Some Additions to the Avifauna of Guerrero, México.—During the summers of 1952, 1953, and 1954, field parties from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, working in the central part of Guerrero, México, obtained specimens of several species which to our knowledge have not been reported from that state. None of the first four species listed below is reported from Guerrero by Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950) nor is any of the last three mentioned by Griscom or Moore in their respective chapters of Part II of the "Distributional Check-list of the Birds of Mexico" (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 33, 1957). All specimens are deposited in the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection. We are grateful to Robert W. Storer for his counsel relative to the publication of several of these records.

Harpagus bidentatus. Double-toothed Kite.—A first-year male, taken in tropical deciduous growth at about 2900 feet elevation near Agua del Obispo on June 11, 1954, was molting into adult plumage. An immature female of this species (Mus. Vert. Zool.) was taken by W. W. Brown at the nearby locality of Mazatlán on July 8, 1941.

Otus guatemalae. Vermiculated Screech Owl.—An adult male in rufous phase and a juvenal male, taken at Acahuizotla, 2800 feet, on June 24, 1952, and a semi-rufous female, obtained in the mountains west of that village on June 26, 1953, appear to represent the race *hastatus.*

Asio stygius lambi. Stygian Owl.—A male (TCWC no. 5478) taken by G. W. Griffith, 2 miles west of Omilteme, 7900 feet, June 9, 1953, is blackish dorsally. Its wing length, 340 mm., and tail, 173 mm., agree with measurements of this form published by Moore (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937:104).

Chordeiles minor. Booming Nighthawk.—A female obtained at Agua del Obispo, June 11, 1954, had one regressing follicle 3 mm. in diameter. A male was taken at this locality on June 22, and "booming" was heard on June 11 and 12, 1954. On June 27, a male was shot from a flock of about 15 of these nighthawks which were flying back and forth along a valley 2½ miles south of Almolonga, 5600 feet. These birds called nightly from June 25 through July 1, but the diving display was not noted. Selander and Alvarez del Toro (Condor, 57, 1955:144) assigned these specimens to the race *neotropicalis.*

Trogon collaris. Bar-tailed Trogon.—Two males and one female were obtained from the mountains about 10 km. west of Acahuizotla, June 11, 1953.

Parula pitiayumi. Tropical Parula Warbler.—A female with largest ovum 8 mm. (TCWC no. 5664) was taken 1 km. west of Acahuizotla, on the interior slope of the Sierra Madre del Sur at about 3200 feet elevation, on June 11, 1953. It was found in broad-leaved riparian trees in the lowermost part of the pine forest. The plumage is too worn to permit satisfactory assignment to race.

Dendroica graciae. Grace Warbler.—Several family parties were encountered in pine forests about Agua del Obispo, 3300 to 3500 feet, June 17 through 20, 1954. Three adults (two females, one male) appear referable to the nominate race on the basis of the whitish posterior extremity of the superciliary stripe and the restriction of yellow on the throat.

Four of these records of occurrence (two owls and two warblers) extend the ranges of the forms concerned to the southward, whereas *Harpagus* and *Trogon collaris* (Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 103, 1950:353) are not known to occur regularly on the Pacific slope of México.—KEITH L. DIXON and WILLIAM B. DAVIS, *Department of Wildlife Management, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, March 13, 1958.*

Abalones Eaten by Bald Eagles.—The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) has such a varied diet (Bent, Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey, Part 1, 1937:343), that it may not be surprising that the Japanese Abalone (*Haliotis kamschatkana*) is evidently a part of it. While sampling a slope muskeg in northern British Columbia with Dr. Calvin J. Heusser of the American Geographical Society, New York City, a number of abalone shells were found where Bald Eagle feathers were scattered about.

This occurred near Namu, Fitzhugh Sound, British Columbia, on August 14, 1956. The spot where the shells and feathers were found was about 300 yards inland from a steep, rocky, tree-lined shore, at an elevation of 125 feet. The site was surrounded by lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and with no access to the water except by air or through dense forest. The general area was isolated with absolutely no evidence of human

disturbance. The number of old and new shells, the feathers, and the liberal amount of excreta indicated that the spot was well used. The evidence showed that at least one Bald Eagle gathered abalones, just how and in what state is not known, and brought them to this spot to eat.

I would like to thank Dr. Arthur Staebler, Fresno State College, and Mr. Richard C. Banks, University of California, for checking the identification of the feathers, and Dr. Keith Woodwick, Fresno State College, for checking the identification of the shells.—ALBERT C. HAWBECKER, *Fresno State College, Fresno, California, March 25, 1958.*

American Redstart in Santa Barbara County, California.—On September 8, 1957, a female American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) was seen in Cold Spring Canyon (below Mountain Drive) near the city of Santa Barbara. It was actively feeding in California live oaks and was under binocular observation for about 20 minutes. Four days later, and about one-fourth mile from the site of the first observation, a male of the same species was observed feeding in live oaks with a flock of bushtits. A male, possibly the same one seen previously, was feeding in the same locality on the morning of September 16. Although these are sight records, acquaintance with the species in the eastern and midwestern states supports our belief in the correctness of the identification. The American Redstart has not previously been recorded from Santa Barbara County (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:419).—CHARLES H. RICHARDSON and ALICE I. RICHARDSON, *Santa Barbara, California, April 1, 1958.*

Indigo Bunting Breeding in Los Angeles County, California.—On June 10, 1956, while checking finches present in the *Adenostoma-Salvia* association in Soledad Canyon, I heard a strange song which proved to be that of a male Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). Its mate and nest were located in black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). The nest contained two whitish eggs of the bunting and one of a cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) which was removed. One week later the male was observed periodically for two hours as it sang from various perches within six to twenty feet of the nest. The female, which was then incubating, was thought possibly to be a Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*). A few days later we were successful in capturing the female. We made measurements and photographed her. This evidence later conclusively identified her as a Lazuli Bunting. The eggs proved sterile, and both members of the pair had deserted the area by July 3. The nest and the two eggs were taken to the Los Angeles County Museum.

In 1957, on June 8, a male Indigo Bunting was again found in the same area several hundred feet distant, and on the opposite side of a butte, from the territory of 1956. There it proclaimed its territory from several perches. Six days before, a male Black-chinned Sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*) had undisputed control over the same territory and had used three of the same song perches. On the 8th and 10th no Black-chinned Sparrow was present on the territory, nor even on that side of the butte. The Indigo Bunting had apparently arrived during the week and was unmated up to the 10th when it was netted, photographed and retained as a specimen. It was presented to the Los Angeles County Museum where it is now no. 29045 in the collection. This specimen is the second for the state of California (for the first, see Cardiff, Condor, 53, 1951:100); there is no previous breeding record. The westernmost breeding record appears to be that of the Dearings (Condor, 48, 1946:139) from Oak Creek Canyon, Arizona.—DON BLEITZ, *Bleitz Wildlife Foundation, Los Angeles, California, April 30, 1958.*

Diving of a Captive Common Eider.—Very little has been published on the method of underwater locomotion of the Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*). Bent, in his "Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl" (1925:89), states that "in diving the wings are partially opened and used to a limited extent in swimming under water, but the wings are not wholly spread; progress seems to be made mainly by use of the feet, and there is nothing like the full subaqueous flight practiced by some of the Alcidae." Phillips (A Natural History of the Ducks, vol. 4, 1926:91) says "there is no question but that Eiders use their wings under water, whether or not they are wounded . . . . The Eider uses its wings just as does the Harlequin, held close to the sides and beaten with short jerks, not extended as in aerial flight." Schiøler (*in* Millais, British Diving Ducks, vol. 2, 1913:17) described the under-