

**Olathe Quail in Utah.**—The Olathe Quail (*Lophortyx gambelii sana* Mearns), a pale washed-out subspecies of Gambel's Quail, has been considered to be confined to western Colorado in the drainage areas of the Uncompahgre and Gunnison rivers and the portion of the Rio Grande Valley lying in Colorado. During the summer of 1953, a Peabody Museum Expedition made a natural history survey in portions of Nebraska, Colorado and Utah. Two specimens of Gambel's Quail were collected, which, on comparison with three specimens of *sana* kindly loaned to me by the United States National Museum, prove to belong to that subspecies. A female with ovaries "granular" was collected August 17 two miles southwest of Fruita on the south bank of the Colorado River some fifteen miles east of the Colorado-Utah line. A male in breeding condition was collected July 22 near the McElmo River south of the Hovenweep National Monument in southeastern Utah, an extension of range into Utah for this form.

Both birds were collected in barren grassland on the edge of badlands, on higher ground above the river bottoms.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, November 25, 1953.*

**North American birds on the Brazilian coast.**—While visiting the Cabo Frio region (State of Rio de Janeiro) of Brazil from March 16 to 19 and August 3 to 5, 1953, I made some observations on wintering or migrating species of Northern Hemisphere birds. Although I collected no specimens, the records here presented may be of some interest, particularly in the case of the Arctic-nesting shore birds.

Cabo Frio is about 100 kilometers east of the city of Rio de Janeiro at approximately 23° S. latitude. The Cape is a bold headland which projects eastward into the Atlantic and in the vicinity are many long curved beaches, characteristic of this coast line, while behind the beaches are brackish and salt lakes and ponds, some tidal, some not. There are also many salt beds in the region where salt is obtained by the evaporation process.

Along the shore, or on these various lakes and ponds with their accompanying mud flats, the following species were seen:

**Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*).**—An Osprey was observed on March 16 in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, where I saw it catch a fish in the open ocean and fly with it some distance across a bay where the bird disappeared behind a rocky headland. The Osprey reappeared quickly without the fish. The same bird, or another, was observed the next day in the vicinity circling at a great height with Frigate Birds (*Fregata magnificens*) and gulls. I saw an Osprey on a beach near the city of Rio de Janeiro on May 28, 1952, which is a very late date for a migrant.

**Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*).**—Several of these plovers were with other shore birds on two different tidal mud flats and on the grassy shore of one of the large lagoons in March. Probably a total of a dozen were seen.

**Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).**—Two seen August 3, on salt pans, in winter plumage. According to Pinto ("Catalogo das Aves do Brasil," 1938) this region is about the southern limit for wintering turnstones.

**Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).**—Two were with a mixed group of shorebirds on a tidal flat in March. One was in summer plumage and one in winter plumage.

**Greater Yellow-legs (*Tringa melanoleuca*).**—Five birds, apparently of this species, were seen on August 3 on salt pans near Araruama. Three were seen on August 4 on a mud-flat of a small river also near Araruama. (Junea W. Kelly, of California, saw three Greater Yellow-legs on the salt pans June 1-3, 1953, so that evidently some of the birds are non-breeders and loaf away the northern summer here. She did not see any other species of shore-birds at that time.)

Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*).—One was seen in March feeding on the edge of a drained salt bed.

Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*).—Flocks of 15 to 20 Sanderlings were seen in March on both mud flats and open beaches; those on the open beaches were very restless, frequently flying long distances along the shore. Nearly all were still in pale winter plumage. Six were seen with the Yellow-legs and Turnstones on August 3. These were also in winter plumage.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).—This species was the only one seen in March that could be definitely said to be migrating. Throughout the morning of March 17, flocks were passing northeastward, cutting across the sandy scrubby growth area to landward of the Cape.

One wonders to what extent these various migrants follow the shoreline. If they do so around the great eastward "bulge" of Brazil it would lengthen their journey enormously. In this connection, and showing that such is not always the case, it is perhaps of interest to record that I saw a Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) at sea, flying directly south, on November 18, 1952, at a point roughly 100 miles from the Brazilian coast at about 10° S. latitude, or a short distance south of the easterly tip of the "bulge."—MARGARET H. (MRS. OSBORNE) MITCHELL, *Caixa Postal 4965, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 24, 1953.*

**Observations of sea birds off the southeastern Florida coast.**—From September, 1952 to June, 1953 I was on eight voyages of the University of Miami Marine Laboratory's research vessel, T-19. Most of these one or two day trips were for the purpose of collecting plankton in the Gulf Stream between Miami and the Bahama Islands. Since little is known of the fall, winter, and spring distributions of many sea birds, careful observations and notes were made during the voyages. The results are given below by dates.

*October 11:* During about four hours of observation approximately 6 miles east of Miami, no sea birds of note were seen.

*October 16-17:* During this two day trip the T-19 maintained a position approximately 10 to 15 miles off the coast, drifting as far north as Ft. Lauderdale by the end of the second day. About eighty per cent of the daylight hours was spent on watch. On October 16 no sea birds of note were seen, but a Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*) circled the ship several times during the early morning. On the second day, in the late afternoon, an adult Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) in light plumage flew over the ship. Shortly after this a Cory's Shearwater (*Puffinus diomedea*) or a Greater Shearwater (*P. gravis*) flew across the bow. The light underparts were easily seen, but positive identification could not be made since there is a considerable amount of color variation in these two species. For several hours of the day a Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*) remained aboard, apparently exhausted. This seems to be an unusual record of a species that normally winters in Mexico.

*November 25:* The trip on this day lasted about five hours, about 10 miles east of Miami. The seas were moderate to heavy, and the wind was about 20 m.p.h. from the east. Twelve Sooty Shearwaters (*Puffinus griseus*) and eighteen Audubon's Shearwaters (*P. lherminieri*) were counted. An adult Gannet (*Morus bassanus*) was seen at a fairly close range. Again one Pomarine Jaeger was seen at very close range. It was an immature bird and in dark plumage. I am convinced that the identification was correct, because of the large size of the bird and the robust appearance of body and bill.

*December 4:* The entire daylight period was spent from 10 to 25 miles east of Miami in moderate to heavy seas with a 20 m.p.h. wind. About nine hours were spent on watch. Altogether, twelve jaegers were seen. Five of these were definitely Pomarine