

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.

Crocethia alba. Sanderling. Though common along the coast, this species has not been recorded heretofore on the Reserve. On October 30, 1952, five were observed probing the sand at Gibson Beach. On November 15, 1952, one was walking over rocks and picking at algae at Pebbly Beach with 35 Black Turnstones (*Arenaria melanocephala*).

Ptychoramphus aleuticus. Cassin Auklet. Cassin Auklets were recorded five times. Their presence doubtless was due to severe storms or oil-soaked plumage. At various beaches dead, oil-covered individuals have been found: January 13 (seventeen), 24 (one), 31 (one), all in 1952, and January 11, 1953 (one). One auklet was found alive in shoreline vegetation on January 14, 1952.

Cerorhinca monocerata. Rhinoceros Auklet. Like the Cassin Auklet this species occurred in the Reserve due to storm conditions: January 13 (3), and December 10 (1), in 1952; March 2 (1), and March 10 (4), in 1953. On July 30, 1952, Williams and I saw one swimming near Bird Rock.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii. Poor-will. Observations, mostly of single individuals, were made on November 17 and 20 in 1951, and March 5 and 26, August 17, and October 15, 17, and 28, in 1952.

Stellula calliope. Calliope Hummingbird. On April 18, 1953, I watched for 15 minutes a male feeding on *Castilleja* blossoms near Cypress Grove. A few days later a male of this species was collected at Carmel Highlands about a mile from the Reserve.

Ixoreus naevius. Varied Thrush. On February 22, 1952, one was seen on a lawn. Single individuals were also seen on February 28 and on March 17 and 27, 1952.

Regulus satrapa. Golden-crowned Kinglet. This species was seen in considerable numbers throughout the winter of 1952-53, the first date being October 24, 1952, and the last January 15, 1953.

Bombycilla cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing. Francis Williamson saw seven in the pines near headquarters on May 22, 1952.

Vireo bellii. Bell Vireo. On May 24, 1953, one of this species was heard and seen at close range in a live oak at the southeast edge of the Reserve.

Vireo solitarius. Solitary Vireo. On May 26, 1953, Williams and I heard and saw one near headquarters.

Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo. In a live oak thicket near headquarters Williams and I saw one on May 26, 1953. On this date a low pressure area existed in this region and many migrating warblers and other birds were in the trees.

Vermivora ruficapilla. Nashville Warbler. On April 30, 1953, two of these were seen on and about the top of *Baccharis pilularis* in a meadow area.

Molothrus ater. Cowbird. On July 15, 1952, Williamson, James Duncan and I observed a Western Flycatcher feeding a fledgling Cowbird in a small willow in the center of the pine woods. One was seen in pines at the foot of Rat Hill on May 31, 1953.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager. On June 10, 1953, Williams and I heard one singing in pines near the entrance to the Reserve.

Pheucticus melanocephalus. Black-headed Grosbeak. Two males were seen on May 5, 1953.

Spinus tristis. American Goldfinch. On May 14, 1952, a pair was seen on the slope east of Gibson Beach and on May 28 another pair in *Baccharis* near Cannery Point. On November 9, 1952, two males in winter plumage were feeding on tarweed (*Hemizonia*) near headquarters.

Pipilo fuscus. Brown Towhee. First seen by Catherine Legg near headquarters on July 15, 1952; one of this species spent three days there.

Chondestes grammacus. Lark Sparrow. One was seen in a picnicking area on April 15, 1951.—KEN LEGG, *Natural Bridges State Park, Santa Cruz, California, September 28, 1953.*

Record Families of Swainson Thrush.—Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 196, 1949:163-188) gives the number of eggs in sets of various races of the Swainson Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*) as three to five, with sets of the latter figure apparently rare. Several other authorities all list similar data. On July 12, 1952, in Michael's Draw, four miles north of Libby, Lincoln County, Montana, I discovered the nest of a Swainson Thrush containing seven young more than half grown. The site was two feet above ground at the edge of a wild rose thicket, adjoining alder stream border, in a forest of Douglas fir-western larch at the bottom of a ravine. The crowded nestlings, not yet of an age to desert the nest, crouched low, but filled the deep cup to the brim as I touched each on the head with a finger