

ently fertile in captivity, there are very few published records of wild hybrids. We are aware of only one other wild Cinnamon \times Blue-winged teal hybrid record from California (Anderson and Miller, *Condor*, 55, 1953:152-153). Wilson and Van den Akker (*Auk*, 65, 1948:316) collected a male with normal testes at Bear River Refuge, Utah. Cockrum (*Wilson Bull.*, 64, 1952:140-159) listed Suchetet as the authority for the only wild Cinnamon \times Blue-winged Teal hybrid included in his work.—STANLEY W. HARRIS and RICHARD J. WHEELER, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, February 22, 1965.*

The Nest of the Red Warbler.—Although a few authors have referred to observations of nesting Red Warblers (*Ergaticus ruber*) or have collected the birds, there does not appear to be a description in the literature of the nest itself. Sutton and Burleigh (*Auk*, 57, 1940:242) state that "a bird was seen carrying thin grasses to its unfinished nest," and there is a terse comment in the unpublished field notes of the late Chester C. Lamb, generously made available to me by John William Hardy, concerning a specimen taken on May 28, 1946, near which he "found nest with three eggs." In neither case was the nest itself described. The nest of the congeneric Pink-headed Warbler (*E. versicolor*) of Chiapas and Guatemala has been well described by Skutch (*Pac. Coast Avif.* 31, 1954:339-340) and by Dawn (*Nat. Hist.*, 72, no. 8, 1963:28-31). As might be expected, the nest and nest site of *E. ruber* do not vary appreciably from those of *E. versicolor*.

A nest was found on June 14, 1964, in a small clearing measuring 15 by 10 yards in a mixed pine-fir forest at about 11,200 feet elevation on the crest of the continental divide near Puerto de las Cruces, D.F., México. It was placed directly on the ground, lodged firmly against the trunk of a fir (*Abies religiosa*) sapling and was tightly woven about the stalks of seven-inch *Acacena elongita* which carpets this area. Eleven different stalks from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter had to be cut in order to remove the nest from its anchorage. The clearing was much better lighted than is the ground under the surrounding forest and, during the summer breeding season, it contrasts with the forest floor in receiving about three hours of direct sunlight a day. The presence of sunlight seems to be an important factor in the general ecology of this species as subsequent life history studies (MS) have strongly suggested.

The nest was composed of dried grass stems, some as long as six inches in length, but averaging closer to four inches, small, fernlike material of a type not found in the immediate vicinity of the nest clearing, and a few dried fascicles of pine or fir needles. Although this nest was without a lining, the two nests found to date in the spring of 1965 did have sparse linings of fine grass and bits of plant down, and it is suspected that the latter addition is more typical of normal construction. The nest found in 1964 contained three recently hatched nestlings which were studied from a nearby blind for seven days, and at no time did the female attempt to introduce anything resembling lining material into the nest cup. It may be that the unlined nest found in 1964 represented a re-nesting attempt in which construction of the nest was hurried. In support of this thesis of hasty construction, it should be noted that this is the latest recorded occurrence of nesting in my two years of study of Red Warblers near Mexico City.

With the ground cover in place, the nest was completely hidden from view. The oven-shaped structure had an opening 1.75 inches wide and 1.5 inches high, tilted upward at about a 40 degree angle and facing the well-drained downward slope which runs to the northwest. The outside measurements were 6 inches wide, about 7 inches long (this due to a rather trashy accumulation of litter on the side near the fir trunk), and 4.5 inches high. The measurements of the inside chamber were 2.6 inches wide and 2.9 inches deep. The nest was tightly woven and to illustrate this, two months after removal from the dampness of the clearing, it could be lifted by one of the protruding plant stalks which form its foundation without the slightest sag or sign of loosening.—BRUCE G. ELLIOTT, *Western New Mexico University, Silver City, New Mexico, March 24, 1965.*

A Record of the Mountain Plover in Washington State.—An immature female Mountain Plover (*Eupoda montana*) was collected by the writer at North Cove, Pacific County, Washington, on November 28, 1964. The skin of this specimen is deposited in the collections of the Pacific Lutheran University Museum of Natural History, Tacoma.

This occurrence of the Mountain Plover is a new state record for the bird. The normal north-

ern and western limits of its winter range are from northern California southeast to Arizona and Texas. In summer its normal northern and western limits extend to Saskatchewan, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arizona. The present specimen was taken at least 500 miles west of Montana and at least 500 miles north of northern California.

The normal habitat of the Mountain Plover includes dry prairies as well as well-watered adjacent regions but not areas along the beaches. Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 146, 1929:263) quotes Coues who says: "It approaches the Pacific, but will never be found on the beach itself, with maritime birds, nor even on the adjacent mud-flats or marshes, preferring the firm, grassy fields farther back from the water." Quite unusual, therefore, is the fact that this bird was taken at the normal high tide mark of the Pacific, on a broad sandy beach, not more than 400 feet from the water. A flock of sanderlings was feeding in the surf just beyond the plover at the time it was collected. Bent has reported casual migrants in Florida, from Key West (1870), St. James Island (1901), and Daytona Beach (1927). He reports also an immature male which was collected at North Beach, Massachusetts (1916).

It is possible that the Mountain Plover occurs along the Pacific coast more frequently than this record would indicate.—HAROLD J. LERAAS, *Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington, March 31, 1965.*

Double Broods in California Quail.—Observations of young quail in late summer and of broods of young quail being attended by adult males only have led to the speculation that in favorable conditions California Quail (*Lophortyx californicus*) may rear two broods in a single season. Most recently, McMillan (Jour. Wildl. Manag., 28, 1964:702-711), in discussing the exceptionally high reproduction of quail in the season of 1952, concluded that the first broods were in many cases reared by the male parent while the female laid another clutch and reared a second brood. There has, however, been no direct evidence so far that these late season young are from second broods rather than from reneesting following the failure of a first attempt.

During the breeding season of 1963, I maintained a small population of California Quail in an enclosure at the Animal Behavior Station of the University of California at Berkeley. The enclosure was one hundred feet square and twelve feet high and contained natural vegetation similar to that in the habitat of wild quail in the same area. The Behavior Station is located on the upper slopes of the hills above the Berkeley campus. Eight wild-trapped quail, taken in the area just outside of the enclosure, were placed inside in March, 1963, and were kept under observation throughout the breeding season. Their behavior appeared to be "normal" in the sense that no obvious differences were noted between these birds and wild birds observed in the field, and they went through the usual sequence of pairing, nesting, laying, and incubation which has often been observed in wild quail.

One female was killed by collision with the fence in April; of the remaining three females, two (both adults, in their second or later breeding season) nested and laid clutches of 17 and 18 eggs, respectively, in each case hatching all except one egg. Both parents remained with the young birds for about two weeks, after which only the male cared for the young, remaining with them until they were full grown. The females then both associated with new males, and each began to lay a second clutch in a new nest about three weeks after the first brood had hatched. One of these females laid 11 eggs and hatched 10; the nest of the second female was not found, but she and her new mate appeared with nine downy chicks after a normal incubation period. Both parents continued to care for the young of these broods.

These direct observations of individually marked birds are clear evidence that California Quail can indeed raise two broods in a season. There is, of course, some doubt as to how these captive birds are representative of wild populations, but the observations of McMillan (*op. cit.*) are consistent with the evidence reported here. It would appear that the males seen caring for young birds are those whose mates have deserted them to form a new pair and lay a second clutch. An additional bit of supporting evidence is found in my observation of a pair of quail with a brood of small young in the middle of August outside of the Behavior Station enclosure. These chicks were just the size of the second broods of the captive birds, and their presence at that time suggests that breeding phenology in the wild birds was parallel to that in the captive birds.