range 54.2–123.5; 7 birds of unknown sex banded and released (W. P. Nickell, and L. H. Walkinshaw, personal communication), average 82.7 grams, range 67.5–112.6.

I would like to thank Susan H. Hubbard and Dr. William R. Dawson for their assistance with the oxygen consumption determinations, Dr. Lawrence H. Walkinshaw for providing two of the owls used in this study, and Drs. Pierce Brodkorb and Robert C. Lasiewski for critically examining the manuscript. This work was carried out while attending The University of Michigan.—CHARLES T. COLLINS, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, January 12, 1963.*

The Trumpeter Swan in San Joaquin County, California.—On January 21, 1963, while censusing waterfowl on the Empire tract, approximately fourteen miles northwest of Stockton, San Joaquin County, California, three swans passed closely overhead. Although Whistling Swans (*Olor columbianus*) had been seen regularly throughout the afternoon, our attention was immediately drawn to these birds as one of them repeatedly gave the deep, resonant flight call of the Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*) which contrasted sharply with the Whistling Swans calling in company. One of the birds appeared larger than the others. It could not be determined which bird was giving the sonorous call. Morton had recently heard the Trumpeter Swan in The Grand Tetons National Park in August, 1962. The Trumpeter Swan was recently reported from Marin County, California (Williams and Miller, Condor, 65, 1963:69), approximately eighty-five miles from this locality.—EUGENE S. MORTON and JAMES L. TATE, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California, February 20, 1963.*

Occurrence of the Starling in Baja California, México.—On December 19, 1962, we saw three Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) perched on a television antenna on the grounds of the Estero Beach Hotel approximately six miles south of Ensenada in Baja California, México. A short while later on the same morning we saw three Starlings flying over the hotel grounds, proceeding in a southeasterly direction. Apparently the species has not been reported from Baja California previously, although it has been known for some years in other northern parts of México.—ERNEST P. EDWARDS and EUGENE S. MORTON, *University of the Pacific, Stockton, California, March 13, 1963.*

Common Crow Nesting in Utah.—In his treatise on "The Biosystematics of American Crows," Johnston (Univ. Wash. Press, 1961:11) indicated that the distribution of nesting Common Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) within the Great Basin was basically unknown. He further stated in personal correspondence that not a single breeding crow from Utah was examined in the course of his study. This crow has long been known to winter in Utah, but little has been published concerning its nesting activities in the state.

Crows were recorded as summer residents of Utah by Henshaw (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 11, 1874:7), Tanner (Condor, 29, 1927:198), Woodbury, Cottom and Sugden (Bull. Univ. Utah, Biol. Ser. 39, 1949:23), and Behle (Condor, 46, 1944:78; Univ. Utah Biol. Ser., 11, 1955:24; *op. cit.*, 11, 1958:25; *op. cit.*, 12, 1960:37), but none of them reported on nesting activities. The only records of crows nesting in Utah were by Bee and Hutchings (Great Basin Nat., 3, 1942:76) who reported them from Hobble Creek (west of Springville) in May, and at Wallsburg River Bridge (Provo Canyon, now under water) on April 26 and May 10, 1931, and by Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:420) who reported them from the vicinity of Ashley Creek Marsh in Green River Valley.

In addition to the two published records, Merlin L. Killpack banded three nestlings on May 20, 1953, seven miles south of White Rocks, Uintah County. John Gilbert observed a pair building a nest in June, on the hill west of Petersburgh, Cache County. Stephen L. Wood observed nestling crows in July, 1955, between River Heights and Logan in Cache County. Andrew H. Barnum observed three young in a nest at Bloomington in Washington County approximately four miles south of St. George. One of these was collected on June 8, 1962, and placed in the museum at Dixie College in St. George.

The authors have observed a small colony of crows nesting in a dense stand of willows about five miles northeast of Croydon, in Lost Creek Canyon, Morgan County, for several years. The colony consists of about four pairs of breeding birds. Another record was obtained on June 30, 1962, three-fourths of a mile east of Wahsatch Railroad Station (Summit County) in Echo Canyon. The largest

concentration (about 300) of nesting crows found by the authors was in the Randolph and Woodruff area, Rich County, in June, 1962. Most of the nests were concentrated along the Bear River where the thickets of willow and hawthorn trees were the most dense, but some were found in single trees about one mile from the river.

The review of past records and the addition of the seven new records establish the fact of nesting in the Great Basin and Utah. This information helps to fill in the gap left by Johnston (*op. cit.*).—GERALD L. RICHARDS, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah,* and CLAYTON M. WHITE, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, March 1, 1963.*

Notes on the Rare Furnariid Limnoctites rectirostris of Uruguay.—Since the description by Gould (*in* Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 1839:81) of the rare furnariid or spine-tail, *Limnoctites rectirostris,* only ten specimens, so far as we know, had been collected prior to 1960. Peters (Birds World, 1951:96) knew of only three localities for the species. Listed here are additional localities (table 1) and information on its habits and plumages.

The two specimens on which the species was based were obtained in 1832 at Maldonado, Uruguay, by none other than Charles Darwin. Almost a century passed before C. C. Sanborn (Auk, 46, 1929:251) obtained two birds 15 miles north of San Vicente de Castillos, Uruguay, in November, 1926. In November of 1931, E. Kaempfer took four on the Rio Jaguarão, Brazil. (This river, called the Río Yaguarón in Uruguay, forms the boundary between the two countries.) In the same year J. B. Daguerre (1933) obtained one more in Paranacito, Entre Rios, Argentina. In 1953 R. Escalante (Hornero, 10, 1956:164–166) obtained a specimen at the type locality, Maldonado.

TABLE 1

KNOWN SPECIMENS OF *Limnoctites rectirostris* TAKEN SINCE 1930

Collector	Sex	Locality	Date	Institution where deposited
J. B. Daguerre	♂	Paranacito, Argentina	Nov. 16, 1931	M.A.C.N.
E. Kaempfer	♂	Rio Jaguarão, Brazil	Nov. 16, 1931	A.M.N.H.
E. Kaempfer	♀	Rio Jaguarão, Brazil	Nov. 17, 1931	A.M.N.H.
E. Kaempfer	im.	Rio Jaguarão, Brazil	Nov. 16, 1931	A.M.N.H.
E. Kaempfer	im.	Rio Jaguarão, Brazil	Nov. 19, 1931	A.M.N.H.
R. Escalante	—	Maldonado, Uruguay	Feb. 1953	Coll. Escalante
W. Saravia	♀	Treinta y Tres, Uruguay	Mar. 25, 1960	Soc. Taguató
W. Saravia	♀	Cerro Largo, Uruguay	Apr. 7, 1960	Soc. Taguató
R. Saccone	♂	San José, Uruguay	June 12, 1962	Soc. Taguató
R. Saccone	♂	Canelones, Uruguay	June 26, 1962	Soc. Taguató

Two of our recent Uruguayan specimens, both females, were taken in 1960 by W. Saravia, a member of the Sociedad Taguató de Ciencias Naturales, one on March 25, at the Rio Olimar, department of Treinta y Tres, and the other on April 7, at San Diego on the Río Yaguarón, department of Cerro Largo. The two remaining, both males, were collected in 1962 by R. Saccone, another member of the same society, on June 12, at the Playa del Autodromo, department of San José, and the other on June 26, at the Laguna del Cisne, department of Canelones. These four examples are in the collection of the Sociedad Taguató.

With the newly collected specimens we extend the geographical range of this species inside Uruguay to include all the eastern and northeastern zones and a great part of the southern zone, giving the distribution continuity that extends from the department of San José (Uruguay) east and north to the Brazilian side of the Río Yaguarón and west to the Argentine side of the Río Uruguay.

The habitat from which our specimens came is identical with that described by Sanborn (*op. cit.*), Daguerre (Hornero, 5, 1933:213–215), Pereyra (Mem. Jardin Zool. La Plata, 9, 1938:1–304) and Escalante (*op. cit.*), namely flooded areas with reedy swamp vegetation (*Typha*) and high grasses (*Cortaderia*), with a great proportion of "Cardilla" or "Caraguata" (*Eryngium*).