

- COTTAM, C. 1945. Feeding habits of the Clark Nutcracker. *Condor* 47:168.
- DAVIS, J. AND L. WILLIAMS. 1957. Irruptions of the Clark Nutcracker in California. *Condor* 59:297-307.
- DAVIS, J. AND L. WILLIAMS. 1964. The 1961 irruption of the Clark's Nutcracker in California. *Wilson Bull.* 76:10-18.
- DECKER, F. R. AND J. H. BOWLES. 1931. Summer birds of the Blue Mountains, Washington. *Murrelet* 12:12-14.
- DIXON, J. B. 1956. Clark Nutcrackers preying on ground squirrels and chipmunks. *Condor* 58:386.
- EDEN, C. J. 1973, 1974, 1975. California cone crop. California Division of Forestry, State Forest Notes Nos. 52, 54, and 59.
- FRENCH, N. R. 1955. Foraging behavior and predation by Clark Nutcracker. *Condor* 57:61-62.
- GILL, D. 1974. The Gray Jay as a predator of small mammals. *Can. Field-Nat.* 88:370-371.
- GIUNTOLI, M. AND L. R. MEWALDT. 1978. Stomach contents of Clark's Nutcrackers collected in western Montana. *Auk* 95:595-598.
- GOODWIN, D. 1976. Crows of the world. Comstock/Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, NY.
- MACCRACKEN, H. D. 1949. White-winged Junco killed by Clark's Nutcracker. *Auk* 66:210.
- MEWALDT, L. R. 1956. Nesting behavior of the Clark Nutcracker. *Condor* 58:3-23.
- MORTON, M. L. 1975. Seasonal cycles of body weights and lipids in Belding Ground Squirrels. *Bull. South. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 74:128-143.
- MORTON, M. L. AND P. W. SHERMAN. 1978. Effects of a spring snowstorm on behavior, reproduction, and survival of Belding's Ground Squirrels. *Can. J. Zool.* 56:2578-2590.
- MUNRO, J. A. 1919. Notes on some birds of the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. *Auk* 36:64-74.
- ROWLEY, J. S. 1939. Breeding birds of Mono County, California. *Condor* 41:247-254.
- SHERMAN, P. W. 1977. Nepotism and the evolution of alarm calls. *Science* 197:1246-1253.
- SKINNER, M. P. 1916. The nutcrackers of Yellowstone Park. *Condor* 18:62-64.
- TOMBACK, D. F. 1977. Foraging strategies of Clark's Nutcracker. *Living Bird* 16:123-161.
- TURNER, L. W. 1973. Vocal and escape responses of *Spermophilus beldingi* to predators. *J. Mammal.* 54:990-993.
- VANDER WALL, S. B. AND R. P. BALDA. 1977. Co-adaptations of the Clark's Nutcracker and the Piñon Pine for efficient seed harvest and dispersal. *Ecol. Monogr.* 47:89-111.

Department of Biological Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48109. Address of third author and address to which reprint requests should be sent: Department of Psychology and Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720. Accepted for publication 21 March 1978.

Condor, 80:451-452
© The Cooper Ornithological Society 1978

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE LITTLE STINT (*CALIDRIS MINUTA*) FOR MAINLAND NORTH AMERICA

J. P. MYERS
AND
R. S. GREENBERG

The Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) breeds on arctic tundra from northeastern Scandinavia eastward to central Siberia, occurring only casually east of the Indigirka River at 150° E (Dement'ev, G. P., N. A. Gladkov, and E. P. Spangenberg, *Birds of the Soviet Union*, vol. 3, p. 149-153. Israel Program for Scientific Translations, 1969). The only published Nearctic record for this species is an individual photographed in Bermuda 10-12 June 1975 (K. Pellow, *Am. Birds* 30:918, 1976). Probably because of the remoteness of its nesting area, this species is the only *Calidris* sandpiper that has not been recorded from mainland North America. In this note we report on its occurrence near Barrow, Alaska.

On 28 June 1976 we took several color photographs of a small *Calidris* sandpiper as the bird moved about with a Semipalmated Sandpiper (*C. pusilla*) 3 km south of the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory near Barrow. The bird was photographed in good light at less than 8 m with a 400 mm lens and extension tubes. These photographs showed features that allowed us to identify the bird as a Little Stint:

bill and legs black; bill short, slightly tapered, straight; upper parts decidedly rufous with scapulars black centrally, rimmed by foxy buff or terminally white; pale fringes on feathers of the mantle formed an obvious "V" down the back; crown streaked dark, head suffused with chestnut wash; faint darker eyestripe forward of eye; pale supercilium less distinct over eye; chin and throat white, sides of throat and chest streaked, pattern growing stronger laterally to wings; belly pure white, no flank streaks; wings did not extend beyond tail. The richness of color and well-defined pattern indicate that the bird was in full nuptial plumage. It foraged close to the Semipalmated Sandpiper for 20 min, which afforded an excellent comparison of size, and revealed that the unidentified bird was slightly smaller. Thus size and plumage pattern are consistent with the bird's being a Little Stint, eliminating the most similar species (Semipalmated and Rufous-necked (*C. ruficollis*) sandpipers) or any other calidridine. Its call note was squeaky, decidedly fuller than that of the Western Sandpiper (*C. mauri*), but much thinner than the calls of Semipalmated or Rufous-necked sandpipers.

Copies of the slides were submitted to D. I. M. Wallace, an European ornithologist familiar with Little Stints in the field (Wallace, *Br. Birds* 67:1-17, 1974). He confirmed our identification (Wallace, pers. comm.). Copies of the slides have also been sent to Daniel Gibson (University of Alaska Museum), and Stanley Anderson (Photoduplicate File, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland).

We thank D. I. M. Wallace for examining our slides, and F. A. Pitelka for his continuing advice and support. The Naval Arctic Research Laboratory provided for our logistic needs. Our fieldwork was funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration through its Outer Continental Shelf

Environmental Assessment Program and the Energy Research and Development Administration.

Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720. Accepted for publication 15 March 1978.

Condor, 80:452
© The Cooper Ornithological Society 1978

OBSERVATIONS ON WHITE APAPANE AT HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

CHARLES VAN RIPER III
AND
SANDRA G. VAN RIPER

Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*), the most abundant native bird in Hawaii, are found on all major islands (Berger, Hawaiian birdlife, Univ. Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1972). The usual coloration of this species is a uniform blood-red body plumage with only the abdomen white; beak, tibiotarsus, and feet are black. A white Apapane was first noticed at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on the island of Hawaii in late 1973. The bird was a partial albino with wings, lower chest, and areas of the back white. Other feathered regions appeared orange; tarsus and feet were salmon-colored while the beak was black. This is the first record of albinism in any member of the endemic Hawaiian honeycreeper family (Drepanididae).

A white Apapane remained in this area throughout 1974-75 and could be observed from the overlook in front of the Volcano House Hotel, as it frequented tops of tall ohia (*Metrosideros collina*) trees. However, from late November 1975 through August 1976 we did not see any white birds here. We were surprised, therefore, to find four partially albinistic Apapane near Volcano House Hotel on 20 December 1976, and to find at least one bird present throughout 1977 and 1978. It is possible that these birds were related to the "original" white Apapane first seen in 1973. The recessive gene for albinism

persisted in a population of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) for at least 45 years in an area of Tennessee (Laskey, *Auk* 90:685, 1973).

All four individuals seen on 20 December 1976 were observed in the late afternoon foraging in ohia blossoms. Soon a single bird flew up the slope of Mauna Loa, followed shortly thereafter by the other three white and two normal Apapane in a flock. White Apapane have been seen at 1220 m elevation, 2.5 km above our observational area (L. Katahira, pers. comm.), and a partially albinistic Apapane was reported at 1680 m elevation on Keauhou Ranch, 11.5 km directly upslope from the location of our sightings (Carpenter and MacMillen, pers. comm.). These sightings at spaced elevations up the slope of Mauna Loa, might indicate some sort of daily or seasonal movement by Apapane. Possibly these sightings were of different birds. More study with marked individuals is needed before any conclusions can be reached regarding movement patterns in this species.

We thank L. Katahira for his unpublished data. The first author was supported by World Wildlife Fund Grant US-35 during earlier observations, and a National Park Service Contract CX 8000 7 0009 to the Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit at the University of Hawaii funded the latter stages of this research.

Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, P.O. Box 54, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718 and Department of Botany, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. Address of second author: *Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, P.O. Box 54, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718.* Accepted for publication 30 May 1978.

Condor, 80:452-453
© The Cooper Ornithological Society 1978

LAPLAND LONGSPUR IN SOUTHEASTERN MÉXICO

JULIAN C. LEE

On 6 November 1974, I found a Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), recently deceased, at the edge of a road, 5.3 km east of Celestún, Yucatán (20°52'N, 90°24'W). This locality, at the northwest corner of the Yucatán Peninsula, is in an extensive mangrove swamp. The specimen is an adult male in winter plumage, and the feathers show little or no wear. The body bore only small amounts of subcutaneous fat. The slightly rufescent greater wing coverts and the back heavily streaked with black in-

dicating that the specimen is *C. l. lapponicus*. The specimen is in the private collection of the author, and is available for loan.

In North America the Lapland Longspur winters to southern California (McCaskie, *Condor* 68:597-598, 1966), through the central United States, and casually to Virginia, Florida, and Bermuda (Am. Ornithol. Union, Check-list of North American birds, Baltimore, 1957). Contributors to *American Birds* reported few unusual occurrences of the Lapland Longspur during the autumn migration of 1974, although several regional editors for the eastern United States felt that the species was exceptionally early in their areas, and southeastern Louisiana reported its second record of this species (Purrrington,