

There have been three specimens of the Laysan Albatross collected within 100 miles of the California coast. These are cited by Stager (Condor, 60, 1958:404) and were taken on April 5, 1909, December 6, 1949, and February 6, 1958. In addition, McHugh (Condor, 52, 1950:154) reported the observation of two birds on March 15, 1949, several miles west of San Miguel Island; he also cites other records from spring at greater distances from shore and mentions, without documentation, the presence of this species off northern Baja California, and off southern and northern California and Oregon.

These occurrences of Laysan Albatrosses are difficult to relate to changes in ocean currents, food supply or other environmental factors. However, with respect to the new observations reported here, it is worth noting that in 1957-58 there was a warming of the ocean waters along the California coast which resulted in the northward movement of certain fish species (Radovich, Calif. Dept. Fish and Game, Fish Bull. No. 112, 1961). This may have influenced the distribution of the albatross in 1958. However, no suggestive correlation of this kind is possible for 1949, a year in which several records of this species were obtained.

Despite the possible change in environmental conditions and the fact that the absence of reports from other months may be a result of inadequate observations, it seems significant that all existing records of the Laysan Albatross close to the California shore have been obtained between December and April. Therefore, from the data available at this time, it is suggested that the Laysan Albatross may be a regular visitor in pelagic waters near the California coast in late winter and early spring.

TABLE 1
OBSERVATIONS OF LAYSAN ALBATROSS OFF CALIFORNIA COAST

Date	Position of ship		Date	Position of ship	
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
Feb. 8	37° 47' N,	123° 18' W	Mar. 3	37° 02' N,	122° 36' W
13	36° 24' N,	122° 18' W	24	36° 42' N,	122° 50' W
15	37° 44' N,	123° 12' W	25	36° 39' N,	122° 30' W
16	37° 53' N,	123° 49' W	29	36° 48' N,	123° 07' W
27	35° 55' N,	122° 09' W	29	39° 03' N,	123° 09' W
27	36° 11' N,	122° 16' W			

Acknowledgments are made to C. Fiscus and F. Wilke of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, whose help and encouragement in making the field observations is greatly appreciated.—RICHARD T. HOLMES, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 30, 1963.*

Chestnut-sided Warbler in Southern California.—In the early evening of October 2, 1962, I observed and collected an unusual warbler at Old Mission San Luis Rey, located four miles east of Oceanside, California. I prepared the specimen and tentatively labeled it a Chestnut-sided Warbler, *Dendroica pensylvanica*. The specimen was a female, the ovary measuring 2.0×4.2 mm. Incomplete skull ossification indicated it was a bird of the year. The warbler weighed 10.2 gm., having a very heavy deposit of subcutaneous fat. It had been feeding on leafhoppers of the family Jassidae. The skin was sent to Alden H. Miller, who confirmed my initial identification. It is now deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (specimen no. 150003).

An examination of published material (Bowman, Condor, 63, 1961:410) indicates this is the fifth record for California and the second for the southern part of the state. Another female, of unknown age, was taken in Imperial County (Cardiff and Cardiff, Condor, 55, 1953:217).—FR. AMADEO MICHAEL REA, *San Luis Rey College, San Luis Rey, California, October 8, 1963.*

Nesting of the Crane Hawk in Surinam.—The Crane Hawk (*Geranospiza caerulescens*) inhabits the mangrove forests along the coast of Surinam. It is found near water in light forests and in cultivated areas about the coffee plantations. Very little is known of its breeding habits and the only description of its nest and eggs has been that of Hewitt (Oologists' Record, 17, 1937:12), who reported a nest found on March 13, 1936, in the Río Orinoco district of Venezuela, which contained a single, white, unmarked egg measuring 47.5×38.5 mm. Sutton (Wilson Bull., 66, 1954:241) has described four nests of the Black Crane Hawk (*Geranospiza nigra*) which were found in Sonora,