

these maneuvers for about ten minutes. Through binoculars the objects inserted among the feathers appeared to be ants. These insects were placed deeply among the contour feathers, the feathers at the base of the tail, and the primaries.

I had never observed a bird that was anting and giving voice in apparent "ecstasy" during the process of anting.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

**The Cedar Waxwing, *Bombycilla cedrorum*, at Juneau, Alaska.**—The Cedar Waxwing has been recorded in southeastern Alaska (Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 7: 97, 1911, and Willet, Condor, 23: 159, 1921, and Condor, 29: 59, 1927). Its occurrence in these latitudes, however, is decidedly far from common. Allen Brooks and Harry S. Swarth (Pacific Coast Avif., 17: 105, 1925) reported the species to be common in summer over the southern half of British Columbia, including Vancouver Island, while Munro and Cowan (B. C. Prov. Mus. Publ., 2: 184, 1947) reported that *cedrorum* in British Columbia is a common summer visitant to deciduous woodlands, north to the Skeena Valley and Peace River Parklands. It winters regularly in small numbers in the Puget Sound Lowlands and occasionally in the Okanagan Valley.

The previously published Alaskan records are from Wrangell and Ketchikan to the south, while there are no published reports on the occurrence of the species as far north as Juneau, Alaska. Clark P. Streator (Fish and Wildlife Service, Streator MS Report) while at Juneau, Alaska, from August 15 to 30, 1895, reported two or three seen and one female secured August 19, 1895, and sent to the U. S. National Museum where the specimen may now be found. My notes on the birds of Alexander Archipelago, southeastern Alaska, made during the past five years of residence at Juneau, refer three times to this species.

My first record of this species was made on December 2, 1948, when a single bird was seen in the company of: some 30 Bohemian Waxwings, *Bombycilla garrula*; two Rosy Finches, *Leucosticte tephrocotis*, referable to *littoralis*; two Pine Grosbeaks, *Pinicola enucleator*; and a Robin, *Turdus migratorius*. All were feeding in a berry-laden, mountain ash tree on the lawn at the Governor's Mansion.

The second record was made on August 22, 1949, at the author's Juneau residence. An adult was collected after it had been observed for some 20 minutes as it hawked for midges and other winged insects, much after the fashion of a typical flycatcher. This bird was using a high tension line as its point of vantage and would fly out to capture an insect, returning almost to the same perch. The specimen (now in the U. S. National Museum) proved to be an adult male, which, according to Herbert Friedmann, "is a very dark individual, considerably darker than most of the specimens we have here. On the underparts it appears to be somewhat stained which may partly account for its general darkness. However, this does not seem to apply to the top of the head or to the back of the neck which are unusually dusky . . ." Friedmann also stated that the female collected by Streator "does not have any particular dark cast to the plumage as does the bird you have sent in. I can see nothing about it by which it differs from other specimens . . . I find, however, that variation in tone, at least as far as our very large series of specimens is concerned, does not have geographic significance."

The third record was made September 1, 1949, after a single bird was seen in the company of several Robins, about four miles south of Juneau, at Sheep Creek, Alaska.

I am indebted to the authorities of the Fish and Wildlife Service for permission to record the Streator note and to Herbert Friedmann for his confirmation and report on the specimen collected.—RALPH B. WILLIAMS, *Box 2354, Juneau, Alaska.*