

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Osprey Nesting in Humboldt County, California.—A nesting pair of Ospreys (*Pandion haliaëtus*) have attracted the attention of visitors at Richardson Grove State Park in Humboldt County for several seasons. In 1943, one young was brought off the nest; in 1944, two young were reared successfully in the same nest and possibly by the same parents.

The nest was located on the west bank of the south fork of the Eel River about one mile north of Richardson Grove State Park headquarters and seven miles south of Garberville in southern Humboldt County. The nest was composed of a mass of sticks about five feet in diameter, resting upon the broken top of a Douglas fir snag, some two hundred feet above the ground. It was evidently cupped deeply since the adult birds occasionally disappeared completely from view after alighting upon the nest. This made it impossible to observe the young until they were old enough to climb up to the edge of the nest when they were nearly ready to fly, and then it became difficult to distinguish them from the parents. On August 4, 1943, I noted one young bird on a limb below the nest and at the same time could account for both parents in the air. Careful watching before and after that time did not give me any evidence of other young. The single young was reluctant to fly at first, but in two weeks it was making quite extensive flights. In the latter part of July, 1944, I identified two birds on the nest while both parents were in evidence elsewhere. By August 2, 1944, the young birds were on the wing making strong flights.

It is an interesting fact that although many people watched the adults as they circled about the nest or brought fish to the young or flew up and down the river, no one ever reported seeing the birds come down to catch fish. Possibly it is the habit of the Osprey to do its fishing at some distance from the nest.—HUBERT O. JENKINS, *Sacramento College, Sacramento, California, December 27, 1944.*

The Ruddy Turnstone in Utah.—The Ruddy Turnstone is apparently an irregular and rare migrant at the Bear River marshes of northern Utah. Archie V. Hull, who was formerly employed at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, collected a male bird at the refuge on August 4, 1930. Dr. H. C. Oberholser carefully studied this specimen and identified it as *Arenaria interpres oahuensis*. Late in May, 1932, Messrs. Hull and V. T. Wilson of the refuge staff observed two turnstones. A few days later, Mr. Hull wrote that "knots and plovers lined the shoreline. . . . With Mr. Wilson we studied the two Ruddy Turnstones for a good hour through an engineer's level. They were in full breeding plumage." Mr. Hull noted three more birds on May 17, 1933. On May 28, 1944, Dr. E. R. Quortrup observed a turnstone on Willar Spur, outside Unit 5 of the Bear River Refuge.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois, December 5, 1944.*

The Eastern Distributional Limits of the Anna Hummingbird in Winter.—Although by far the greater part of the population of the Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) is doubtless resident within the breeding range of the species in coastal and interior California, there is a definite, frequently noted, post-breeding exodus of uncertain degree from that area. The more distantly traveling individuals, as distinguished from the many which locally invade higher zonal levels in the fall, usually have been referred to as "vagrants," "casuals," or "accidentals," and perhaps some of the extreme northern records of this species fall into these categories. To the west, certain of the Santa Barbara Islands are part of the normal winter range, and there are various islands off the coast of Baja California where this hummingbird has been taken. The exact status of the Anna Hummingbird in these latter areas, however, is uncertain.

As one aftermath of recent field work in southern Arizona by Dr. Loye Miller and myself, I have collected all the data known to me concerning the occurrence of *Calypte anna* eastward into southern Arizona and northern Sonora. These are rather numerous when gathered together, and it is surprising to note that this species is listed only as a "casual" in Arizona in the 1931 edition of the A.O.U. Check-list. Moreover, Monson and Phillips (Condor, 43, 1941:109) have recently stated that there are "no published winter records for southern Arizona." As long ago as 1915, George Willett (Condor, 17, 1915:102) found the species "plentiful during [his] entire stay" at Roosevelt Lake from November 30 to February 3, but his record seems to have been overlooked. Our own observations, made between October 6 and 14, 1944, in the Pajaritos Mountains, which span the international boundary just west of Nogales, showed Anna Hummingbirds to be common and regularly distributed in the Emory oak belt (Upper Sonoran Zone). These birds did not behave in the restless manner usually characteristic of transients. On the contrary, we both got the impression that they were established territorially, at least for the time being. This was a fair assumption, for Dr. Miller and W. J. Sheffler