disturbance. The number of old and new shells, the feathers, and the liberal amount of excreta indicated that the spot was well used. The evidence showed that at least one Bald Eagle gathered abalones, just how and in what state is not known, and brought them to this spot to eat.

I would like to thank Dr. Arthur Staebler, Fresno State College, and Mr. Richard C. Banks, University of California, for checking the identification of the feathers, and Dr. Keith Woodwick, Fresno State College, for checking the identification of the shells.—ALBERT C. HAWBECKER, *Fresno State College, Fresno, California, March 25, 1958.*

American Redstart in Santa Barbara County, California.—On September 8, 1957, a female American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) was seen in Cold Spring Canyon (below Mountain Drive) near the city of Santa Barbara. It was actively feeding in California live oaks and was under binocular observation for about 20 minutes. Four days later, and about one-fourth mile from the site of the first observation, a male of the same species was observed feeding in live oaks with a flock of bushtits. A male, possibly the same one seen previously, was feeding in the same locality on the morning of September 16. Although these are sight records, acquaintance with the species in the eastern and midwestern states supports our belief in the correctness of the identification. The American Redstart has not previously been recorded from Santa Barbara County (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:419).—CHARLES H. RICHARDSON and ALICE I. RICHARDSON, *Santa Barbara, California, April 1, 1958.*

Indigo Bunting Breeding in Los Angeles County, California.—On June 10, 1956, while checking finches present in the *Adenostoma-Salvia* association in Soledad Canyon, I heard a strange song which proved to be that of a male Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). Its mate and nest were located in black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). The nest contained two whitish eggs of the bunting and one of a cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) which was removed. One week later the male was observed periodically for two hours as it sang from various perches within six to twenty feet of the nest. The female, which was then incubating, was thought possibly to be a Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*). A few days later we were successful in capturing the female. We made measurements and photographed her. This evidence later conclusively identified her as a Lazuli Bunting. The eggs proved sterile, and both members of the pair had deserted the area by July 3. The nest and the two eggs were taken to the Los Angeles County Museum.

In 1957, on June 8, a male Indigo Bunting was again found in the same area several hundred feet distant, and on the opposite side of a butte, from the territory of 1956. There it proclaimed its territory from several perches. Six days before, a male Black-chinned Sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*) had undisputed control over the same territory and had used three of the same song perches. On the 8th and 10th no Black-chinned Sparrow was present on the territory, nor even on that side of the butte. The Indigo Bunting had apparently arrived during the week and was unmated up to the 10th when it was netted, photographed and retained as a specimen. It was presented to the Los Angeles County Museum where it is now no. 29045 in the collection. This specimen is the second for the state of California (for the first, see Cardiff, Condor, 53, 1951:100); there is no previous breeding record. The westernmost breeding record appears to be that of the Dearings (Condor, 48, 1946:139) from Oak Creek Canyon, Arizona.—DON BLEITZ, *Bleitz Wildlife Foundation, Los Angeles, California, April 30, 1958.*

Diving of a Captive Common Eider.—Very little has been published on the method of underwater locomotion of the Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*). Bent, in his "Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl" (1925:89), states that "in diving the wings are partially opened and used to a limited extent in swimming under water, but the wings are not wholly spread; progress seems to be made mainly by use of the feet, and there is nothing like the full subaqueous flight practiced by some of the Alcidae." Phillips (A Natural History of the Ducks, vol. 4, 1926:91) says "there is no question but that Eiders use their wings under water, whether or not they are wounded . . . . The Eider uses its wings just as does the Harlequin, held close to the sides and beaten with short jerks, not extended as in aerial flight." Schiøler (*in* Millais, British Diving Ducks, vol. 2, 1913:17) described the under-