

Owens Valley, June 14, 1891; Belding has recorded it at Camp Seco, Calaveras County, on June 1; and, as elsewhere stated, I saw one on San Clemente Island, May 31, 1897. The latter was, without doubt, a lone straggler. The other three cases, however, might seem to indicate breeding localities. Numerous accidents may happen to maim individuals slightly, enough however to prevent extended migration flights. It seems to me probable that some such factor caused the delay in these cases. I am reminded of a casualty that often befalls the Cedar birds at Pasadena. The telephone and electric wires are strung along the streets in close webs, sometimes right through the foliage of the shade trees. The waxwings fly in compact flocks in and out among the trees, and several individuals are not infrequently crippled or killed at one time by flying against the wires. At any rate, it remains that we have no record of the waxwing in California between June 16 and September 13.

The Cedar Waxwing appears to be a common summer bird northward along the Pacific Coast from Oregon to southern British Columbia. Johnson, in the "American Naturalist" for July, 1880, gives it as an abundant summer resident in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, where he says it nests extensively in the groves of small Douglas spruce. J. S. Bu cham tells me that he knew of a pair nesting near Salem. Anthony, in the "Auk" for April, 1886, states it to be common throughout the summer at Beaverton, Oregon; as recorded by Belding, it was first seen there on May 22 and was common by June 7. At Burrard Inlet, B. C., it was first seen by Fannin on May 24, and was common by June 2; it is also stated to breed in the same locality. Cooper found it nesting at Fort Vancouver. The waxwing thus seems to be absent altogether during the winter from these northern regions, where it arrives quite late in the spring. In fact, the dates of departure from Southern California and arrival in

Oregon and British Columbia, fit very neatly together. The waxwing in the eastern states is a notoriously late breeder, and the peculiarity seems to hold in the west also.

To sum up: The Cedar Waxwing on this coast is a migratory species, breeding in the Humid Transition Zone of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, and wintering in the Upper and Lower Sonoran Zones of Southern and Lower California.

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The Painted Redstart.

NEARLY twenty years have passed since Mr. Wm. Brewster gave in "The Auk" a description of the first nest and eggs found of the Painted Redstart (*Setophaga picta*). This nest was found in the Santa Rita Mountains which are thirty miles distant from Tucson. I well remember reading the account back in the early days of my collecting. Little did I think then that it would ever be my pleasure to follow in the footsteps of our earlier naturalists, in going over the same trails, camping on the same camp-sites and renewing old records, besides making a few new ones.

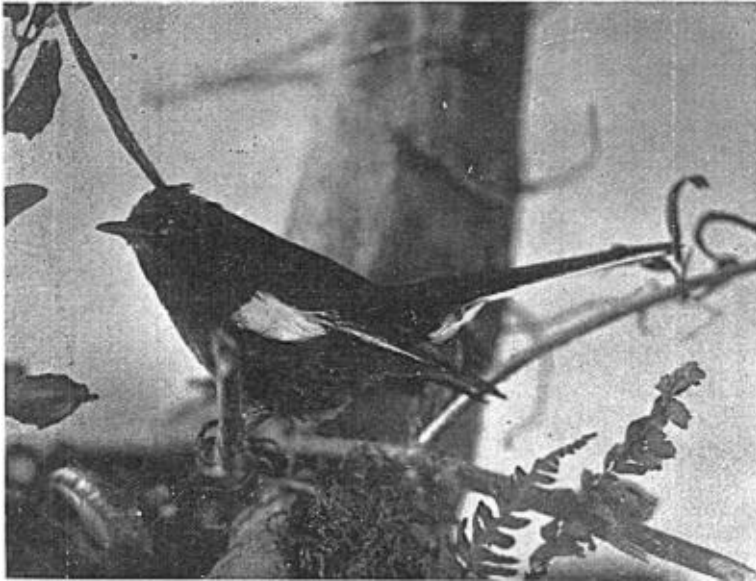
I have made three trips to the Huachuca Mountains and two into the Santa Ritas. Today I ran across the above description and very naturally my mind runs back over my own experiences with this beautiful bird. I first met the species in the Santa Rita Mountains, shooting two birds from among the tangled growth at the edge of a clear stream of water. The same year (1897) I found them in the Huachuca Mountains and took a nest and four eggs.

The nest was situated among the roots of a small oak tree growing near the foot of a hillside. The nest contained three fresh eggs and two days later it contained but one additional egg. The set was then taken as complete. I have since found six or seven

nests of this species but only one from which I secured a set of eggs; the rest contained young. This nest, like all the others, was on a hillside, a trifle more roughly situated perhaps by being placed at the brink of a large rock some eight or ten feet high, above which was a small area of nearly level ground covered with a growth of grass.

Coming down the trail one morning after spending several hours after birds farther up the mountain, I saw a female Painted Redstart with nesting material in her beak. She was soon joined by her mate and I retreated a short distance to where the suspected spot might be closely watched. In a short time the

had passed since the last egg had been deposited, giving sufficient evidence of the completion of the set. Two other nests over which I spent considerable time, were found to contain three and four young respectively. Both were built beneath overhanging bunches of grass. Another was found among the roots beneath a bank, the excavation having been made to develop a flow of water. This nest also contained young birds. The Painted Redstart is fully aware of its beauty for in no other species of North American birds have I seen such a display of vanity. Among the foliage it hops about with tail spread and drooping wings, twitching about



PAINTED REDSTART (*SETOPHAGA PICTA*)
FROM MOUNTED SPECIMEN BY G. F. BRENINGER.

male flew down and disappeared. This was repeated by both birds before I left the seclusion I sought among the maple leaves. I had the spot marked out with considerable certainty, and after reaching the top of the rock, I viewed at a distance of several feet a nicely lined entrance that led to a more nicely lined nest-chamber, neatly hidden beneath an overhanging bunch of grass. The nest was apparently finished but held no eggs.

Six days later I collected a set of three eggs from the nest. Two days

with all the anxiety imaginable, that its black, white and carmine colors might be shown to the best advantage. The eggs are characteristic of those of the warbler family, being white with a circle of minute light reddish specks about the larger end. The plumages of the young are interesting, the first being black and white; later carmine pinfeathers begin to show and before the bird leaves for the south, full adult plumage has been attained.

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