migratorius*. Robin. *Hylocichla guttata*. Hermit Thrush. *Regulus calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. *Anthus spinoletta*. Water Pipit. *Bombycilla cedrorum*. Cedar Waxwing. Common winter residents.
- Vireo huttoni*. Hutton Vireo. Resident, in small numbers, on slopes covered with live oak.
- Vireo gilvus*. Warbling Vireo. A lone male observed on the south side of the Nacimiento River on May 2, 1945.
- Dendroica aestiva*. Yellow Warbler. Summer resident in the willows along both rivers.
- Dendroica coronata*. Myrtle Warbler. Fairly common winter resident.
- Dendroica auduboni*. Audubon Warbler. Abundant winter resident. Earliest arrival date noted was October 8, 1944. Latest spring date noted April 27, 1945.
- Geothlypis trichas*. Yellow-throat. A single bird was noted on April 15, 1945, and on March 23, 1946, in small patches of tule along Nacimiento River.
- Molothrus ater*. Brown-headed Cowbird. One seen near Nacimiento River on April 27, 1945.
- Spinus lawrencei*. Lawrence Goldfinch. Occasional pairs were seen in March and April.
- Spizella passerina*. Chipping Sparrow. Single bird noted on April 15, 1945.
- Passerculus sandwichensis*. Savannah Sparrow. *Junco oreganus*. Oregon Junco. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. White-crowned Sparrow. *Zonotrichia coronata*. Golden-crowned Sparrow. Regular winter residents.
- Passerella iliaca*. Fox Sparrow. Single bird noted on February 17, 1946.
- Melospiza lincolni*. Lincoln Sparrow. Lone bird observed January 5, 1946.
- Melospiza melodia*. Song Sparrow. Fairly common resident along the rivers.
- Willett listed eight species which were present during his visit to this area but which I did not observe. These were Road-runner, Burrowing Owl, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Wood Pewee, Bank Swallow, Tree Swallow, Lazuli Bunting, and Black-headed Grosbeak. Since my observations were made rather irregularly, it is probable that certain of these species were present during my stay. However, I think that the Road-runner and Burrowing Owl must be present in very small numbers, if at all, as military training took me through all parts of the camp which might be considered typical habitat for these two species.—M. VINCENT MOWBRAY, *Reno, Nevada, March 28, 1947.*