

A single specimen of the Swamp Sparrow was taken by Yarrow and Henshaw of the Wheeler Survey from a large flock of *Zonotrichia* sparrows near Washington on the Virgin River, October 23, 1872 (Henshaw, Rept. Geog. and Geol. Expl. and Surv. West 100th Mer., 5, 1875:385). The second specimen was taken on February 20, 1952, at 30th South and West Temple, Salt Lake City. It was a lone bird occurring in a streamside thicket and behaving much like a Song Sparrow. The specimen was mounted and added to the collection of Fringillidae at the Tracy Aviary in Salt Lake City. The circumstance that both examples of this sparrow are winter records suggests that the status of this species in the state is that of a rare winter visitant.

A Brown Thrasher was repeatedly trapped in Zion Canyon, Washington County, from December 6 to 9, 1935, and when its identity was established it was collected on December 9, according to Grantham (Condor, 38, 1936:85). It was a female in worn plumage. The specimen is in the Zion National Park Museum. On June 25, 1953, Shaffer found a Brown Thrasher at the Tracy Aviary in Liberty Park, Salt Lake City. Realizing the rarity of the bird in Utah the specimen was taken and presented to the University of Utah. It proved to be a male with testes in breeding condition, measuring 10×6 millimeters. Its plumage was generally worn and frayed but a few new feathers suggest the inception of the annual molt.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 1, 1954.*

Franklin Gulls Riding Whirlwind and Feeding.—At about 2 p.m., August 27, 1953, while working five miles west of Pierce, Colorado, I observed a flock of approximately thirty Franklin Gulls (*Larus pipixcan*) riding the outskirts of a whirlwind. These birds were noted to be capturing something in the air and closer observation with a 7×35 binocular revealed that they were taking grasshoppers or similar-sized insects caught in the wind currents. The birds were sailing around on the wind stream at what appeared to be a fast rate of speed, in a close circle and were flapping their wings very little. They were seen to ride this whirlwind for about one-quarter mile where they apparently tired of the fast ride and left it. They then resumed normal cruising flight and feeding activities over the nearby wheatland.—CLARENCE A. SOOTER, *Greeley, Colorado, March 4, 1954.*

Additions to the Avifaunal Record of Point Lobos, California.—Grinnell and Linsdale (Carnegie Inst. Publ. 481, 1936:33-132) observed and recorded 147 species of birds at Point Lobos, Monterey County, California. In addition they mention seven others noted by other observers, or by them but outside the 1934-35 field period. Four additional species have been recorded by Williams (Condor, 39, 1937:229) and Legg (Condor, 55, 1953:162, 219). During my residence of two years and nine months at Point Lobos Reserve, 1951-1953, I have had opportunity to record the following 25 species not previously recorded there.

Diomedea nigripes. Black-footed Albatross. On June 3, 1951, a dead one was picked up at Pebbly Beach. It was identified by Charles G. Sibley.

Fregata magnificens. Man-o'-War Bird. On January 12, 1953, at 3 p.m., one was soaring over Carmel Cove. Laidlaw Williams and I observed the bird for approximately half an hour before it flew off to the west and was not seen again. A white head and white underparts identified it as a young individual.

Elanus leucurus. White-tailed Kite. One reported by Francis Williamson on September 2, 1952, over the Cypress Grove parking lot entered the Reserve from the east and in about five minutes departed by the same route.

Fulica americana. Coot. This species, common on the Carmel River, was unrecorded at Point Lobos until October 16, 1952. At that time my attention was called to one walking down the Reserve road by Ranger Grady. The bird did not appear to be wounded but was apparently confused by its surroundings.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus. Willet. Willets were seen twice during my stay at Point Lobos. On December 25, 1952, two were watched on the sandy beach at Carmel Cove and on March 4, 1953, five spent all day resting on the flat rocks at Pebbly Beach.

Limnodromus griseus. Dowitcher. On September 10, 1952, Williams and I saw one of this species at the water's edge at Pebbly Beach. On March 30, 1952, two spent the day in company of a Brant (*Branta nigricans*) at the same area.

Limosa fedoa. Marbled Godwit. On September 17, 1952, Williams and I saw one in flight near the Cypress Grove.