

Tyrannus vociferans. Cassin's Kingbird. We first discovered three individuals of this species, apparently members of a family group, at Deep Springs, Inyo County, on 15 July 1962, after hearing their distinctive vocalizations. McCaskie saw a pair there on 14 July 1963, and we saw at least six individuals, including a pair building a nest, on 10 and 11 June 1964; DeBenedictis saw this pair apparently feeding young and discovered a second pair's nest on 28 June 1964. We saw at least five individuals there on 29 and 30 May 1965. At Oasis, Mono County, Richard Stallcup saw an individual on 24 August 1963, and we saw another bird on 10 and 11 June 1964. DeBenedictis watched an individual in the same area attempting to pull a length of string from a tree top on 28 June 1964, and McCaskie saw two birds on 22 August 1964. In eastern California this species is not otherwise known to breed north of the Providence Mountains, San Bernardino County (Grinnell and Miller, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 27, p. 250, 1944), 200 miles to the south, but "vagrants" have been reported from Death Valley, Inyo County (Wauer, Condor, 64:231, 1962).

At both Deep Springs and Oasis this species was found in otherwise arid *Artemisia* flats together with the more numerous Western Kingbird, *Tyrannus verticalis*, in cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.) growing along irrigation ditches near ranch buildings. We were impressed by an apparent spacing of the two species in this linear habitat, particularly pronounced in 1962 and 1964. Cassin's Kingbirds were located in the same section of the ranch plantings in all four years. At Deep Springs in 1962 we saw a Cassin's Kingbird chase a Western Kingbird a short distance; the chase ended when the two birds landed about a foot apart in a small tree. In 1964 the Cassin's Kingbirds were localized in an area not occupied by Western Kingbirds, although the latter had been found there in other years; after two Cassin's Kingbirds apparently disappeared between 11 and 28 June, their favorite perch, a net in a tennis court, was occupied by a pair of Western Kingbirds. In 1965 the two species were much intermixed, and little territorial behavior of any sort was evident. At Oasis, Cassin's Kingbirds were usually seen in the same trees with Western Kingbirds. Hesperheide (Wilson Bull., 76:265-281, 1965) reported that these species are not interspecifically territorial in southeastern Arizona but suggested that intraspecific territoriality may be confined to the vicinity of the nest. Our casual observations also give us this impression but suggest that in some areas, perhaps where nest sites are at a premium, these two species may be as interspecifically territorial as they are intraspecifically territorial.

Vireo solitarius plumbeus. Solitary Vireo. We discovered a singing male Solitary Vireo in piñon-juniper woodland near Westgard Pass, Inyo County, on 14 July 1962. McCaskie collected the bird (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology specimen no. 148200), and it was identified as this race by Ned K. Johnson. McCaskie heard a Solitary Vireo singing from similar habitat near this locality on 13 July 1963, and we heard two widely separated birds at about 6500-foot elevation in piñon-juniper along Wyman Creek in Inyo County on 10 June 1964. DeBenedictis and three others found a singing bird near Westgard Pass on 30 May 1965 and noted its gray back and flanks from distances as close as 10 feet. Solitary Vireos are not known to breed in the White Mountains. As the avifauna of the White Mountains has clear affinities with that of the Great Basin (Miller and Russell, *op. cit.*), the eventual discovery that *V. s. plumbeus* breeds there would not be at all surprising. The only other report of this race from California is of a migrant taken on 26 November 1960 near Needles, San Bernardino County (Cardiff, Condor, 61:534, 1963).—PAUL DEBENEDICTIS, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*, and R. GUY MCCASKIE, *San Diego, California*.

Turkey Vulture Migration in Veracruz, México.—At 0900 hours, 27 March 1966, we observed a large migrating flock of Turkey Vultures, *Cathartes aura*, 30 miles south of Tecolutla, Veracruz, México, on highway 125. The flock was estimated to consist of several thousand individuals including several unidentified hawks. The flock, about three miles in length, was linearly oriented in a broad band with the birds spiraling and constantly drifting north. A photograph taken of a segment of the flock passing overhead shows 160 vultures. Other flocks, with up to 200 birds, were seen on the horizon. This major flight seemed to be part of a general migration

as scattered small groups of vultures were seen as we traveled south to the city of Veracruz. More small flocks were seen west of Veracruz on the following day. The migrating vultures seemed to be restricted to the coastal lowlands since no additional flocks were seen once we left that area.

Similar flights have been observed during autumn in Panamá by Loftin (Carib. J. Sci., 3:63-64, 1963) and Hicks, Rogers, and Child (Bird-Banding, 37:123, 1966). Eisenmann (Smithson. Misc. Coll., 117:13, 1952) has reported large flocks over Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone, in the spring. Of the studies on the birds of Veracruz, only Wetmore (Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 93:237, 1943) has commented on a large migration of Turkey Vultures. He observed the steady passage of numerous small groups of vultures through southern Veracruz on 6 and 10 April 1939. His largest group contained about 50 birds. To the best of our knowledge, our observation is the first record of large migratory flocks of Turkey Vultures in Veracruz.—LOUIS J. BUSSJAEGER, CHARLES C. CARPENTER, HAROLD L. CLEVELAND, and DALE L. MARCELLINI, *Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 1 September 1966.*

Capture of a Hoary Bat, *Lasiurus cinereus*, by a Sparrow Hawk.—On 17 January 1965, at 1445 PST, in downtown San Jose, Santa Clara County, California, I saw a male Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) flying with a bat in its talons. I observed this event on a sunny day from a distance of about 20 meters.

The Sparrow Hawk flew three to four meters high beneath the canopy of some streetside shade trees. At first sighting the bird was holding the bat in its right foot in such a way that the bat could freely flap its wings and swing to-and-fro. After a few seconds the bat fell to the ground after either struggling free or having been dropped. The bird did not attempt to recapture the bat but perched 10 meters high in a tree located about 40 meters away. Ten minutes later, the Sparrow Hawk flew away, evidently abandoning its catch.

When I collected the bat, then identified as a male *Lasiurus cinereus*, it was still alive but severely wounded by talon punctures. This bat was prepared as a museum specimen and deposited in the San Jose State College Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (accession no. 2210).

To my knowledge, this is the first record of capture of *L. cinereus* by a Sparrow Hawk. A survey of Sparrow Hawk foods by Heinzelman (Wilson Bull., 76:323-330, 1964) includes only the bats *Eptesicus fuscus* and *Tadarida brasiliensis*. Bent (Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. 170, p. 123, 1938) reports a Sparrow Hawk's capture of a "small bat" in the "depths of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

I acknowledge the help of Miss Jean Norton and G. Victor Morejohn of San Jose State College, who prepared the bat specimen.—RONALD L. CHURCH, *Department of Biology, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, 89507, 26 August 1966.*

The Status of Certain Fringillids in California.—The majority of the following species are considered casual or accidental in California but most are now reported annually within the state. The status of many of these species may have been obscured because they seldom come to feeding stations, in contrast to many other species of this group, as the White-throated Sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, and the Harris' Sparrow, *Z. querula*, which are now considered rare winter visitors to California, but which actually may occur no more frequently than the species treated in this paper.

Pheucticus ludovicianus. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. In 1944 this species was known from a spring and a midsummer report from coastal California and one spring and two fall records from the eastern part of the state (Grinnell and Miller, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 27, p. 441-2, 1944). Since then a specimen has been taken at Pacific Grove, Monterey County, on 12 October 1963 (Audubon Field Notes, 18:69, 1964), and several sight records, most of lone males, have been published. Coastal records are from: Fort Ross, Sonoma County, 29 June 1962 (Sheldon, Condor, 65:241, 1963); Santa Rosa, same county, 3 January to 13 April 1963 (female banded, AFN, 17: 356, 432, 1963) and a male there 18 to 25 December 1963 (AFN, 18:385, 1964); San Francisco, 25 August 1955 (AFN, 9:402, 1955); Oakland, Alameda County, 3 September 1963 (AFN, 18:69,