

The air-line distance from San Jose, California, to Pullman, Washington, is approximately 700 miles. Pullman is more than 150 miles east of the usual route of migration. Jewett, Taylor, Shaw, and Aldrich (Birds of Washington State, 1953:650-651) state that the Golden-crowned Sparrow is a very common spring migrant west of the Cascade Mountains, but eastern Washington is off the main route of migration; in fall the principal mass of migrants apparently moves south along the Cascade Mountains where they seem to prefer the west slope. During several years of netting of *Zonotrichia* in the vicinity of Pullman, only six Golden-crowned Sparrows have been taken, while more than a thousand White-crowned Sparrows were handled. The southernmost known breeding area of the Golden-crowned Sparrow is at Harts Pass in the Cascade Mountains of Okanogan County, Washington (Farner and Buss, Condor, 59, 1957:141).

It may be noted that the two birds escaped four to six weeks prior to the time their flock mates at San Jose started their northward migration. "*Zugunruhe*," or migratory restlessness, in the birds caged at Pullman, began to develop about April 10 and became well marked about April 27.—L. RICHARD MEWALDT, *Department of Biological Sciences, San Jose State College, San Jose, California*, and DONALD S. FARNER, *Laboratories of Zoophysiology, The State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, January 25, 1957*.

**The Cattle Egret in Jamaica, British West Indies.**—On a visit to the Bodles livestock experiment station in Jamaica on November 21, 1956, more than 20 Cattle Egrets were seen feeding, in typical fashion, among the steers on an experimental pasture. Bodles is on the low-lying plain on the south side of Jamaica, not far from the town of May Pen. The elevation is estimated at about 50 feet.

Dr. T. P. Lecky, of the Jamaican Department of Agriculture, who was showing us the station, remarked that the birds had appeared about 10 days previous, and that he had never before seen white herons feeding in among the cattle in this fashion. He and Mr. Tom J. Jackson of St. Croix, who were familiar with the white immature Little Blue Heron, were quick to see the difference in heaviness of head and neck and in leg color when these were pointed out.

This sight record is offered because I am thoroughly familiar with the birds in St. Croix, and because I regard it as serving to fill in the range rather than to extend it; the species has been collected in Cuba (Sprunt, Bull. Mass. Audubon Soc., 40, 1956:65-69) and the Virgin Islands (Seaman, Wilson Bull., 67, 1955:304-305), and it is common in Puerto Rico (letter from James Bond to G. A. Seaman, March 4, 1955).—R. M. BOND, *Kingshill, St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands, December 3, 1956*.

**Precocial Strutting in Sage Grouse.**—The annual strutting display by male Sage Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) in March and April provides game managers with a handy and apparently reliable index to population trends. During the past three years of management-research investigations I have spent 75 early morning periods observing these activities on more than 120 different strutting grounds.

Therefore, it was with considerable surprise that I observed the unmistakable strutting display by a Sage Grouse that was estimated to be about eight weeks old. This incident occurred just after sunrise, along Chicken Creek, 6460 feet elevation, on Sunflower Flat, 11 miles southeast of Mountain City, Elko County, Nevada, on July 14, 1956. The bird was one of a group of about 10 young birds and 4 adult hens.

All phases of the strutting display were observed, including the fanned tail, the three or four shuffling steps forward, the forward wing thrust, and even an attempted pumping of non-existent air sacs. The display was directed toward an adult hen and the whole episode lasted about 15 or 20 seconds, with no observed preliminary or subsequent display.

This precocial behavior of this very young Sage Grouse is particularly interesting when one recalls that immatures of the species are still very inept at strutting when about 10 months old. Apparently they do not regularly participate in this courtship display until their second year (Patterson, The Sage Grouse in Wyoming, 1952:143).—GORDON W. GULLION, *Nevada Fish and Game Commission, Austin, Nevada, January 7, 1957*.

**Some Additions to Nesting Data on Panamanian Birds.**—In 1956 I found nests of four species of birds in the Province of Chiriquí, Panamá, which provide evidence that extends the known breeding season of these forms.