

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

April 1896 by Frank Stephens at Borego [= Borrego] Springs. This earlier record is inland rather than coastal. In fact, as listed by Grinnell and Miller, there are few coastal records of the race *artemisiae* for the state; they noted a record from the Farallon Islands, and there is a record from the Los Coronados Islands, Baja California (Grinnell, 1928:149).

Piranga rubra rubra. Summer Tanager. Two specimens of this species were collected at the Old Mission. The first, taken on 5 March 1963 (orig. AMR no. 301), was a young male (testes small, 2×2 mm). It weighed 25.2 g, had no fat, and was molting. The second (orig. AMR no. 329) was a female (ovary 4.5×7 mm) taken on 4 June 1963 in rather worn plumage. It weighed 20.6 g and had no fat deposit. All specimens of this species from San Diego County have been of the eastern race *rubra*, including a female collected on 9 January 1953 seven miles east of Pala, California, 17.5 miles northeast of San Luis Rey (Banks, personal communication). Likewise, all winter specimens obtained in Arizona are of the nominate race (Phillips, Marshall, and Monson, 1964:176).

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco. Two specimens. The first (orig. AMR no. 84, now SBMNH 126) was taken on 8 January 1962 and appears to be an adult female. The second, determined by Phillips (AMR no. 274), was collected on 30 December 1962. It is an immature female (unossified skull and ovary 4 mm long) and had light fat (body weight 17.2 g). There appears to be a single previous record from the county, noted by Grinnell and Miller (1944:503).

Junco oreganus oreganus. Oregon Junco. A single specimen (SBMNH no. 127) was collected on 17 January 1962. The bird was an adult male (ossified skull and testes measuring ca. 1.5 mm long). This is the first record of the nominate race for the county; normally it winters only as far south as central California, according to Miller (1941) and the A.O.U. Check-list (1957). There is a single record still farther south, in Baja California.

Spizella breweri taverneri. Brewer's Sparrow. On 14 February 1962 a previously unheard sparrow was singing for several hours in tall willows and arrow-weed along a small creek flowing into the San Luis Rey River bed west of the Old Mission. The specimen (orig. AMR no. 70) proved to be a male (testes 1×1 mm) and weighed 9.05 g. There was no subcutaneous fat. This is the first recorded occurrence of *taverneri* in California or any West Coast state, or indeed anywhere west of extreme eastern Arizona. McCaskie and Banks (1966) consider the species an uncommon fall migrant and rare winter visitor, although I never encountered other Brewer's Sparrows in the northern part of the county. The specimen was compared by Robert W. Storer and Kenneth C. Parkes with three winter *taverneri* (January, March, and April) in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. The California specimen agrees well with these except, as they noted, the ground color of the back and crown is decidedly darker, thus being still more distinct from *S. b. breweri*.

Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha. White-crowned Sparrow. A specimen (AMR no. 306) was taken 10 April 1963 and weighed 34.1 g. Sams and Stott (1959) list the race as a "Rare winter visitant."

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis. White-crowned Sparrow. A female of this race (AMR no. 278) was taken 1 January 1963 (20.6 g, no fat). The ovary measured 4.5 mm long. There is only one previous record for the county at La Jolla (Grinnell and Miller, 1944). However, during the period of 1958-1963 several other white-crowns of this race were banded by us at the Old Mission, leading me to believe that the race has been largely overlooked.

LITERATURE CITED

- AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1957. Check-list of North American birds. Fifth edition.
- GRINNELL, J. 1928. A distributional summation of the ornithology of Lower California. Univ. Calif. Publ. Zoöl., 28:1-300.
- GRINNELL, J., and A. H. MILLER. 1944. The distribution of the birds of California. Pacific Coast Avifauna, 27:1-608.
- MCCASKIE, R. G., and R. C. BANKS. 1964. Occurrence and migration of certain birds in southwestern California. Auk, 81:153-161.
- MCCASKIE, R. G., and R. C. BANKS. 1966. Supplemental list of birds of San Diego County, California. Trans. San Diego Soc. of Nat. Hist., 14:157-168.

- MILLER, A. H. 1941. Speciation in the avian genus *Junco*. Univ. Calif. Publ. Zoöl., 44:173-434.
- PHILLIPS, A. R., J. T. MARSHALL, and G. MONSON. 1964. The birds of Arizona. Univ. of Ariz. Press.
- SAMS, J. R., and K. STOTT, JR. 1959. Birds of San Diego County, California: an annotated checklist. Occ. Pap. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 10:1-49.

AMADEO M. REA, *Biology Department, St. John's Indian School, Komatke, Laveen P. O., Arizona, 10 June 1966.*

Some Supplementary Records of Birds in Baja California, México.—The records reported herein are derived from recent field work supported by National Science Foundation grant GB-2317, and from systematic examination of specimens in the San Diego Natural History Museum.

Dendrocygna bicolor helva. Fulvous Tree Duck. Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zoöl., 32:79, 1928) recorded only three occurrences of this duck, all from the northern part of the territory, between 1885 and 1922; localities mentioned are in the delta of the Colorado River, 25 miles east of Ensenada, and Colnett. The latter locality is noted more specifically by Willett (Condor, 15:19, 1913) as "Colnett Bay, one hundred and thirty miles south of San Diego," probably the embayment just south of Cape Colnett into which the San Telmo River flows. A male taken 12 December 1958, by W. B. McGee, at the mouth of the San Telmo River, apparently constitutes the fourth record of this species from Baja California, and the only one in the past 45 years.

Erolia melanotos. Pectoral Sandpiper. A female of this species was taken by the author on South San Lorenzo Island, in the Gulf of California, on 22 October 1964. It was moderately fat and weighed 49.7 g. This appears to be the second record for Baja California, the other being of "considerable numbers" at San José del Cabo in September and October 1887 (Grinnell, *op. cit.*, p. 91).

Micrathene whitneyi sanfordi. Elf Owl. A male collected by L. M. Huey on 6 April 1947, at Rancho Unión, approximately 15 miles east of Calmalli, provides the first record of this subspecies in Baja California north of the Cape region. Grinnell (*op. cit.*, p. 118) noted that there were no known occurrences of the Elf Owl north of about latitude 23° 40'; Rancho Unión is approximately at latitude 28° 10', some 330 miles to the north.—RICHARD C. BANKS, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California. (Present address: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.) 13 June 1966.*

Black-billed Cuckoo Records in California.—Although Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avifauna no. 27, 1944) did not list the Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) as occurring in California, it is not surprising that this species should be recorded from within the state. This is especially true when considering the accumulation of records from the northwest during the past two decades. King (Murrelet, 33:44, 1952) collected a Black-billed Cuckoo in eastern Washington in 1952, and Hudson (Murrelet, 40:12, 1959) observed this species on several occasions near the same area during 1958. Gissing (Murrelet, 40:12, 1959) also reported hearing and seeing a Black-billed Cuckoo several times during 1958 near Brisco, British Columbia, and reports another record by Robert C. Stein near Quesnel, British Columbia, for the same year.

It was recently learned that a California specimen of the Black-billed Cuckoo was held by the Washington State Museum. The data for this specimen, no. 10199 (originally from the Turner Collection), as provided through the courtesy of Frank Richardson, are as follows: Fresno, California. March 1918. No sex given. Collected by R. H. Palmer.

It was, therefore, not entirely unexpected to have this species recently recorded again in California. On 22 September 1965 a Black-billed Cuckoo was mist-netted and banded at Point Reyes, Marin County, California, by Enid K. Austin and Lillian K. Henningsen. This specimen, identified as an immature by its yellow eye ring, was photographed in color and released. Documentary photographs are on file at the Point Reyes Bird Observatory and at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California (Berkeley).—WILLET T. VAN VELZEN, *Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Inverness, California, 7 June 1966.*