

I decided to collect the thrasher, which proved to be a female with much-sheathed rectrices about 2.5 inches long. The eyes were dull yellowish gray. I found no trace of food in the stomach or gullet. Otherwise the specimen was in good condition, though not at all fat.

During the hour of our stay no member of our party saw or heard another Curve-billed Thrasher, either adult or young. We saw only the one Brown Towhee in the vicinity, and this bird gave no cry of alarm or protest.

I have found several nests of *T. curvirostre* near Kenton, all of them in spring or summer. The latest of them, found 5 June 1936, held three small young on that date (Sutton, 1936, *Auk*, 53: 434). The species is probably two-brooded.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.*

A third specimen of the Brown Thrasher from California.—On 3 November 1966 I caught a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) in a bird trap at the Hastings Reservation, 2½ miles east of Jamesburg, northern Monterey County, California. I collected the bird (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology No. 156,673) which was a first-year female with worn, pointed rectrices and small "windows" in the skull. It weighed 62.1 g, the ovary was 6 mm long and inactive, and only traces of subcutaneous fat were present, suggesting that the bird might have been in the general area for some time prior to capture.

Although there are a number of sight records of this species for California, this is only the third specimen collected in the state. One, from Death Valley, Inyo County (Wauer, *Condor*, 62: 297, 1960), was found dead and its condition precluded subspecific identification. A specimen collected at Cottonwood Spring, Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside County, by W. C. Russell (*Condor*, 49: 131, 1947), was identified as *T. r. longicauda*. The present specimen was forwarded to Richard F. Johnston of the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History who, after comparison with material there, assigned it to the pale, western population currently recognized as *longicauda*.

In addition to the three specimen records, search of Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 27, 1944), *The Auk*, *The Condor*, *The Wilson Bulletin*, *Audubon Magazine*, and *Audubon Field Notes* yielded a total of 13 sight records of this species in California. This excludes a Christmas census record, given without comment, of two Brown Thrashers seen in northeastern Orange County (*Aud. Field Notes*, 6: 170, 1952). In their recent summary of Californian records of this species, McCaskie, Stallcup, and DeBenedictis (*Condor*, 69: 310) failed to consider at least three published records. For the sake of completeness, and to provide background for the analysis of migration presented beyond, the total of 16 records I obtained from all sources are listed from northwest to southeast as follows: Clear Lake, Lake County; Point Reyes Lighthouse, Marin County; Lodi, San Joaquin County; mouth of Carmel River, Monterey County; 2 miles south of Big Sur, Monterey County; Hastings Reservation, Monterey County; Granite Station, 20 miles east of Famoso, Kern County (not Granite Spur, Riverside County, as suggested by McCaskie, Stallcup, and DeBenedictis, *loc. cit.*); Death Valley, Inyo County (2); Hollywood, Los Angeles County; Altadena, Los Angeles County; Pomona, Los Angeles County; Cottonwood Spring, Riverside County; and San Diego, San Diego County (3). Eleven of the 16 records fall between 3 September and 3 November. This, together with the fact that both Russell's specimens and mine are of first-year birds, suggests that the majority of records are of young birds wandering soon after they have become independent.

McCaskie and Pugh (*Aud. Field Notes*, 18: 72, 1964) suggest that there is a regular fall movement to the Pacific coast of species which are primarily of eastern distribution but which breed west to the Rocky Mountains. As many such rare visitors have been recorded between Point Reyes, Marin County, and Santa Barbara, and then again in San Diego County, with relatively few records from Los Angeles County, they suggest that most of these birds reach the coast by taking a southwesterly course from the western breeding grounds, follow the coast to Point Concepcion, Santa Barbara County, and then follow the Channel Islands to reach San Diego County, thus bypassing Los Angeles County. However, the Brown Thrasher does not lend itself to this pattern too well. It may well be that the records of this species as far south as Big Sur are of individuals flying southwest from the breeding grounds to the coast. The next record to the south, at Granite Station, is 170 miles east-southeast of Big Sur and far inland. This, together with the number of desert records from southern California, suggests a different route for some birds.

Phillips, Marshall, and Monson (*The birds of Arizona*. Tucson, University of Arizona Press, 1964) state that the Brown Thrasher is a rare fall and winter visitant to Arizona, especially to the southeastern part, with records extending west and northwest to Tucson, Phoenix, and Prescott. As the western population of the species presumably winters as far west as central Texas (*Check-list of North American birds*. 5th edition, 1957; Bent, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 95: 372, 1948), another route to southern California is suggested. This would involve birds flying south along the eastern edge of the area of high relief extending from Montana south to New Mexico, and thence westward through the area of broken relief in western Texas and southwestern New Mexico to southeastern Arizona. From this region some individuals move north through the desert and along the southwestern edge of the Mogollon Plateau (Prescott), and on to the deserts of southern California. Some of these presumably reach the coastal district via San Geronio Pass, as suggested by the series of records from Cottonwood Spring, Pomona, Altadena, and Hollywood. Others might move directly to the coast via southern San Diego County. Still others might move northwest in the desert, as suggested by the two records from Death Valley, with some individuals moving into western Kern County via Walker Pass, as suggested by the record from Granite Station. At any event, in view of the distribution of Arizonan and southern Californian records, it seems likely that Brown Thrashers reach California by way of at least two main routes.—JOHN DAVIS, *Hastings Reservation, University of California, Carmel Valley, California*.

Feeding interaction between Bonaparte's Gulls and Horned Grebes.—Several times between 19 and 28 December 1966 at West Panama City Beach, Bay County, Florida, my wife and I saw Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) and Horned Grebes (*Colymbus auritus*) feeding together, the gulls eating food the grebes brought to the surface. The grebes fed leisurely about 150 feet offshore, usually in groups of three to six. Two to three times as many immature and adult Bonaparte's Gulls usually fed with them. As the grebes dived, the gulls swam or flew above them. When a grebe surfaced, a gull was usually at the spot for any bits of food it could salvage. We observed no physical contact between birds during these encounters. Neither A. C. Bent (*U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 107, pp. 23–25, 1919, and *Bull.* 113, pp. 177–179, 1921) nor R. S. Palmer (*Handbook of North American birds*, vol. 1, New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1962; see p. 79) mention such associations between these species or between either of these species and other species.—JULIAN L. DUST, *Department of Zoology—Entomology, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama*.