Notes on a Colony of Forster Terns at Timnath Reservoir, Colorado.—A recent nesting of Forster Terns (*Sterna forsteri*) at Timnath Reservoir in northern Colorado is worthy of note, since there appears to be a detailed account of only one other nesting of the species in the state (Rockwell, Condor, 13, 1911:57). The rather grebe-like nesting described by Rockwell, at a site only 50 miles from Timnath Reservoir, is quite different from the one that I found.

On June 8, 1957, I saw large numbers of Forster Terns flying over Timnath Reservoir, a shallow, fluctuating irrigation reservoir in the rolling plains five miles east southeast of Fort Collins, about 4900 feet in elevation. After searching two small islands and the few little marshy patches around the lake's shore without finding any of their nests, I investigated the large, barren earth-bar, about 100 to 200 feet wide and several hundred yards long, which extends south into the reservoir from the northwest shore. There I found a sizable colony. There were 52 occupied nests and in a few nests the eggs had somehow been broken. The nests were placed on both the east and west edges of the south end of the bar, but there was none on the extreme tip.

The nests, unlike the bulky marsh nests described by Rockwell, were simply small, neatly-hollowed platforms of weed stems, scattered a few feet apart on the bare mud of the shores of the long peninsula, or on the small windrows of rubbish only a foot or two out in the water. With the exception of a single nest in the middle of the bar, almost all of the nests were within ten feet of the water and were only a few inches above it. The reservoir had been at capacity for some time. The nests also resembled those of avocets. In 23 of the nests there were three eggs, in 15 there were two, and in 12 only one. One nest held four eggs and another five; both of these nests possibly contained the eggs of two females. While I was examining the nests, the parent birds, accompanied by numbers of Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*) and gulls from the nearby fields, were flying low overhead, screaming their harsh, low, rasping calls. A few boldly attacked me, swooping from a height of about 20 feet in very rapid diagonal dives, missing my head by a foot or two. When I left the colony the parents quickly began to settle back on the bar.

On June 11 I found most of the nests destroyed, apparently by predators. Of the 120 eggs originally in the colony, all but 25 were missing, broken or punctured. Of the 52 nests only 19 still contained any intact eggs, and some of these may have been deserted, as there were but few Forster Terns flying about.

On June 25 I found the colony to be entirely deserted, apparently without a single young tern having hatched. Only two Forster Terns were flying over the lake, and the large flocks of gulls and Black Terns had disappeared. In the three years since then I have not seen any attempt to re-establish nesting on Timnath Reservoir, although terns are still frequently noticed there.—DONALD G. DAVIS, *Timnath, Colorado, December 15, 1960.*

Indigo Bunting at Carmel, California.—On February 1, 1959, at my banding station at Carmel Highlands, 4 miles south of Carmel, Monterey County, California, a bird was sighted which appeared to be of the genus *Passerina*. On February 2 the bird was trapped. From preliminary examination of the bird in hand it was believed to be either an Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) or a Lazuli Bunting (*P. amoena*). Because of the difficulty of distinguishing these species in winter plumage, especially first-year birds, and because it was deemed unwise to band and release an inadequately identified bird, the bunting was kept in an aviary in order to be certain of its identity after the prenuptial molt, or if an immature, until the second prenuptial molt when full adult plumage would be expected.

By April, 1959, the bunting had acquired blue contour feathers, without the pectoral band of the male *amoena*, but with brown primary coverts, which indicated a first-year male *cyanea*.

Feeding and general aviary care were not difficult and the bird seemed in good health through its first postnuptial molt. On December 27, 1959, however, the bunting was found dead. It was deposited as a specimen (male, no. 141719) in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, where it was identified as *Passerina cyanea*. Wing and tail measurements (66.7 and 50.0 mm., respectively) fell within the range for *cyanea* and were below the minima for *amoena* (wing 70.61, tail 52.58) as given by Ridgway (The Birds of North and Middle America, Pt. 1, 1901:585).

Because of the occurrence of hybridization between *cyanea* and *amoena* (see Sibley, Auk, 76, 1959:443–463), and because of the instance recorded by Bleitz (Condor, 60, 1958:408) in Los Angeles