

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*.