

In addition to the specimens from Nayarit and Colima, a specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) was collected by Forrer at Mazatlán, Sinaloa (Hartert, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 16, 1892:626; Salvin and Godman, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves, 2, 1888-1897:399), and presumably it pertains to the race *lambi*.

It is a pleasure to name this new subspecies after Chester C. Lamb.—JOHN DAVIS, *University of California, Hastings Reservation, Carmel Valley, California, March 5, 1959.*

**An Unusual Concentration of White-tailed Kites in Napa County, California.**—The White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) has generally been considered a rather scarce bird in California since about the turn of the century. In later years substantial numbers have been reported in San Diego County (Dixon, Dixon, and Dixon, Condor, 59, 1957:156-165). It appears, therefore, worthwhile to record a large concentration observed on November 27, 1958, in northern California. On this date at 7:30 a.m. while duck hunting in the marshes of the lower Napa River, Napa County, I observed what was apparently a roosting aggregation of 45 kites. There was an exceptionally dense ground fog that morning and the kites, which were perched on a line of eight dead eucalyptus trees, very likely had held to their roosts considerably later than they would have normally done. This line of trees extends for approximately 300 yards at right angles to the levee on the southwestern side of Knight Island, which at that point is bordered by China Slough. Knight Island had been flooded for a salt pond several years previously and the bases of the trees had therefore been completely submerged, causing them to die and lose all of their leaves. In this state they provided a very safe, if rather exposed roosting site and it is probable that most, if not all, of the kites occupying this marshland area were concentrated there.—WILLIAM M. LONGHURST, *University of California, Hopland Field Station, Hopland, California, December 31, 1958.*

**Migration of Starlings into the Coastal Region of Northwestern California.**—Glover (Condor, 55, 1953:219) reported the first records of Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) for Humboldt County in northwestern California: remains of a male and a female starling were found on April 18, 1952, on the Timmons Ranch about four miles northwest of Arcata. On December 1, 1952, one was found dead in the Arcata Bottoms two miles west of Arcata.

The writer, who moved to Arcata in August of 1953, on October 28 saw 25 starlings mingled with a flock of Brewer Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) at the south end of Humboldt Bay, Humboldt County. No other starlings were observed in this area until the following spring when five were seen along the Mad River on March 5 and six in the Arcata Bottoms on March 25, 1954. Several were seen in the Arcata Bottoms between December 12 and April 19.

In 1955 between October 21 and December 22 the following records of starlings were made by the writer: one, near south end of Humboldt Bay, October 21; 30 near mouth of Mad River, October 30; one in Sunny Brae one mile southeast of Arcata, November 9; 8 near Eel River, November 12; 4 near Bayside, November 25; 1000 plus in a field near Sunny Brae, December 4; 200 in Arcata Bottoms, December 22.

The first starlings seen in northern Humboldt County in the vicinity of Prairie Creek State Park were reported by Kenneth Legg: 50, at the Park on November 17, 1955; 25 were seen in the same area on December 11, 1956.

The last starling record in the spring of 1956 consisted of a flock of 35 seen on February 10 flying south along the north part of Humboldt Bay by the writer.

The largest invasion of starlings into this region occurred in the fall and winter of 1956-57. The first seen were 200 at Cock Robin Island on the lower Eel River on November 11 by the writer. Other records are: 3, flats west of Loleta, November 24; 23, Arcata Bottoms near Mad River, December 2; 1000 plus, lower Eel River, December 9; 25 at Prairie Creek State Park, December 11 (Kenneth Legg); 200 plus, south of Fields Landing, December 15.

On December 22, 1956, a spectacular flight of starlings was seen by the writer and George Black near the Eel River in the vicinity of Dungan's Pool west of Loleta. At 4:40 p.m. to the southeast of us, flying low over the Eel River and going north, was a large flock of starlings estimated to be over 4000 individuals. We were close and had glasses; all birds in the flock appeared to be starlings. Within

five minutes another large flock of  $2000 \pm$  birds flew directly over us headed in the same general direction. These were followed at 4:46 p.m. by two more large flocks. From 4:45 to 5:00 p.m. we noted two flocks of over 500 birds in each flock and several smaller flocks moving over the river following the birds that had passed previously. We estimated that at least 10,000 starlings were seen by us.

Small flocks were seen in the vicinity of Arcata in the months of January and February of 1957. Two thousand were seen in one flock between Arcata and Eureka on February 7. February 23, 1957, is the last date that starlings were noted in this area that spring.

Otis Wright collected a starling in Del Norte County in December of 1954. Dr. R. F. Dasmann observed the following: 50 near Crescent City, Del Norte County, January 21; several near Lake Earl, Del Norte County, January 21, 1957.

We have several records for the winter of 1957-58 but at no time were as many birds seen as during the previous winter. There are thus far no summer records of starlings for this area.

Apparently, starlings arrived in eastern Washington, eastern central Oregon, and northeastern California about the same time (see, for example, Quaintance, *Condor*, 48, 1946:95).

Apparently, the starling is just beginning to breed in the state of California. Mr. William Anderson observed a singing pair of starlings in the city of Alturas in northeastern California in the month of June, 1958. The pair were observed several times in the vicinity of a nesting cavity in a large tree. He believes that these birds were nesting but neither eggs nor young were seen.—CHARLES F. YOCOM, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, November 15, 1958.*

**Notes on Occurrences of Birds in San Diego County, California.**—Information, not previously reported, on two species of birds in San Diego County, California, is as follows: For the past two years, Ground Doves (*Columbigallina passerina*) have been observed near San Ysidro, California, by Mr. John W. Bishop. This year I located some nests in the area and kept records on them. The first nest was found on May 25. During the season seven nests (containing eggs and/or young) were found. Two of these nests were used for two broods. Two other nests had evidence of use, although I never actually saw eggs or young in them. The five active nests produced a total of seven birds. If it is presumed that the other two nests produced one young each, the season's total of young was nine. Nesting was carried on into October. On October 2, two nests were found with young or eggs in them. On October 11, one nest had two nearly-fledged young in it. This appears to be the first nesting record for this species in San Diego County, but breeding has occurred in coastal southern California as early as 1952 (Comby, 56, 1954:104-105).

A Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) was sighted in the southwestern corner of Balboa Park, San Diego, on October 31, 1958. It was recognized by its jerking tail, its ground activity (feeding near a pile of dried grass and eucalyptus leaves), and markings. The last Palm Warbler collected in California was a female taken on February 2, 1953, in Berkeley (Johnson, *Condor*, 55, 1953:276). The last sight record for this species is that of one seen at Point Reyes, California, on October 9, 1955 (Fisher, *Condor*, 58, 1956:166).—ARTHUR MORLEY, *San Diego, California, December 22, 1958.*

**Recent Occurrences of Oldsquaw in Southern California.**—As stated by Grinnell and Miller (*Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944:86), the Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) is "rare" and "irregular" in California. Appearances in the southern portion of the state through the years have been sporadic. Because of the relative rarity of this species in southern California, it might be well to summarize its most recent occurrences there. In the period from Cogswell's observation of a single bird at Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County, on February 11, 1939 (Grinnell and Miller, *loc. cit.*) to that of a single female at Desert Beach, north end of the Salton Sea, Riverside County, on February 22, 1948 (*Audubon Field Notes*, 2, 1948:149), there were no published records. Wartime conditions from 1941 to 1945 no doubt limited coastal observations during part of this nine-year period. As regional editor for the Southern Pacific Coast Region of *Audubon Field Notes*, I have had the opportunity to record occurrences of this species in this region since December of 1948. In perusing my notes (those marked AS are personal observations), I find the following well-authenticated records (in addition there is the record of a dead bird found at La Jolla, January 25, 1959, as reported by Morley and Sams, *Condor*, 60, 1958:337): 1, December 29, 1948, at Huntington Beach, Orange County (*Audubon Field*