

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**Harris Sparrow from Humboldt County, California.**—On February 1, 1958, a large sparrow was observed at a feeder in the company of Fox and White-crowned sparrows (*Passerella iliaca* and *Zonotrichia leucophrys*). The bird spent the entire day in the immediate vicinity. On the next day the bird was still present and it was collected. On closer examination it was found to be an immature Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). The identification was verified by Dr. Charles Yocom of Humboldt State College.

The exact location of this collection was on the north side of the mouth of the Mad River, four miles north of Arcata, Humboldt County, California. There are a number of records of Harris Sparrow from scattered areas of the state. To my knowledge, this is the first record for Humboldt County and the northern coastal area of California. The specimen has been placed in the Humboldt State College collection.—WARREN J. HOUCK, *Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, February 5, 1958.*

**Inland Occurrence of Black Turnstone.**—On August 28, 1957, below Inwood Cabins along the south shore of Lake McDonald in Glacier National Park, Montana, my attention was attracted about 4 p.m. to a larger than usual "sandpiper" foraging at the waterline and moving east toward the upper end of the lake. Approaching to within 25 feet, I observed with binoculars that this bird had chiefly slaty to sooty-black plumage. It proved to be a little under Killdeer size and it showed in every detail the characteristic black and white feathering, and the bill and leg colors of the Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*) in postbreeding plumage.

Circling ahead, I outdistanced the forager and came down to await it at the waterline. At three yards the shorebird took flight and passed within a few feet of me to alight just beyond me. On closing its wings, the migrant turnstone quickly extended them upward again over its back until the black primaries almost met in a Willet-like movement that once more displayed the diagnostic patterns of dorsal surface and upper and under wing.

Previously, the farthest known inland occurrences of this Pacific coastal species have been records from Watson Lake, Yukon; the Atlin region and Nulki Lake, British Columbia; Washington County, Oregon; and the Salton Sea, Imperial County, and Needles, San Bernardino County, California (A.O.U. Check-list, Fifth Edition, 1957:176-177). All of these records were made within 225 miles or less of tidewater.—JOHN L. BLACKFORD, *Libby, Montana, January 28, 1958.*

**Oldsquaw Found at La Jolla, California.**—As there appears to be no record of an Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) in southern California waters since 1938 (Sefton, Condor, 41, 1939:83; Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:86), the presence of a dead bird of this species on the beach at La Jolla, San Diego County, California, on January 25, 1958, is of interest. The bird was found after a storm at the high water mark about 50 yards north of the Scripps Pier in La Jolla by Mr. A. G. Morley, Jr. The specimen, a male, was debilitated and did not have complete winter plumage. It was turned over to Mr. Laurence M. Huey, of the San Diego Natural History Museum, and it is now in the collection of that museum.—ARTHUR G. MORLEY, JR., *San Diego, California*, and JAMES R. SAMS, *San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, February 8, 1958.*

**Female Gadwall Returns to Nest Site After Loss of Young.**—On July 13, 1956, at Ogden Bay Refuge, Weber County, Utah, I discovered a female Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) that had returned to her nest to resume incubating three unhatched eggs after the apparent loss of her newly-hatched young. The events which led to this observation are as follows.

A study of the Gadwall's breeding behavior which I made in 1956 and 1957 required the recognition of individual females. To this end, incubating birds were trapped on their nests by means of a nest trap described by Sowls (Trans. N. Amer. Wildlife Conf., 14, 1949:260-275) and individually marked with "Koroseal" plastic neck tags of the type designed by Taber (Jour. Wildlife Manag., 13, 1949:228-231). The particular female with which this article is concerned was trapped and marked on June 21, 1956. On that date her nest contained 10 eggs in the ninth day of incubation, but at the time of hatching the clutch had been reduced to five eggs as the result of predation by California Gulls (*Larus californicus*). The nest was situated in the weedy cover of a dike bank, about five yards from an adjacent borrow pit.

On the morning of July 5, when I returned to the nest to determine its fate, I found two young that had hatched the evening before being brooded at the nest and three unhatched eggs (later found