

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.

Gorsuch (Univ. Ariz., Biol. Sci. Bull. No. 2, 1934) calculated the time required for a pair of Gambel Quail (*Lophortyx gambelii*) to rear a brood of young and concluded that there was insufficient time in a breeding season to raise two broods. This conclusion was based on allowing a period of two and a half to three months for rearing the young after hatching and is therefore not valid for the observed cases in which the females re-nested within three weeks or less after hatching their first broods.

The numerical importance of second broods remains open to question. Of the 19 chicks in the two second broods, only four reached maturity, a survival of only 21 per cent, compared to a survival of 60 per cent in the first broods. The difference could be attributed to a reduction in vigor of the females after the strain of producing the first clutch or to a qualitative difference in the food supply in the later part of the season. There was no shortage of food, water, or cover, nor was there any predation.—WILLIAM J. FRANCIS, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 12, 1965.*

Notes on the Distribution of the Parasitic Jaeger and Some Members of the Laridae in California.—In California most of the gulls, terns, and jaegers listed here have been found only along the coast and have been considered as vagrants if they occurred at all away from salt water.

Stercorarius parasiticus. Parasitic Jaeger. This species has been considered as restricted to the coast and larger bays, and the interiormost record is from near Suisun, Solano County (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:161). On September 3, 1960, McCaskie saw two of these jaegers flying over Lake Tahoe at Tahoe City, Placer County, and they were joined by a third individual the following day. On September 6, 1964, McCaskie saw one five miles south and one mile east of Mecca, Riverside County, at the point where the Whitewater River storm channel empties into the Salton Sea. On September 18, 1964, he saw a total of eight on Salton Sea. On September 20, 1964, Cardiff collected an immature male and an immature whose sex was not determined (nos. 3601 and 3602, in the Cardiff Collection, San Bernardino County Museum) at the mouth of the Whitewater River storm channel. Both birds were resting on the water a short distance from shore.

There are two fall record specimens from along the Colorado River (Monson and Phillips, A Checklist of the Birds of Arizona, 1964:24). It would now appear that this species occasionally occurs inland during the fall. Here they act much as they do along the coast and are seen harassing both gulls and terns for food.

Larus glaucescens. Glaucous-winged Gull. In 1944 the only inland record stations were Berkeley, Alameda County, and Westlake Park, Los Angeles (Grinnell and Miller, *op. cit.*:167). McCaskie has seen this species regularly during the winter in small numbers on the freshwater reservoirs close to the coast as far south as Sweatwater Reservoir, San Diego County. Farther inland the Glaucous-winged Gull appears to be rather rare. McCaskie has seen three in the Sacramento Valley: one near Woodlands, Yolo County, on March 6, 1960; one on the Sacramento River near Sacramento, Yolo County, on November 19, 1960; and one on the Sacramento Wildlife Refuge, Glenn County, on November 5, 1961. He collected an immature on Lake Tahoe at Tahoe City, Placer County, on January 9, 1962 (no. 155188 Mus. of Vert. Zool.), and he saw one on the Salton Sea at the mouth of the Whitewater River storm channel on May 2, 1964. A specimen from along the Colorado River (Monson and Phillips, *op. cit.*) helps to support the idea that this species is rare but is found regularly away from the coast during the winter.

Larus occidentalis. Western Gull. This species appears to be restricted to salt water. However, there is a specimen from the Colorado River (Monson and Phillips, *op. cit.*). On January 17, 1965, McCaskie and Alan Craig, and on January 31, 1965, McCaskie, Alan Craig, and Cardiff, saw one on the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Imperial County, where collecting is not permitted. The bird appeared to be in adult plumage except for the fact that there were some dark spots on the ends of some of the tail feathers.

Larus pipixcan. Franklin Gull. This species has been considered casual in California (A.O.U. Check-list, fifth ed., 1957). In 1944 there were four fall specimens from Hyperion, Los Angeles County, and two spring and a fall specimen from Tulare Lake, Kings County (Grinnell and Miller,