

five minutes another large flock of  $2000 \pm$  birds flew directly over us headed in the same general direction. These were followed at 4:46 p.m. by two more large flocks. From 4:45 to 5:00 p.m. we noted two flocks of over 500 birds in each flock and several smaller flocks moving over the river following the birds that had passed previously. We estimated that at least 10,000 starlings were seen by us.

Small flocks were seen in the vicinity of Arcata in the months of January and February of 1957. Two thousand were seen in one flock between Arcata and Eureka on February 7. February 23, 1957, is the last date that starlings were noted in this area that spring.

Otis Wright collected a starling in Del Norte County in December of 1954. Dr. R. F. Dasmann observed the following: 50 near Crescent City, Del Norte County, January 21; several near Lake Earl, Del Norte County, January 21, 1957.

We have several records for the winter of 1957-58 but at no time were as many birds seen as during the previous winter. There are thus far no summer records of starlings for this area.

Apparently, starlings arrived in eastern Washington, eastern central Oregon, and northeastern California about the same time (see, for example, Quaintance, *Condor*, 48, 1946:95).

Apparently, the starling is just beginning to breed in the state of California. Mr. William Anderson observed a singing pair of starlings in the city of Alturas in northeastern California in the month of June, 1958. The pair were observed several times in the vicinity of a nesting cavity in a large tree. He believes that these birds were nesting but neither eggs nor young were seen.—CHARLES F. YOCOM, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, November 15, 1958.*

**Notes on Occurrences of Birds in San Diego County, California.**—Information, not previously reported, on two species of birds in San Diego County, California, is as follows: For the past two years, Ground Doves (*Columbigallina passerina*) have been observed near San Ysidro, California, by Mr. John W. Bishop. This year I located some nests in the area and kept records on them. The first nest was found on May 25. During the season seven nests (containing eggs and/or young) were found. Two of these nests were used for two broods. Two other nests had evidence of use, although I never actually saw eggs or young in them. The five active nests produced a total of seven birds. If it is presumed that the other two nests produced one young each, the season's total of young was nine. Nesting was carried on into October. On October 2, two nests were found with young or eggs in them. On October 11, one nest had two nearly-fledged young in it. This appears to be the first nesting record for this species in San Diego County, but breeding has occurred in coastal southern California as early as 1952 (Comby, 56, 1954:104-105).

A Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) was sighted in the southwestern corner of Balboa Park, San Diego, on October 31, 1958. It was recognized by its jerking tail, its ground activity (feeding near a pile of dried grass and eucalyptus leaves), and markings. The last Palm Warbler collected in California was a female taken on February 2, 1953, in Berkeley (Johnson, *Condor*, 55, 1953:276). The last sight record for this species is that of one seen at Point Reyes, California, on October 9, 1955 (Fisher, *Condor*, 58, 1956:166).—ARTHUR MORLEY, *San Diego, California, December 22, 1958.*

**Recent Occurrences of Oldsquaw in Southern California.**—As stated by Grinnell and Miller (*Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944:86), the Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) is "rare" and "irregular" in California. Appearances in the southern portion of the state through the years have been sporadic. Because of the relative rarity of this species in southern California, it might be well to summarize its most recent occurrences there. In the period from Cogswell's observation of a single bird at Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County, on February 11, 1939 (Grinnell and Miller, *loc. cit.*) to that of a single female at Desert Beach, north end of the Salton Sea, Riverside County, on February 22, 1948 (*Audubon Field Notes*, 2, 1948:149), there were no published records. Wartime conditions from 1941 to 1945 no doubt limited coastal observations during part of this nine-year period. As regional editor for the Southern Pacific Coast Region of *Audubon Field Notes*, I have had the opportunity to record occurrences of this species in this region since December of 1948. In perusing my notes (those marked AS are personal observations), I find the following well-authenticated records (in addition there is the record of a dead bird found at La Jolla, January 25, 1959, as reported by Morley and Sams, *Condor*, 60, 1958:337): 1, December 29, 1948, at Huntington Beach, Orange County (*Audubon Field*

Notes, 3, 1949:149); 1 male, December 28, 1949, at Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County (*ibid.*, 1950:173); 1 male taken by a hunter, November 16, 1950, near the south end of the Salton Sea, Imperial County (*ibid.*, 1951:227); 1, late December, 1950, at Santa Monica, Los Angeles County (*ibid.*, 1951:227); 1 female, December 26, 1953, at San Diego Bay, San Diego County (*ibid.*, 1954:223); 1, February 7, 1954, at Goleta Slough, Santa Barbara County (*ibid.*, 1954:271); 2 females (AS), December 29, 1955, to January 22, 1956, at Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County, and 1 female there (AS) until at least January 28, 1956 (*ibid.*, 10, 1956:282); 1 male (AS), December 29, 1955, and present for several weeks thereafter at Seal Beach, Orange County (*ibid.*, 1956:282); 1 male, November 24, 1956, at Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County (*ibid.*, 1957:60) until at least December 31, 1956 (AS); 14, January 26, 1958, 6 miles west of Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County (*ibid.*, 1958:306); and 1 male, March 13 to at least March 29, 1958, at Oceano, Santa Barbara County (*ibid.*, 1958:306). The thirteen observations during the 10-year interval of 1948 to 1958 compared with but three observations of this species from November 11, 1938 (Sefton, Condor, 41, 1939:83) to February 22, 1948, probably reflects increased field activity of observers, and this species must still be considered rare and irregular in southern California.—ARNOLD SMALL, *Los Angeles, California, January 13, 1959.*

**Pine Grosbeak and Lawrence Goldfinch in Nevada.**—Recent field work by the authors has resulted in the collection of two species unrecorded by Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:228-249) or by subsequent compilers dealing with the distribution of birds in Nevada.

*Pinicola enucleator.* Pine Grosbeak. At 7800 feet elevation on the West Fork of Gray Creek, one mile west and one and three-fourths miles north of Rose Nob in the Carson Range of Washoe County, three individuals of this species were seen in a mature subalpine forest of white pines and red firs on July 10, 1958. The grosbeaks were apparently attracted to a commotion started by other birds as a result of imitated Pygmy Owl calls. The birds warbled repeatedly from perches in the uppermost boughs of the firs, but remained together and gave no indication of being established on territories. Two grayish individuals were present in addition to the single red male obtained (Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 136969). This bird had left testis measurements of  $12 \times 9$  mm. It is typical of the race *californica* which occurs in the main Sierra Nevada to the west and south of the Gray Creek locality. The occurrence of this species in the Carson Range was not wholly expected, regardless of the close proximity of this mountain mass to the Sierra Nevada proper. The break in the hygrogradient at the Sierra Nevada crest is considerable, with the east slope receiving much less precipitation than the west slope and consequently supporting a less luxuriant boreal forest. The forest at the Gray Creek locality is not typical of most subalpine areas in the Carson Range, which are rather arid and cut-over, in that it is as yet unlogged and thus consists of fair-sized trees in moderately close stands. It is of interest to note that two species of subalpine forest birds, the Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) and the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*), listed by Linsdale (*op. cit.*) from the Carson Range, are accorded resident status on doubtful evidence. A third species, the Hammond Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*), is listed as a possible resident in the Carson Range but it has not yet been found there in summer. Although small numbers of these species and of the Pine Grosbeak undoubtedly do breed in the Carson Range, it is believed that their occurrence there is marginal.

*Spinus lawrencei.* Lawrence Goldfinch. Linsdale (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:134) placed this bird on his hypothetical list on the basis of the report of Cooper (Ornith. Calif., 1, 1870:171), who found it during the winter at Fort Mojave, Arizona, a locality on the Colorado River across from southern Nevada. This goldfinch can now be included in the Nevada avifauna as a result of a minor extension of known wintering range. On April 4, 1958, a singing male (left testis  $5 \times 4$  mm.) was taken on the Colorado River flood plain in a thicket of small Fremont cottonwoods, tamarisks, and arrowweed one-half mile west and one-half mile south of the Snyder Ranch, 500 feet elevation, in extreme southern Clark County. The bird (Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 136691) weighed 9.2 grams and showed no fat. One-half hour later a second bird was heard singing in dense arrowweed and tamarisk growth near the site of the first collection, but it could not be located. It is notable that Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 12, 1914:166) encountered the species only at Riverside Mountain during his extensive field work in the Colorado Valley in the winter and spring of 1910.—NED K. JOHNSON and RICHARD C. BANKS, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, April 21, 1959.*