

birds were feeding in a field of vetch about 3 miles east of Medford. On June 2, 1958, Thomas McCamant discovered a nesting colony of Tricolored Blackbirds numbering about 1500 on Bear Creek, just east of Central Point in Jackson County (Audubon Field Notes, 12, 1958:379). These nests were in blackberry vines. I visited this colony on June 21 and found all nests with young birds. In 1959 we were unable to find the nesting colony.

On May 30, 1960, while making a bird count with a group of Medford bird watchers I found a large colony of Tricolored Blackbirds nesting in the cattails in a pond near the Rogue River in the Camp White area. We estimated there were at least 1800 birds present. I returned on June 2 and collected three males and three females, and also three nests with three eggs each. The specimens are now in the Carl Richardson collection of Southern Oregon College and the Alex Walker collection at Tillamook, Oregon.—CARL RICHARDSON, *Trail, Oregon, May 25, 1961*.

**Association of Trogons and Monkeys on Barro Colorado.**—Chapin (Birds of the Belgian Congo, Part II, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1939:352) has referred to African hornbills and Asiatic drongos that feed on insects driven from vegetation by bands of foraging monkeys. Stott (Auk, 64, 1947:130) has reported a similar association between Fairy Bluebirds and long-tailed macaques on Mindanao in the Philippine Islands.

On February 10, 1961, the authors recorded a further example of this method of insect procurement by birds, on this occasion by trogons, in the Canal Zone Biological Area, Barro Colorado Island. At approximately 2 p.m. on a hot, sunny, and still afternoon, four Slaty-tailed Trogons (*Trogon massena*) were encountered as they moved through the forest in the wake of a troop of five white-throated capuchins (*Cebus capucinus*) near Fuertes House. We watched both trogons and monkeys through binoculars and saw the birds repeatedly sally out to hawk insects that had been disturbed by the feeding monkeys. As the capuchins progressed through the forest, the trogons individually exchanged one perch for another near the area presently occupied by the monkeys. The fact that four trogons, two males in adult plumage and two females, of the same species at times occupied perches in a single tree seemed remarkable. In observing 12 species of American and Asiatic trogons at large, we have not seen more than two adult trogons of the same species jointly pursuing the same activity. On this occasion, the unusual presence of four birds in the same area did not seem to indicate flocking or any noteworthy degree of compatibility but rather a coincidental interest in a common food source. In one instance, one of the male trogons dove down and drove the other from a perch that appeared more advantageously situated from the standpoint of simian activity and the resulting disturbance to insect life.—KEN STOTT, JR., and C. JACKSON SELSOR, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, March 17, 1961*.

**Bird Records from San Luis Obispo County, California.**—The following records of birds in San Luis Obispo County in central California are unusual or new with respect to place or season. On October 1, 1955, a Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) was observed over the tidal flats of Morro Bay for several minutes. Identification of the bird, in the dark phase, was confirmed by Mr. Eben McMillan. The only previous record for this area seems to be that of Grinnell and Hunt (Condor, 31, 1929:63).

On July 22, 1956, a male Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) was observed for nearly half an hour by Richard Pimentel and myself at Cambria; it was in a small slough at the mouth of Santa Rosa Creek.

Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) were first noted in San Luis Obispo County in 1958 by McMillan (Condor, 61, 1959:157). Since then a breeding colony was discovered by Bill Wallace at a point about two miles northeast of Santa Maria. A visit to this locality on May 27, 1960, revealed three nests, in holes in dead sycamore tree limbs. Five adults were observed at one time, and young could be heard squealing from one hole. On June 27, 1960, Mr. Wallace brought in an adult female, with partly enlarged ovary, which was prepared as a study skin.

A second specimen was taken on February 9, 1961, at the same locality. It was a male, one of two birds seen, and it had slightly enlarged testes. Both specimens are now in the California State Polytechnic College collection.

Mr. Wallace told me, when he brought in the second specimen, that there were also Starlings in the Cuyama Valley, and a flock of about 50 had been seen near San Simeon.—**ARYAN I. ROEST**, *Biological Sciences Department, California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, California, March 25, 1961.*

**Winter Record of a Tree Sparrow in Central Alaska.**—A Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) visited our feeding station near College, Alaska, many times between January 21 and April 20, 1961. It was seen first during unusually mild weather when record-breaking maxima of 34, 45, 47, and 33°F. were reported in Fairbanks for the period from January 19 to 22. Until the first of April the sparrow fed in the company of a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) on weed seeds, food scraps, oats, and other items in snow-free areas directly under spruce trees in mixed aspen-spruce forest. Unofficial minimum temperatures of about -20°F. were noted at the feeding station early in February and in mid-March. Between March 4 and March 20 the ground was covered with fresh snow so that the feeding areas used by the Tree Sparrow were hidden. The bird was not seen during this period.

On April 1 Tree Sparrow songs were heard near the feeding station but not again until April 16 and 17, when two individuals were heard. The first migrant Tree Sparrows were seen in the Fairbanks area on May 6, 1961.

No previous records of Tree Sparrows are known to us for central Alaska between November 1 and March 30. Gabrielson and Lincoln (*Birds of Alaska, 1959:785-788*) list only one record for the entire state for the period from December to March; a specimen was taken at Wrangell, southeastern Alaska, on January 16, 1919. The bird we saw could have been in the Fairbanks area all winter, or it might have miscalculated spring and flown north from a wintering area at lower latitudes. The nearest regular wintering area is southern British Columbia (Munroe and Cowan, *A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia, 1947:224*). Even there they are uncommon. Central Alaska certainly seems to offer little chance for the survival of Tree Sparrows through the winter, as snow usually covers essentially all of the ground from October until April.—**JUDITH S. WEEDEN**, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alaska*, and **ROBERT B. WEEDEN**, *Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Box 425, College, Alaska, May 10, 1961.*