

stand of cottonwoods in Parunuweap Canyon, opposite the pioneer settlement of Shunesburg, on July 26. Although Black Hawks were seen in the vicinity of two nests in 1962, it was not determined whether these nests were being used.

The weather during March, 1963, was cool with a mean temperature of 47.7° in Zion Canyon; temperatures were also below normal in April with a mean of 54.2°. Although the cottonwoods had started to leaf out by late March, snow fell in the area on April 17. In 1963, Carter first saw a Black Hawk on April 9 at the "Fish Pond" on the south side of Springdale. In the morning of April 15, Wauer flushed a single Black Hawk from cottonwoods near the south boundary of Zion National Park; it flew up Zion Canyon and was also observed by Carl E. Jepson. In the afternoon, two Black Hawks were seen by the authors south of Springdale. It is assumed that the single bird found in the morning was one of the two seen in the afternoon. On April 18, Wauer photographed two Black Hawks south of Springdale. These photographs, submitted to the editorial office of *The Condor*, verify the identification. Carter found a Black Hawk sitting on a nest (the same one that was located on July 12, 1962) in a cottonwood along the North Fork of the Virgin River, about two miles southwest of Springdale, on May 13. The nest consisted of cottonwood twigs and was in a crotch near the top of the tree, about 40 feet above the ground. A Black Hawk was again seen on the nest on June 4. On June 14, Allegra Collister, Nancy Hurley, Lois Webster, and Carter observed one Black Hawk in the nesting locality. The last Black Hawk record for 1963 was of a bird seen in the vicinity of the nest on June 24. The nest appeared to be deserted at that time, and its contents were not determined. When first seen in April, the hawks allowed a fairly close approach by observers, but they became increasingly wary.

Mr. George K. Lewis, who lives across the river from where the active nest was located, noted the Black Hawks during the spring and summer of both 1962 and 1963 and correctly identified them. Mr. Lewis believes that the Black Hawk was also in the Springdale area in 1961.

According to the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (5th ed., 1957:112), the Black Hawk breeds from central Arizona south. Monson and Phillips (*A Checklist of the Birds of Arizona*, 1964:16) state that the Black Hawk is a regular summer resident as far northwest as the Big Sandy drainage (about 160 air line miles from Springdale); they also list sight records from Cataract Canyon (Havasupai) and near Parker.

In the Springdale area, the North Fork of the Virgin River is bordered with cottonwoods. Desert shrubs, primarily sand sagebrush (*Artemisia filifolia*) and black-brush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*) occur on the dry hillsides, back from the river. The locality resembles cottonwood-bordered streams where the Black Hawk has been found nesting in southern Arizona, as at Patagonia. Several species of birds reach the northern edge of their breeding range at Springdale and Zion National Park. They include Costa Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*), Lucy Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*) and Black-chinned Sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*).

The records of the Black Hawk obtained at Springdale in 1962 and 1963 are the only known records of this species for Utah. This species should be looked for along cottonwood-bordered streams in other localities north of its Arizona range.—DENNIS L. CARTER and ROLAND H. WAUER, *Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah, March 30, 1964.*

**Heermann Gull in Nevada.**—On June 19, 1961, an adult Heermann Gull (*Larus heermanni*) was observed on Anaho Island National Wildlife Refuge, Pyramid Lake, Washoe County, Nevada. The bird was watched closely and photographed (fig. 1) over a period of several hours by the authors.

The presence of this species in an area so far removed from its normal haunts is remarkable, but in addition the bird was seen defending a territory. It was found in the midst of a large colony of California Gulls (*Larus californicus*) and returned to the same spot each time it was disturbed. Approaching California Gulls were driven off in determined fashion. There was no evidence of a second bird, but it seems highly probable that nesting would have occurred had a suitable mate been available.

There was no mistaking the bird with its blood-red bill and white head shading to dark gray on the back and wings. Its tail and legs were black.

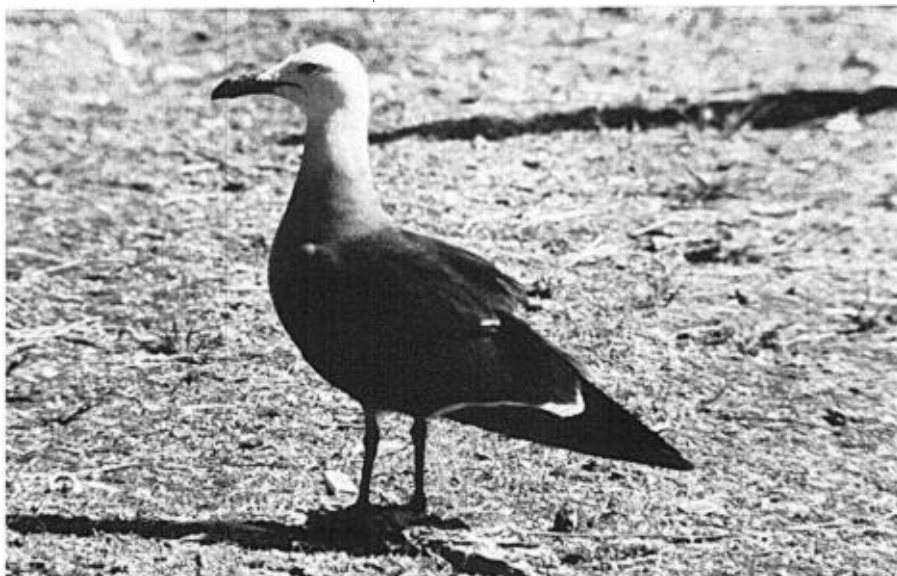


FIG. 1. An adult Heermann Gull (*Larus heermanni*) photographed on the Anaho Island National Wildlife Refuge, June 19, 1961.

This appears to be the first record for the Heermann Gull in Nevada and the second record for this species far inland.—MICHAEL WOTTON, *Tacoma, Washington*, and DAVID B. MARSHALL, *Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon, April 8, 1964.*

**Compound Clutch of the Chachalaca.**—The Chachalaca (*Ortalis vetula*) is an interesting and relatively unknown member of the avifauna of south Texas. Nesting data for this species are sparse and nowhere indicate that unusually large clutches, perhaps the result of intraspecific egg parasitism, may occur. Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 162, 1932:348), for example, reports that the clutch size is “invariably three in number . . . or rarely two. . . . Though perhaps sets of four occasionally occur.” Our observation of a 9-egg clutch at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Alamo, Texas, thus seems a noteworthy addition to the life history of the Chachalaca.

TABLE 1  
VARIATION BETWEEN AND AMONG CLUTCHES OF THE CHACHALACA

Clutch	Number of eggs in clutch	Average length in millimeters	Variance ( $S^2$ )
1	2	59.9	0.01
2	2	56.4	0.13
3	2	58.6	4.00
4	3	56.6	0.26
5	3	55.8	0.60
6	3	56.7	0.66
7	3	58.4	1.41
8	3	56.2	2.01
9	3	55.7	2.99
10	9	57.3	9.48