

made; but dead trees, guano, and pelicans nearby in the water suggested that this island was the site of a nesting colony. It is also noteworthy that Sigurd Olson (*The Lonely Land*, pp. 27-28, 37, 40-41, 1961) mentions large numbers on Lake Ile à la Crosse, only 20 to 30 miles from Kazan Lake. It would seem that this general area deserves further reconnaissance.

Dore Lake, Saskatchewan (54° 40' N, 107° 30' W). On 11 August 1962 Bartonek observed eggs and dead young pelicans on a small island. Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, p. 289) state that pelicans were last seen at the lake in 1962 and that the lake has since dried up. We question their statement that this large, deep-water, dystrophic lake has dried up.

Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota (47° 34' N, 101° 19' W). In July 1957 Anderson observed about 100 young pelicans on an island in the Wolf Creek arm of the reservoir. This island has since been inundated, and pelicans were not known to breed there in 1965, although many islands are still available.

Moose Lake, Manitoba (53° 50' N, 100° 10' W). In a 1965 census Anderson counted 440 adult pelicans in a comprehensive aerial survey covering a 25- to 30-mile radius around the breeding colony. There were 165 nests on an island on the west arm of Moose Lake. No other nesting islands were found, although all the major islands on both Moose and Talbot lakes were examined. Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, p. 287) report nesting colonies on the east arm of Moose Lake and on Talbot Lake in 1963. Apparently, the Talbot Lake colony had been abandoned in 1965 and the Moose Lake colony on the west arm newly established.

Dog Lake, Manitoba (51° 2' N, 98° 1' W). Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, p. 288) state that no information was available concerning the nesting status of pelicans on this lake. Anderson censused this colony on 24 June 1965 and found 360 young plus 16 eggs on the colony. The breeding population is roughly estimated at around 300 pairs. These data do not directly contribute to the 1963-1964 picture, but should serve as a reference for future censuses.

In summary, Pelican Lake should probably be considered a major North American White Pelican breeding colony according to the criteria of Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*), or at least a major Canadian colony. Secondly, if the Kazan Lake colony were verified, it would be the northernmost breeding colony known for the White Pelican rather than the Moose Lake area as reported by Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, p. 287).

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Manitoba Wildlife Branch, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Delta Waterfowl Research Station in making these observations possible.—DANIEL W. ANDERSON and JAMES C. BARTONEK, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706, 28 June 1966.*

Bald Eagle Swimming in the Ocean with Prey.—In the summer of 1962 while tagging salmon for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game among the Inian Islands of southeastern Alaska, the tagging crew and I observed an adult Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in the ocean water. The bird was approximately 100 meters from shore. The eagle swam slowly to shore on the surface using its wings. Upon reaching shore the bird, with a flap of its wings, hopped onto a rock with a fish in its talons. The fish was approximately 30 centimeters in length and probably a pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*).—THOMAS L. DANIELSEN, *Department of Life Sciences, University of California, Riverside California, 20 June 1966.*

Late-Autumn and Winter Bird Records from Interior Alaska.—Winter environmental conditions in interior Alaska (the taiga region between the Alaska and Brooks ranges) are rigorous. Snow normally covers the ground from early October to early May, and at any time during November through early March temperatures may drop to -50° or even -60° F. Average mean temperatures for the midwinter months at Fairbanks (64° 50' N, 147° 45' W) are November, +3.9° F; December, -7.7° F; January, -11.1° F; and February, -2.9° F.

A maximum of 140 species of birds can be seen more-or-less regularly each year in interior Alaska. Of these species, however, only 28 can be considered regular winter residents, including two hawks, six tetraonids, five owls, four woodpeckers, and eleven passerines; in addition, a few

individuals of any one of five species of waterfowl may remain in interior Alaska if any open water persists. In view of the rigorous climate, it is not surprising that individuals of species other than these northern-adapted forms seldom overwinter in interior Alaska. Within recent years, however, some late-autumn and winter records of individuals of our more hardy summer residents have come to my attention. These records, summarized below, have been contributed over the years by many individuals, including staff and students of the University of Alaska and residents of Fairbanks and College. The cooperation of these many contributors is greatly appreciated.

Accipiter striatus. Sharp-shinned Hawk. The Sharp-shinned Hawk occurs regularly in small numbers as a summer resident throughout interior Alaska. Spring arrival dates at Fairbanks vary from the last week of April to early May, and the last fall records are usually during the first week of September, although Robert W. Weeden, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, saw two near Tok (63° 20' N, 143° 02' W) on 2 October 1963 and Heinrich K. Springer, Alaska Department of Highways, recorded a migrant on 12 October 1963 and another on 17 October 1963 near Ferry (64° 01' N, 149° 08' W). While an occasional winter resident might be expected, I know of only one definite record. On 12 January 1962, at College, Springer watched an adult Sharp-shinned Hawk retrieve a Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) that he had just winged with a shotgun.

Buteo lagopus. Rough-legged Hawk. This northern buteo is not usually found in interior Alaska during the winter. It is one of the early spring migrants, however, usually arriving at Fairbanks between 18 and 21 April, although, depending upon environmental conditions, it may arrive as early as the last few days of March or as late as the last few days of April. The species has usually departed by the end of September, although in 1963 Weeden and Laurence N. Ellison, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, witnessed a migratory movement of about 50 birds through the Tok area between 1 and 3 October, and Springer in the vicinity of Ferry saw one on 4 October, one on 16 October, and two on 21 October. David F. Hatler, University of Alaska, saw one along the Salchaket Slough, approximately 10 miles southwest of Fairbanks on 1 October 1965.

November records include an 11 November observation at Fairbanks cited by Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 167:283, 1937) and a male (UA no. 1813) found dead but still warm by Robert A. Rausch, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, on 17 November 1960 along the Richardson Highway near Shaw Creek, 65 miles southeast of Fairbanks. The only midwinter record that has come to my attention is of an individual that Springer observed near Clear, 55 miles southwest of Fairbanks on 1 February 1964.

Turdus migratorius. Robin. The Robin is one of the ubiquitous summer residents of interior Alaska. It usually arrives as a spring migrant sometime between 20 April and the first few days of May. Most of the late-fall records for the Fairbanks area are in October, although I have six November records over the past 15 years: 2 November 1965; 3 November 1957; 5 November 1961; 13 November 1961; 13 November 1965; and 22 November 1953 (2 birds). It is unlikely that individuals of this species can survive an entire winter in this region, but I am aware of three instances of survival into December. One of the two robins seen on 22 November 1953 was still at the University of Alaska Experiment Station at College on 2 December. The 13 November 1961 individual cited above spent much of its time roosting over a steam pipe in downtown Fairbanks, and it was seen by Ruth Schreiber, Fairbanks, Alaska, through 11 December 1961.

In 1964 a Robin appeared on the University of Alaska campus where it was first seen by Mr. and Mrs. Ben J. Atkinson near their home on 5 December. I saw the bird on 10 December, the last day it was seen. It was either a female or an immature Robin, and it looked miserable as it huddled, tail drooped, on a bare twig in ice fog at -40° F with its head and bill coated with hoar frost. Temperatures earlier in the week had been consistently down into the -50°'s.

Ixoreus naevius. Varied Thrush. The Varied Thrush appears less hardy than the Robin. Spring migrants usually arrive during the first week of May (although in 1960 a large and unusually early passage began during the second week of April), and most birds have left by the end of September. There are no records of overwintering individuals; late records are as follows: 5 October 1952; 8 October 1956; 11 October 1957; 19 October 1963; 20 November 1965; and 30 November 1953.

Bombycilla garrula. Bohemian Waxwing. The winter status of the Bohemian Waxwing in interior Alaska is unclear. Most individuals of the species appear to be migratory, usually arriving in the spring in the Fairbanks area anytime from the first to the last of April. Fall departures are quite late, and it appears as if some flocks remain in the area as long as weather conditions permit, sometimes throughout the entire winter. Most of the late records for the Fairbanks area are from October or early November, although I have a few records of late sightings, on 23 November 1963, 7 December 1954, 9 December 1960, and 10 December 1961. Evidence is fairly good that some overwintering occurred in 1956-57, 1958-59, 1964-65, and 1965-66. In 1956-57 I have records from October, November, January, and February; in 1958-59 from December, February, and March; in 1964-65 from mid-February; and the species was seen regularly throughout the fall and winter of 1965-66.

The preferred foods of the waxwings in this area during the fall and winter appear to be the fruits of the cultivated European bird cherry (*Prunus padus*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera tartarica*), although they also feed commonly on the seeds of the native paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*).

Euphagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird. The spring migration of the Rusty Blackbird usually reaches the Fairbanks area during the first 10 days of May; and the autumn exodus is essentially complete by the end of September, although there have been a number of October and November records. I saw two flocks of eight birds each along the northernmost 50 miles of the Richardson Highway on 5 October 1952; two birds stayed at the university dump until 14 October 1956; one bird was observed by Schreiber in a residential section of Fairbanks until 9 November 1960; Springer and W. T. Van Velzen found several individuals frequenting the Ft. Wainwright dump near Fairbanks until 12 November 1961; and Springer sighted one in a dense spruce forest at Tanacross (63° 23' N, 143° 21' W) on 17 November 1961. Two winter records have come to my attention: an immature(?) bird was seen by Ludwig J. Rowinski, University of Alaska, at Delta Junction (64° 03' N, 145° 44' W) on 9 December 1957; and one was seen feeding on garbage at Parker's Patch near Nenana (64° 33' N, 149° 05' W) by Springer on 1 February 1964.

Apparently, few if any Rusty Blackbirds spend the entire winter in interior Alaska, a situation that appears similar to that reported for this species in south-central Alaska by Williamson *et al.* (Condor, 67:78, 1965).

Spizella arborea. Tree Sparrow. The first migrant Tree Sparrows usually arrive at Fairbanks during the last week of April, and their heaviest autumn exodus is during the first two weeks of September, although early October observations are reported every few years. Unusually late records include two seen by Springer at Ft. Wainwright on 22 October 1961, another seen by Springer at a nearby locality on 27 October 1961, and one seen by Daniel D. Gibson at the University of Alaska Experimental Farm on 1 November 1965. I know of only one winter record of a Tree Sparrow in interior Alaska; this bird frequented the Weedens' feeding station at College, Alaska, between 21 January and 20 April 1961 (Weeden and Weeden, Condor, 63:509, 1961).

Junco hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco. The Junco appears to be one of the more winter-hardy of our summer residents. Its normal winter range extends relatively far northward (A.O.U. Check-list, 1957) into regions where snow and cold are frequent. The spring migrants usually arrive in the Fairbanks area by late April or early May, depending on phenological conditions; and almost every fall some are seen throughout much of October. In 1956 they were seen regularly in small numbers until 1 November; in 1961 until 15 November; and a single late individual was recorded on 1 November 1962.

In at least five of the last 15 years, individuals have apparently overwintered at Fairbanks and College. During the winter of 1953-54 two birds were seen on the University of Alaska campus on 22 November, and a single male was seen on 4 and 7 February. A junco frequented the feeding station of Wilbur L. Libby at College throughout the winter of 1958-59. In 1959-60 Weeden recorded one to four juncos at his feeder at College on 13 November, 11 December, 25 December, and 8 January; and another individual spent the winter of 1959-60 at Freda Hering's feeder in Hamilton Acres, Fairbanks. In 1960-61 a single junco spent the winter at the Weedens' feeding station, where, after 21 January, it associated with the wintering Tree Sparrow. Four

juncos also used Hering's feeding station as a center of activity throughout the winter of 1960-61 (one bird was killed by a cat in early February); and an adult male overwintered at this same locality in 1965-66 (another male and a female survived until 28 December 1965). In addition to the above records, Gabrielson and Lincoln (*Birds of Alaska*, 1959) cite a 7 February (year?) observation by Mrs. George W. Gasser at College, and Weeden noted one on 12 February 1962 at Delta Junction.

In some years a few individual juncos may appear in the Fairbanks area before the beginning of the regular spring migration in late April or early May, e.g., 19 March 1965; 3 April 1962; 6 April 1957; and 13 April 1960. It appears likely that these latter birds overwintered either in the immediate vicinity of Fairbanks or in not-too-distant areas to the south. Williamson *et al.* (*op. cit.*, p. 78) considers the junco "an uncommon but regular winter resident" in south-central Alaska.

Zonotrichia leucophrys. White-crowned Sparrow. White-crowned Sparrows are one of the commonest and most widespread summer residents of interior Alaska. Their migratory movements, on the whole, appear quite regimented; they arrive each spring at Fairbanks sometime during the first two weeks of May, the exact time depending on environmental conditions, and they are mostly gone from the area by the end of the first week in September. A few late observations have been reported for the region: an immature white-crown was seen on 7 October 1961 by Van Velzen at Ft. Wainwright; an immature visited the Weeden's feeding station at College on 9 October 1961; and an adult was seen on 20 October 1956 by Frederick C. Dean at the Richardson Roadhouse, 60 miles southeast of Fairbanks.

Only one instance of overwintering in this species in interior Alaska has come to my attention. Four immature white-crowns frequented Hering's feeding station until 7 November 1960; two stayed in the area into January 1961; and the only one still around on 8 February 1961 survived until the migrant white-crowns arrived in the spring.

It is perhaps significant that two of our late-season records and the one overwintering record occurred in the same years that Williamson *et al.* (*op. cit.*, p. 79) first found overwintering White-crowned Sparrows in south-central Alaska.—BRINA KESSEL, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alaska, College, Alaska 99735, 5 May 1966.*

Some Bird Records from San Diego County, California.—A recent examination of some specimens that I had collected and prepared from San Luis Rey, California, has revealed several interesting records from San Diego County. All specimens were collected at or within a mile of the Old Mission, located four miles east of Oceanside. Specimens reported herein are deposited in the collections of Allan R. Phillips, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and in the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. I wish to thank Dr. Phillips for making most of the racial identifications and Dr. Richard C. Banks for data on specimens in the San Diego Museum of Natural History. Dr. Banks determined the races of *Junco* and *Zonotrichia*. My thanks also to Waldo G. Abbott, curator at the Santa Barbara Museum, for loan of specimens, and to Phillips and Banks for critically reading the manuscript.

Vermivora peregrina. Tennessee Warbler. An immature female (AMR no. 258) weighing 8.9 g and with ovary 3 mm long was collected on 16 October 1962. Although termed "Causal west of the Mississippi basin in migration . . ." by the A.O.U. Check-list (1957), McCaskie and Banks (1964:354) noted nine additional occurrences this same fall farther south in the Tia Juana River bottom (some of which were probably duplications of the same individual on different dates).

Molothrus ater artemisiae. Brown-headed Cowbird. Two specimens. The first, a female (SBMNH no. 130) with 3 × 5 mm ovary and light fat (body weight 31.7 g), was collected 24 January 1962. Measurements are: wings (chord) 101.3 mm and 102 mm, tail 65.1 mm, culmen 16.3 mm. The second, an adult female (orig. AMR no. 269) with ovary measuring 4 × 7 mm, was collected on 23 November 1962. The specimen weighed 32.6 g and had no fat deposit. Measurements are: wings (chord) 98.5 mm, tail 68 mm, culmen 17.5 mm. This specimen is a semi-albino with white or partly white feathers scattered over the underparts and wings. Grinnell and Miller (1944:437) report only a spring occurrence of this race in the county, a male (SDNHM no. 768) collected 30