

stragglers reaching half a mile or more behind, all apparently feeding. An attempt was made to intercept the main flock, but owing to the light breeze only the stragglers were overtaken and but one secured. Over an hour was spent in a fruitless attempt to again overtake them, but as they were working directly to windward, and the breeze was very light, we always passed about two gunshots behind the last.

I was unable to discover what they were feeding on, as the specimen secured contained nothing but a reddish oil. All were, however, apparently picking up something from the surface of the water, which appeared to be slightly agitated as by a school of very small fish, or a light wind. Their flight was strongly suggestive of that of the Night-hawk, with this exception, that when pausing to pick up or investigate an object on the water, the wings were held higher and the wing beats considerably increased for the moment. Only a few were seen to alight, and then for an instant only.

With the exception of a few birds which at a distance strongly resembled *Halocryptena microsoma*, all appeared to be like the specimen secured, which Mr. Ridgway has kindly compared with his type of *O. townsendi* and pronounced to be of that species. From my observations I should say that Townsend's Petrel was of regular though perhaps somewhat rare occurrence in deep water as far north as the Santa Barbara Channel.—A. W. ANTHONY, *San Diego, Cal.*

**The Canada Goose and Osprey laying in the same Nest.**—Mr. Charles de B. Green, who spends a good deal of his spare time in making collections for the Museum, writes me from Kettle River, Okanagan District, British Columbia, to the effect that while climbing to an Osprey's nest he was surprised to find his actions resented by not only the Ospreys but also by a pair of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*), the latter birds making quite a fuss all the time Mr. Green was in the tree. On reaching the nest he was still further surprised to find two Osprey eggs and three of the Canada Goose. He took the two Osprey's eggs and two of the Geese eggs.

This was on the first of May. On the 12th of May he returned and found the Osprey setting on the Goose egg; the geese were nowhere in sight. Mr. Green took the remaining egg and sent the lot to the Museum.

I am aware that it is not unusual for the Canada Goose to nest in trees but for two birds with such strangely opposite habits as the ones above quoted to enter into partnership in the matter of rearing a family is in my experience somewhat strange.

I may mention in this connection that in the Okanagan District, especially along the valleys of the Kettle and Similkameen Rivers, Canada Geese are particularly noted for nesting in trees, and as these valleys are subject to sudden inundation during early spring, this fact may have something to do with it.—JOHN FANNIN, *Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C.*