

about twelve feet from the ground. The contents were remarkable; one newly hatched young, one pipped egg, one fresh egg and one infertile egg. What seems strange to me is that in both of these cases the second set was larger than the first. We took two photos of this nest. I visited it again on August 7, but the young had left. Nearby I found another nest containing one fresh egg, which I believe was a third set from that pair of birds. I also found another nest near nest number one which contained three young and one pipped egg, and was undoubtedly also a third set. I returned again on August 14, but found the nest empty. It was just one week but the young had left. I hunted around the nest and found one of them, very likely the youngest. He was half the size of the old birds, his tail being very short. I took three photos of him.

The largest number of eggs I have found in a nest is five, and this only once. Three is about the average number though sets of two and four are not uncommon.

After the breeding season the Cuckoos spread out through the river bottoms and orchards. At this time the note is very subdued, and nothing like the loud call, as heard on the breeding grounds. The birds keep mostly in the tops of the trees and are very likely to be overlooked.

They leave for their winter home in September, the latest seen being one observed in an orange orchard in Vineland, September 22, 1904. The earliest spring record I have is one seen in the willows along the San Gabriel River at Pico, on May 5, 1907. Although shy birds they do not seem to object particularly to civilization and may be found nesting within a few hundred feet of a ranchhouse or barnyard.

## AN APRIL DAY LIST OF CALAVERAS VALLEY BIRDS

By HENRY W. CARRIGER and MILTON S. RAY

THE writers made the trip to Calaveras Valley, Santa Clara County, California, on April 3 of the present year, 1910, primarily for the purpose of visiting what we had been told were extensive breeding colonies of Yellow-billed Magpie. In this, however, we were disappointed. We left Milpitas at half-past three in the afternoon, and after a walk of about twelve miles we reached the northern end of the valley where we spent the night. The next day, after covering a wide area in and around the valley, we returned to Milpitas.

Calaveras Valley presents the usual California foothill country, with oak as the principal timber. Some of the canyons were quite heavily wooded. We found bird life abundant and, as the accompanying list will show, varied as well. Only five birds were found nesting, as the date was early, and these were as follows: Western Red-tailed Hawk, freshly built nests, and eggs well advanced in incubation; Yellow-billed Magpie, only a single occupied nest found, and we did not climb to it; Coast and California Jays, newly built nests of both noted; and Bush-tit, fresh eggs found.

1. *Aegialitis vociferus*. Killdeer.
2. *Lophortyx c. californicus*. California Quail.
3. *Zenaidura m. carolinensis*. Mourning Dove.
4. *Cathartes a. septentrionalis*. Turkey Vulture.
5. *Buteo b. calurus*. Western Red-tailed Hawk.
6. *Falco s. sparverius*. Sparrow Hawk.
7. *Otus a. bendirei*. California Screech Owl.

8. *Dryobates nuttalli*. Nuttall Woodpecker.
9. *Melanerpes f. bairdi*. California Woodpecker.
10. *Colaptes c. collaris*. Red-shafted Flicker.
11. *Calypte anna*. Anna Hummingbird.
12. *Tyrannus verticalis*. Western Kingbird.
13. *Sayornis nigricans*. Black Phoebe.
14. *Empidonax d. difficilis*. Western Flycatcher.
15. *Pica nuttalli*. Yellow-billed Magpie.
16. *Cyanocitta s. carbonacea*. Coast Jay.
17. *Aphelocoma c. californica*. California Jay.
18. *Corvus b. hesperis*. Western Crow.
19. *Agelaius ph. californicus*. California Bicolored Blackbird.
20. *Sturnella neglecta*. Western Meadowlark.
21. *Icterus bullocki*. Bullock Oriole.
22. *Euphagus cyanocephalus*. Brewer Blackbird.
23. *Carpodacus m. frontalis*. California Linnet.
24. *Astragalinus ps. hesperophilus*. Green-backed Goldfinch.
25. *Chondestes g. strigatus*. Western Lark Sparrow.
26. *Zonotrichia l. nuttalli*. Nuttall Sparrow.
27. *Zonotrichia coronata*. Golden-crowned Sparrow.
28. *Spizella s. arizonae*. Western Chipping Sparrow.
29. *Melospiza m. santaecrucis*. Santa Cruz Song Sparrow.
30. *Pipilo m. falcifer*. San Francisco Towhee.
31. *Pipilo c. crissalis*. California Towhee.
32. *Tachycineta t. lepida*. Violet-green Swallow.
33. *Lanius l. gambeli*. California Shrike.
34. *Vireosylva g. swainsoni*. Western Warbling Vireo.
35. *Vireo h. huttoni*. Hutton Vireo.
36. *Dendroica a. auduboni*. Audubon Warbler.
37. *Icteria v. longicauda*. Long-tailed Chat.
38. *Wilsonia p. chryseola*. Pileolated Warbler.
39. *Anthus rubescens*. American Pipit.
40. *Salpinctes o. obsoletus*. Rock Wren.
41. *Thryomanes b. spilurus*. Vigors Wren.
42. *Sitta canadensis*. Red-breasted Nuthatch.
43. *Baeolophus i. inornatus*. Plain Titmouse.
44. *Chamaea f. intermedia*. Intermediate Wren-tit.
45. *Psaltriparus m. minimus*. California Bush-tit.
46. *Regulus c. calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
47. *Hylocichla u. ustulata*. Russet-backed Thrush.
48. *Sialia m. occidentalis*. Western Bluebird.
49. *Junco hyemalis*, subsp? Junco.
50. *Ardea h. herodias*. Great Blue Heron.