

The birds swam and flew in close enough to the sea-lions to pick up fish scraps, some large enough to be seen with 7×50 binoculars at about 500 yards. The sea-lions did not molest the birds but seemed to ignore them. Long lines of low-flying shearwaters were also observed that diverged from their lines of flight to investigate swimming sea-lions, but in only the above-mentioned cases were shearwaters seen to alight and feed with sea-lions.

Callorhinus ursinus. Northern Fur Seal. On September 22, 1953, fifty-three miles northwest of Akun Island of the Aleutian Chain, a flock of almost 100 Fork-tailed Petrels (*Oceanodroma furcata*) and about 25 Fulmars was seen swimming about a pair of fur seals feeding among some drifting kelp. Several times the petrels fluttered off the water when the fur seals surfaced too close, but they landed again to continue feeding. Both bird species were apparently finding adequate food. The fur seals seemed curious and playful and did not attempt to catch any of the birds.

It is believed that the avian members of avian-pinniped feeding associations such as those described gain much from the association, whereas the mammals gain little if anything. However, the pinnipeds may at times locate food by swimming toward feeding flocks of birds, and some of the gulls may remove ectoparasites from walruses sleeping on the ice. Perhaps these associations are mainly a case of two animal forms feeding on a common source of food.—RONALD A. RYDER, *Utah Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Logan, Utah, August 22, 1956.*

Hummingbird Killed by Frog.—On September 13, 1956, my wife and I observed an unusual incident that resulted in the death of a female Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*). The observation was made at 3:30 p.m. at a small lake impounded by Herb Martyr Dam in Cochise County, Arizona. The location is in upper Cave Creek Canyon about two miles west of the American Museum of Natural History's Southwestern Research Station in the Chiricahua Mountains.

As we sat on the north bank of the lake observing birds, the hummingbird, a migrant, perched momentarily on a partly submerged tree branch, then flew down and landed at the edge of the water about 30 feet in front of us. Apparently the bird sought a drink; it dipped its mandibles into the shallow water once after landing. Immediately a frog of unidentified species leaped from the grass near the water line, struck the bird a hard blow and knocked it into deeper water. The bird struggled in several inches of water as the frog followed up its initial attack by seizing the bird and diving with it into a bed of submerged vegetation. Neither bird nor frog reappeared on the surface. We searched for some 15 minutes without success in an effort to locate them.

Neither observer had ever before witnessed such a capture. Whether frogs regularly take hummingbirds under like circumstances or whether the bird was mistaken for a large insect is unknown.—MORGAN MONROE, *Phoenix, Arizona, September 28, 1956.*

A Bobolink in Southern California.—In the late afternoon of June 5, 1956, the writers were at Malibu Creek, Malibu, Los Angeles County, California, observing water birds. Almost immediately after arriving, we saw a small bird perched on a clump of grass and each of us, at almost the same instant, exclaimed that it was a male Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). The bird was alone and remained on the same perch for at least ten minutes while we watched it. Although the Bobolink breeds in small numbers in the extreme northeastern part of California, this is, so far as we have been able to determine, the first record for the southern part of the state. In fact, from the available information, this appears to be the first record south of Monterey and Mono Lake, which would make it the most southerly record on the Pacific coast. While a sight record can never be as satisfactory as one that is substantiated by a specimen or acceptable photograph, the fact that both observers were thoroughly familiar with the species through long residence in the east, coupled with the fact that the male bird is unmistakable, leads us to report this unusual observation.—R. DUDLEY ROSS, *Pacific Palisades, California*, and RUTH P. EMERY, *Wollaston, Massachusetts, October 1, 1956.*

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Nesting in Yucatán.—In July of 1956, the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) was a familiar sight on a small ranch called Xocnaceh, 5½ miles by road southeast of Ticul, Yucatán. Consequently I was not surprised when I discovered an occupied nest of the species on July 15, the first definite breeding record for the Yucatán Peninsula. The bird carried food in its bill as it approached the nest, even though the nest held only eggs. Again the next day, after

the still incubating bird was frightened from the nest, it returned with food in its bill. On July 18, the day after a bad storm, the two eggs were found on the ground below the thorny bush which held the nest, and the nest was deserted.—ERNEST P. EDWARDS, *Amherst, Virginia, October 1, 1956.*

Miscellaneous Bird Records from Northeastern Nevada.—A number of noteworthy records have been obtained in northeastern Nevada in the past three years which supplement the recent lists by Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:228-249) and others.

Buteo lagopus. American Rough-leg. Johnson (Condor, 54, 1952:65) states that this hawk occurs "in Nevada as a widespread winter visitant," but cites only one record for northeastern Nevada. Actually this species is the common wintering *Buteo* in this part of the state. To cite individual records would require listing all parts of Elko, White Pine and Eureka counties visited from November to March. The earliest date of fall arrival recorded in this area is November 4, 1955, while the latest spring records were obtained on April 20, in 1954 and 1956. Throughout the winter months Rough-legs are common scavengers along the major highways, competing with Ravens (*Corvus corax*) and Black-billed Magpies (*Pica pica*) for the remains of road-killed rabbits and other animals. These hawks are somewhat more sluggish than their corvid rivals, and a substantial number is killed by fast-moving automobiles.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. Williamson Sapsucker. On July 28, 1955, a small group was encountered in a stand of limber pines (*Pinus flexilis*) and subalpine firs (*Abies lasiocarpa*) at 9000 feet elevation on the southeast slope of Divide Peak, in the Jarbidge Mountains of northern Elko County. This is the second record for this species in northeastern Nevada; Evenden (Condor, 54, 1952:174) has reported it previously from about 15 miles south of Elko, Elko County.

Parus atricapillus. Black-capped Chickadee. A single bird was seen foraging in the willows and lower branches of cottonwoods along the south fork of the Humboldt River, 16 miles south of Elko, on April 11, 1954. This species has been recorded once previously in eastern Nevada, from the Shoshone Creek area, 106 miles northeast of this south fork area (Linsdale, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:87).

Troglodytes troglodytes. Winter Wren. On September 13, 1953, a single bird of this species was found living among the moss-covered stone ruins of the Hamilton water-pumping station, at 7600 feet elevation in Harris Canyon, 3 miles east of Hamilton, White Pine County. This seems to be the fourth record for this species in Nevada and the first for the eastern part of the state (Linsdale, Condor, 53, 1951:240).

Toxostoma rufum. Brown Thrasher. On March 10, 1956, a single bird was taken in a trap set at the Bill Hollan residence near Eureka, 6600 feet elevation, Eureka County. This bird was giving the Hollans much enjoyment and was not collected. It was banded with a Fish and Wildlife Service band and released. The Hollans said that this bird arrived in Eureka with the first winter storm in mid-November, 1955, and remained in the vicinity through the winter, feeding almost daily on commercial dried dog food. The thrasher survived the winter in good condition and still remained in this same locality as late as April 29, 1956. This is apparently the first record of the occurrence of this species in Nevada.

Bombycilla garrulus. Bohemian Waxwing. A flock numbering as high as 28 birds was present in and around Elko, 5200 feet elevation, from about January 3 to March 5, 1955. At least six of these waxwings were in the Elko area from March 5 to 7, 1956. While in the Elko area, these waxwings fed on the berries of ornamental shrubs around residences, especially on the fruit of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*). Linsdale (*op. cit.*: 241) lists five earlier records from the state, but none from this area.

Hesperiphona vespertina. Evening Grosbeak. Linsdale (*op. cit.*: 244) cites one record for northeastern Nevada (from Gabrielson, Condor, 51, 1949:186). This species seems to be a common and regular fall and spring visitant in the Elko area. Dates of occurrence are: April 8 to May 14 and November 18 to 28, 1954; January 23 and April 9 to May 17 and October 13 to November 4, 1955; and January 1 to May 8, 1956.

Other scattered records for northern Nevada include: Elko County—8 to 10 birds in the juniper forest (*Juniperus osteosperma*) on the Elko Hills, about 8 miles south of Elko, April 10, 1954; a flock in The Granites area, east of Contact, October 20, 1955; about one dozen birds seen over Pole