

accommodating the unfused tarsals (Figure 1B, 1D). Additionally on the distal end (Figure 1C), the trochleae are centrally ridged on the posterior surface and smooth on the anterior surface instead of being centrally grooved as in birds. The central trochlea may be the smallest of the three (as in *Dipus*) or subequal to trochleae II and IV (e.g. *Alactagulus*) unlike the case in most birds where trochlea III is commonly largest or second largest of the three. Dipodids further lack the anterior metatarsal groove with accompanying proximal foramina as well as the distal foramen located between trochleae III and IV in most birds.

Thanks are due Malcolm C. McKenna and Richard H. Tedford for pointing out the occurrence of metatarsal fusion in the Dipodidae and to Ray Gooris for drawing Figure 1. Work was supported by an American Association of University Women Fellowship for 1971-72 and a grant to the University of Colorado Museum by the Smithsonian Institution.—PAT VICKERS RICH, *Department of Geology, Columbia University, New York, New York. Present address: Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024.* Accepted 30 Jun. 72.

**First record of Sooty Shearwater for Arizona.**—On 6 June 1971, while driving on Highway 8, 36 miles east of Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona, I noticed a dark object on the side of the highway. Thinking it to be a Common Raven (*Corvus corax*), I stopped to see if it was salvageable, and was greatly surprised to find a Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*). I left the bird at the University of Arizona, Tucson, and Stephen Russell notified me that it was a new record for Arizona. The specimen (University of Arizona, No. 10316) was a female (ovary  $3 \times 7$  mm), extremely fat, and not molting.—RAYMOND J. QUIGLEY, *Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles, California 90024.* Accepted 26 Jun. 72.

**First Utah record of the Baltimore Oriole.**—The Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) is primarily confined to the eastern portion of the United States and Canada (Check-list of North American birds, fifth ed. 1957, Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union) and only rarely wanders west of the Rocky Mountains (Abbot 1962, Condor, 64: 441). On 27 June 1964 I collected a first-year male Baltimore Oriole in a small grove of primarily Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila* L.), white poplar (*Populus alba* L.), and boxelder (*Acer negundo* L.) approximately 2 miles south of Milford, 5,000 feet elevation, Beaver County, Utah ( $38^{\circ} 22' N$ ,  $113^{\circ} 01' W$ ). The bird was prepared as a study skin and is now in the University of Utah Museum of Zoology (No. 19311). The specimen has quite worn plumage, especially pronounced in the secondaries and rectrices, and also a few scattered yellow feathers in the head and throat region typical of first year male Baltimore Orioles. The bird was in a nonreproductive state; its testes measured only  $3 \times 2$  mm.

The above specimen, along with nine other orioles collected in the same area between 25 and 28 June 1964, have been examined by James D. Rising: who (in litt.) found the bird to be phenetically a "pure" Baltimore Oriole showing no tendency toward the Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*). Rising classified the specimen primarily on the basis of the characteristic lesser secondary coverts and the comparatively smaller size. The four other adult males in the series were classified as "pure" *I. bullockii*, although one specimen (No. 19318) showed an unusual amount of black in its forehead stripe. Two of the four adult females were typical *I. bullockii*, but the other two showed some phenetic qualities of normal *I. galbula*. Specimen number 19317, showing some

yellow on her belly and neck and a trace of streaking on her back, was rated as 6 on Sibley and Short's index (1964, Condor 66: 130), where 8 is pure *I. bullockii*. Specimen number 19314, showing extensive yellow on her belly, some yellow on her neck, and some streaking on her back, was rated as a 5 on that scale. The single immature male in the series was not classified. The variation of these birds from the typical form of *I. bullockii* does not necessarily indicate that genic introgression is occurring at the collecting locality, inasmuch as Rising (in litt.) indicates that the phenetic variation of Utah orioles falls within the range of nominal *I. bullockii*.

The Baltimore Oriole reported herein constitutes the first record for the species in the state of Utah as well as the only record for The Great Basin.—GARY L. WORTHEN, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044*. Accepted 3 Jul. 72.

**Unusual White-throated Sparrow nest.**—Lowther and Falls note in Bent (1968, U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. No. 237: 1368) that White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) have been recorded as building nests off the ground only seven times. On 5 June 1971 I found a White-throated Sparrow nest in a 20-foot fallen spruce that lay across a little-used trail in a dry, fairly open area 1 mile southwest of T Lake Falls in Hamilton County, New York. The sparrow flushed as I crossed the tree, and a search revealed a 4-egg nest 3 feet above the ground and well-hidden among the branches. The spruce had been down for at least a year, but was still alive and the needles were dense.—WILLIAM F. DAVIS, *423 West 46th Street, Ashtabula, Ohio 44004*. Accepted 17 Jul. 72.

**The 1971 status of 24 Bald Eagle nest sites in east central Florida.**—This is the eighth in a series of brief publications presenting the history since 1935 of 24 Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest sites. Each paper has been based on a ground search of each site and, beginning in 1951, an air search as well. The most recent of these papers appeared in Auk 1968, 85: 680.

I carried out 19 hours of ground searches on 16, 18, 22, and 30 December 1971. These ground searches were longer and more thorough than any since 1951. A total of 5 hours was spent in aerial searches of the nest sites on 18, 22, and 30 December 1971. No earlier air search was as long as this one.

During my December visit James L. Baker, Wildlife Biologist at the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, was in the course of a continuing study of the nest sites of eagles lying within the NASA-controlled area that includes the refuge. At that time we failed to locate a nest within site 8 and tentatively classified it in the questionable category. On 6 April 1972 Baker wrote that a nest was built within this site in late February or early March and that incubation was then in progress. This letter also stated that an eaglet had hatched in a nest within site 16 where we had seen an eagle perched beside an empty nest. He further informed me of a young hatched at site 15 and an "incubating" eagle on a nest within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the boundary of site 9. (Observations made after 6 April from a plane showed that the nest on which this eagle seemed to be incubating contained neither eggs nor young.) Of general interest is his locating a nest containing one young within a mile of the boundary of site 8. This last nest is at a site not included in my original study and its history is unknown to me.

Nesting activities at certain sites were unusually late in 1971-72. Sites 8 and 16 were both occupied during the December visits of 1961 and 1966. The lateness of