

Johnston (Univ. Kans. Mus. Nat. Hist. Misc. Publ. 23, 1960:60) includes the Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) on the hypothetical list since none of the sight records is supported by a specimen. I first observed Pine Grosbeaks on campus November 17, 1960. They were next seen on December 13 and remained in the area until at least February 8, 1961. Groups of two to six were frequently noted, chiefly during snowy periods, in conifers and hackberry trees on or near campus. My series (2 adult females; 2 immature females; 1 immature male) is referable to the race *P. e. leucura*. No adult males were seen. I wish to thank Dr. G. M. Sutton (University of Oklahoma), Dr. R. F. Johnston (University of Kansas), and Mr. R. J. Niedrach and Dr. A. M. Bailey (Colorado Museum of Natural History) for the loan of specimens.—CHARLES A. ELY, *Department of Zoology, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays, Kansas, March 14, 1961.*

Prairie Warbler off the Pacific Coast of Guatemala.—At 11 a.m. on September 25, 1960, as scattered showers approached from the east, an immature Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) flew aboard the freighter, M. S. Oakville, on which I was traveling between Los Angeles and the Panama Canal. We were on a course parallel to and some 190 kilometers southwest of the coast of Guatemala near Tahuasco. At noon, when I last saw the warbler, we were at latitude 12° 37' N and longitude 92° 31' W, about 33 kilometers southeast of our position at 11 a.m.

During the first part of the hour, the warbler hopped about the foredeck and along cables so near me that I almost caught it in my cap. I noted that it wagged its tail in the manner typical of the species as it pecked at tiny objects. Later it perched on the cables amidships, where it was photographed by another passenger, Mr. Harry Grossman of Pomona, California. Mr. Grossman has kindly provided color prints which show clearly the field marks I had noted at close range.

Since this warbler normally winters in Florida and the Caribbean area, this individual was far out of range. The only other record for the Pacific side of Middle America to my knowledge is that of a single bird taken on the Volcán de San Miguel, El Salvador, on March 15, 1926 (Dickey and van Rossem, *Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 23, Publ. 406, 1938:1-609*).

Shortly after the rains, several other land birds flew past. That storms bring down migrants aboard ships has been noted several times, particularly for the Gulf of Mexico.—EDWIN WILLIS, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 3, 1961.*

Turkey Vulture Nesting in Pima County, Arizona.—While attending the annual meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Society in Tucson, in 1961, some of the local ornithologists remarked that there was no published record of the nesting of the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) in the state of Arizona. This leads me to supply two records of sets of two eggs collected by me on Picacho de la Caleria, about 20 miles northwest of Tucson on May 17, 1923, and April 28, 1924. The first nest was near the top of the peak and in a cave under rocks, back about 15 feet from the main entrance. I reached the eggs by lying down and inching my way back five or six feet over trash carried there by pack rats. Fear of rattlesnakes would keep me from going into such a place again. The second set was on bare sand under a large rock high on the hillside.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, April 15, 1961.*

The Amur Barn Swallow off British Columbia.—On July 15, 1960, while one of us (G.M.C.) was engaged in oceanographic studies from the motor vessel Key West II at a point 90 miles west of Tasu Sound, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, an adult male swallow came aboard in a weakened condition. It died the following day and was preserved as a specimen for the Museum of Zoology of the University of British Columbia. Dr. H. G. Deignan of the United States National Museum has compared the specimen with series of Asiatic swallows in their collections and determined it as unmistakably of the subspecies *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli. This subspecies normally breeds northeastward through Asia as far as Amurland and Japan. There are two previous specimen records from this continent; both were taken on St. Lawrence Island, one in 1934, and the other in 1938 (Friedmann, *Condor*, 41, 1939:37).

This occurrence marks a new southward and eastward record for the race and reflects a rather remarkable oversea crossing, even if the bird came by way of the Aleutian Island chain. Its emaciated condition suggests that it was not a vagrant from the closely adjacent coast of British Columbia.—I. MCT. COWAN and GARRY MCT. COWAN, *Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, February 23, 1961.*