dictis saw as many as six together on 19 and 20 October 1963, and as many as nine together there between 16 October and 3 November 1964; Ted Chandik located a few in late October of 1965. Farther to the south near Imperial Beach, San Diego County, I saw as many as five together between 19 October and 13 December 1964, and collected an immature female (no. 35103, SDNHM) there on 31 October 1964; I saw two or three there between 30 October and 11 November 1965, and Alan Craig and I managed to mist-net and band one on the latter date.

Inland, and west of the Great Basin, Richard Stallcup found 10 with Horned Larks 20 miles east of Livermore, Alameda County. I saw a single bird with a large flock of Horned Larks on the Carrizo Plains, San Luis Obispo County, on 14 November 1965. Near Westmoreland, Imperial County, Eugene Cardiff and I had a flock of more than 20 under observation between 23 January and 22 February 1965; I collected a female (no. 3665, Cardiff coll.) there on 30 January 1965; Cardiff collected a female (no. 3668, Cardiff coll.) on 31 January 1965, and a highly colored male (no. 3678, Cardiff coll.) there on 22 February 1965; these birds were feeding in a freshly graded field along with thousands of Horned Larks.

Calcarius ornatus. Chestnut-collared Longspur. This species has been collected along the eastern border of California on at least three occasions during the fall: one at Tahoe City, Placer County, on 15 October 1961 (McCaskie, Condor, 64:239, 1962); one near Darwin, Inyo County, on 28 September 1917 (Grinnell, Condor, 20:86, 1918); one from 11 present in Death Valley, Inyo County, on 17 and 18 October 1961 (Wauer, Condor, 64:220, 1962). It is also interesting to note that Gale Monson saw 64 birds of this species along the Colorado River near Yuma, Arizona, on 15 October 1961, and has observed lesser numbers along the Colorado River between 25 September and 10 November of other years including one at Needles Landing, San Bernardino County, on 25 September 1952.

Paul DeBenedictis, Art Wang, David De Sante, and I saw at least nine together on the Lower Klamath Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, on 20 December 1964. Dean Fisher and Alan Craig saw two on Point Reyes, Marin County, on 9 October 1955 (Aud. Field Notes 10:56, 1954); Paul DeBenedictis and Richard Stallcup saw as many as six together there between 10 and 17 October 1963, and up to six there between 16 October and 1 November 1964; Ted Chandik located a few there in late October of 1965. I saw up to four together near Imperial Beach, San Diego County, between 12 and 31 October 1964, and collected an immature male (no. 35104, SDNHM) there on 25 October 1964; and I saw two or three there between 30 October and 11 November 1965. I saw a single individual near Westmoreland, Imperial County, on 23 and 31 January 1965.

It would now appear that small numbers of Chestnut-collared Longspurs occur in California during the fall and winter, and it should not be considered casual as stated in the A.O.U. Check-list (1957).

Plectrophenax nivalis. Snow Bunting. On 25 November 1960 I saw a single bird on the Lower Klamath Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, feeding with a flock of Lapland Longspurs in a stubble field. On 22 December 1965 I collected an adult female (no. 35513, SDNHM) near Tulelake, Siskiyou County; it was feeding with Horned Larks and Lapland Longspurs in a cultivated field. Paul DeBenedictis, Marie Mans, and I were able to study a single individual on the Sacramento Wildlife Refuge, Glenn County, on 4 November 1961; the bird was alone and was feeding along the edge of a gravel road. The only prior specimen record for California is that of one collected at Humboldt Bay, Humboldt County, on 25 November 1945 (Sholes, Condor, 48:93, 1946). The species is known to occur in eastern Oregon (Gabrielson and Jewett, Birds of Oregon, 1940), and should occasionally occur in northeastern California.—Guy McCaskie, *P.O. Box 241, Tahoe City, California, 10 January 1966.*

Notes on the Distribution of *Conothraupis speculigera* (Gould).—Among the many enigmas of neotropical ornithology is the apparently anomalous distribution of the Black and White Tanager, *Conothraupis speculigera* (Gould). From the time specimens were first obtained in 1852 until 1966 approximately 30 examples of this species appear to have been taken, 11 of which were collected in 1933 at Samne, in the Departamento de La Libertad, Perú, by Carriker

(Auk, 51:497, 1943) and 10 collected in the departamentos de Lambayeque and Piura in northwestern Perú by the late Dr. Walter Markl of Piura.

The specimens on which the original description was based were two males collected by Hauxwell in 1852 and labelled "Rio Ucayali, East Peru." Subsequent specimens include those taken at various localities between 4000 and 5000 feet in the arid subtropical zone of the western cordillera of Perú, a zone found nowhere along the Río Ucayali, and a single specimen taken in the upper tropical zone at 1500 meters in the Valle de Yunguillas, Prov. del Azuay, Ecuador (Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 107:33, 1955). Since the two original specimens were the only ones alleged to have come from the tropical zone of eastern Perú, Carriker (*loc. cit.*) suggested that they were mislabelled and that in all likelihood they actually came from Samne, on the western slope, in the Departamento de La Libertad. He goes on to say that the Río Ucayali label is, in his opinion, "obviously erroneous," and consequently he suggests that the type locality be changed to Samne.

In July and August of 1962 Willet T. Van Velzen and I were collecting birds at the Peruvian jungle base of the Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, located on Yarinacocha, a lake formed by an old meander of the Río Ucayali, about 10 kilometers north-northwest of Pucallpa in the Departamento de Loreto. During July we were fortunate in obtaining in Japanese mist-nets four specimens of this rare bird, which, with the remainder of our collections, are now deposited in the Museum of Zoology at Louisiana State University. Two are females (LSUMZ 28636 and 28637, the latter with the sex questioned but certainly a female), and two are immature males (LSUMZ 28638 and 28639).

Again in the summer of 1963 I collected birds approximately halfway up the Río Curanja, a tributary of the Río Alto Purús, which is also in the Departamento de Loreto but near the Brazilian border about 235 miles southeast of Pucallpa. The precise locality is Balta (at the point where the streams known to the local Cashinahua Indians as the Xumuya and the Inuya enter the Río Curanja, lat 10° 08′ S, long 71° 13′ W), the uppermost of the three Cashinahua villages on the river. Here I was fortunate to secure another specimen of *Conothraupis speculigera*, a male (LSUMZ 31456) in full adult plumage and with testes that measured 1.5 mm in length.

The five new specimens definitely establish the existence of the species in the tropical zone of the eastern part of Perú. The Río Curanja specimen adds some 235 miles to the known range of the species and points to the likelihood that it also occurs in nearby Brazil. As far as I can ascertain these five specimens are the first records of the species from the eastern part of Perú since the co-types were obtained there in 1852. Carriker apparently could not envision a bird inhabiting both the arid subtropical zone and the humid tropical zone, but *Conothraupis speculigera* is now known with certainty from both areas. I must point out, however, that each time the species was encountered it was inhabiting a somewhat xerophytic habitat. The Yarinacocha specimens were caught at the edge of a dry, brushy pasture of considerable size, and the Río Curanja specimen was taken in the main garden of the Cashinahua village. Both localities contained large areas that were once cleared but later allowed to revert to weeds and brush. Also, these specimens were taken during the dry season when only a few inches of rain may fall in a period of six to 10 weeks.

Dr. Markl informed me that the species appears in northwestern Perú in considerable numbers at the end of the rainy season in April and May. It was noted in 1959 and in 1965 at Hacienda Mallares, Cerros de la Brea, and Cerros de Amotape, all in the Departamento de Piura between 500 and 700 meters, and in 1964 at Abra Porculla Pass above Olmos, Departamento de Lambayeque, between 1300 and 1800 meters. He reports that the singing males are conspicuous but that the females are shy and retiring. The species occurs in areas of brush and weeds, at times being found as far up the slopes as the point at which this habitat meets the deciduous forest. The vegetation of the area is very dependent upon the rains, and if these rains do not come in their normal quantity the vegetation does not properly develop and the birds do not appear.

The possibility exists that the species is in the eastern lowlands only during the dry season of that area and, with the coming of the rains, departs to breed elsewhere. More plausible, however, is the possibility that there are two disjunct populations, one east of the Andes, the other west of the Andes.

As far as the type locality is concerned I submit that there is, after all, no reason to question the authenticity of Hauxwell's labels, and that the type locality cited by Gould should remain unaltered.—JOHN P. O'NEILL, *Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 18 March 1966.*

Noteworthy Records of Shearwaters in the Gulf of California.—According to Friedmann *et al.* (Distr. Checklist of the Birds of México, I, 1950), the Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*) is casual in the Gulf of California, while the Pink-footed Shearwater (*P. creatopus*) is not mentioned for this area.

From 20 to 25 June 1965 we were collecting mammals on islands in the vicinity of Bahía de los Angeles, B.C. Our route took us north from Bahía de los Angeles along the west coast of Isla Angel de la Guarda to Isla Mejía, south along the east coast of Angel de la Guarda to Isla Partida, Isla Raza, and Isla San Lorenzos, returning from here to Bahía de los Angeles via the southern tip of Angel de la Guarda. Sooty Shearwaters were observed continually during the trip. Large concentrations were found east and south of Angel de la Guarda, where we estimated several hundred birds in sight at one time.

South of Angel de la Guarda we occasionally saw shearwaters with white bellies. Positive identification was withheld until a small flock of about 20 birds was seen near Isla Partida. We were within 50 feet of them, and the abundant Sooty Shearwaters afforded excellent comparison.

They were distinctly larger than the Sooty Shearwater, and had a slow wing beat. The bill was light colored. These observations enabled us to eliminate the Manx (= Black-vented) Shearwater, *P. puffinus opisthomelas*, and to identify the birds as Pink-footed Shearwaters.—ANTHONY G. FUTCHER and LEONARD R. BRAND, *Biology Department, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California, 9 May 1966.*

First Report of the Starling Nesting in San Francisco, California.—On the afternoon of 8 May 1964, at the north end of Lake Merced in San Francisco, we watched a pair of Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) carrying food to their nestling young. The entrance to the nest cavity was 20 feet above the ground in a telephone pole located near the junction of Sunset and Lake Merced boulevards. During the 15 minutes we spent observing, the nest was visited six times by one or the other of the adults, which foraged on a lawn 200 yards north of their nest. We could not see into the nest cavity, but heard the chicks' begging calls each time a parent bird arrived. We know of no previous report of Starlings nesting in San Francisco.—KATHRYN and RICHARD TENAZA, *Department of Biology, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, 10 March 1966.*

Unusual Bird Records from Hooper Bay, Alaska.—Some observations which seem noteworthy were made between 22 and 29 May 1964 in the vicinity of the village of Hooper Bay, Alaska (61° 32′ N, 166° 06′ W), by Dr. and Mrs. Werner Rathmayer, University of Frankfurt, and myself. The season was at least two weeks late, and when we arrived on 22 May the snow on the ground was still 3 feet deep and pack-ice was still present 2 miles out from the shore. Migration was correspondingly late, and some unexpected species were seen. All the observations reported below were made under good conditions, and there is no doubt as to accurate identification.

On 24 May I observed two Rufous-necked Sandpipers (*Erolia ruficollis*) in the tundra east of Hooper Bay together with four Western Sandpipers (*Ereunetes mauri*) and about 15 Dunlins (*Erolia alpina*). Large numbers of sandpipers were migrating north on this day, and the two Rufous-necked Sandpipers were in the vicinity for a short time only. The only other North American records of *Erolia ruficollis* are from islands in the Bering Sea, the Seward Peninsula, and an accidental occurrence in Ohio in 1962 (Ahlquist, Auk, 81:432–433).

Two Short-billed Dowitchers (*Limnodromus griseus*) were noticed on 24 May, two on 25 May, and six on 27 May; they were easily differentiated by their distinctive calls from *Limnodro-*