

and the former were occasionally seen near the tern colony.

If predation occurs at anywhere near the frequency that we noted, terns lose a very high percentage of eggs throughout the incubation period. Although it is doubtful that the turnstones could take immediate advantage of pecked eggs, the terns probably quickly desert broken eggs, leaving them unguarded for the turnstones to eat. Based on complete shoreline and partial interior count, at the time of our visit an estimated 150 Ruddy Turnstones were present on "Janet" Island, and 28,000 eggs with about 60,000 attending

adult Sooty Terns. "Janet" Island has the only Sooty Tern breeding colony on Eniwetok Atoll.

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## WINTER WING MOLT IN THE WESTERN GREBE

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During bird-cleaning operations associated with an oil leak in the Santa Barbara Channel, 300-400 Western Grebes (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) were examined and 35 were found to have been undergoing a full wing molt. The oil slick appeared on 28 January 1969, and by the next day Western Grebes coated with oil were coming onto the beaches. On 3 February, 66 live and dead birds at the cleaning stations and an additional 12 birds picked up on 30 January were examined. Of these birds, 16 (approximately 20 per cent) were in the process of molting the flight feathers. The remiges were at various stages of regrowth. In some birds the feathers were just emerging from the sheaths, and in others they were nearly full grown.

By 10 February at least 400 more Western Grebes had come ashore. Of 103 survivors examined, only six were molting their wing feathers. This probably indi-

cates that molting birds come ashore sooner and succumb more rapidly than do non-molting birds. The limited data on individual birds made it impossible to verify this hypothesis.

An additional 13 molting grebes were examined at beaches 20-40 miles from Santa Barbara during February. However, the date of first appearance of oil offshore from these beaches and the total number of grebes removed is unknown.

According to Palmer (Handbook of North American birds. Vol. 1. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1962. p. 94-104), the Western Grebe undergoes a complete wing molt in the fall. He lists only one instance of a winter wing molt (Palmer says "molting rectrices" but this is presumably an error). No reliable aging criteria were found. The limited sample of molting birds autopsied consisted of five males and five females.

Storer (Living Bird 4:59, 1965) describes two color phases of the Western Grebe, a light phase with orange-yellow bill and a dark phase with a dull greenish-yellow bill. Only two of the 35 molting birds had yellow-orange coloring anywhere on the bill, although 40 per cent of the 103 birds examined 10 February had this light phase bill color. It is possible that the molting birds represent a separate population since Storer states that the dark-phase birds are more numerous in the northern populations.

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## OCCURRENCE OF THE EASTERN SPECIES OF *OPORORNIS* AND *WILSONIA* IN CALIFORNIA

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Intensified fieldwork by an increasing number of ornithologists has in recent years produced records of most of the eastern species of wood warblers (*Parulidae*) in California. During the spring the majority of these vagrants occur in late May and in June, a full month after the main peak for the normal western migrants. During the fall there is a tendency for these vagrants to occur late; however there are records of vagrants throughout the entire migration period. The occurrences of the eastern species of *Oporornis* and *Wilsonia* in California follow this pattern.

The following records are arranged from north to south for the spring and fall periods. I have checked into all of the sight records reported here, and feel that there is a minimum chance of error involved in their validity; most birds were seen by many observers, and at least one competent observer was involved in every sighting.

Kentucky Warbler. (*Oporornis formosus*). An adult male banded and photographed (slide deposited in San Diego Natural History Museum) on Point Loma, San Diego County, on 4 June 1968 by Alan Craig is the only record for California.

Connecticut Warbler. (*Oporornis agilis*). During the spring period one was collected on Southeast Farallon Island on 16 June 1958 (Bowman, Condor 62:410, 1960); one was seen there on 28 and 30 May 1965, and two were collected there on 22 June 1965 (Tenaza, Condor 69:579, 1967). An adult female was banded and photographed (slide deposited in San Diego Natural History Museum) on Point Loma, San Diego County, on 4 June 1968 by Virginia Coughran.

During the fall an immature was banded (wing length, 68 mm; tail length, 49 mm) on Southeast Farallon Island on 13 September 1968 by Henry Robert; one was seen there on 4 October 1968 by Richard Stallcup; one was seen at Pebble Beach, Monterey County, on 27 September 1964 by Vernal Yadon and Dr. Ronald Branson; and I collected an immature male (deposited in San Diego Natural History Museum) near Imperial Beach, San Diego County, on 27 September 1963.

Mourning Warbler. (*Oporornis philadelphia*). An adult female was collected (deposited in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley) at Deep Springs, Inyo