

above, turning the edges of the rolls of clouds to buff. A passing Marsh Hawk tilted up catching the light so that his breast glowed a warm rufous. Coots grated, Mallards quacked, and Eared Grebes gave their soft *hoy-up, hoy-up*. The buffy clouds turned to a soft veiled salmon. Squad after squad of Crows flew over the lake till several hundred had gone to the roost. High in the sky a small band of Gulls straggled over. Then the bright sunset colors faded in the east to the dull soft pinks and blues presaging night. Our Pelicans would return no more; they had passed on to seek other waters.

(To be continued)

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**Trumpeter Swan Breeding in Yellowstone Park.**—During the past summer I found a nest of the Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*) on a low island in a lagoon northeast of Lewis Lake, Yellowstone National Park, containing five whitish eggs. Other signs of the swans were seen at various times during the summer. On September 6, 1919, I again visited this section and found five Trumpeter Swans (the two parents and three nearly grown young that were then large enough to fly well) in the lagoon and later flying and uttering their far-reaching calls.

In previous years I have seen Trumpeter Swans here and acting in such a way that I believed they were breeding, but I believe that this is the first authentic record for the Park.

Mr. H. M. Smith, Fish Commissioner, reports that on July 16, 1919, he visited a small, unnamed lake lying south of Delusion Lake, Yellowstone National Park, and found therein a pair of swans with six young about the size of teal and swimming actively. This was probably another family, as the two localities are eight miles apart in a direct line.—M. P. SKINNER, *Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, January 28, 1920.*

**Bohemian Waxwing in Southeastern California.**—On December 21, 1919, Mrs. Swarth and I were travelling between the Grand Canyon and Pasadena. At the little desert station of Danby, California, some fifty miles west of Needles, on the Santa Fe railroad, two Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrula*) were seen. Although this is a slight identification, and from a train, I have no hesitancy in placing it on record, with certainty that the birds seen were Bohemian Waxwings and not the smaller Cedar Bird. The train stopped a few minutes at that point, and the birds were seen at quite close range from the observation platform. They were first noted flying past, and they lit in a cottonwood some twenty or thirty yards from the track. They were in plain sight, and their call notes were heard also. As I had but recently seen the species under most favorable conditions for observation (see p. 80), the bird's appearance in life was sufficiently fresh in my memory to enable me to feel certain regarding the minor differences distinguishing the Bohemian Waxwing from the Cedar Bird.—H. S. SWARTH, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, February 7, 1920.*

**Golden Eagle at Porterville, California.**—On January 7, 1920, a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) flew down between two houses in the thickly settled part of Porterville, in an apparently exhausted condition. Two men happened along, and, taking hold of each wing, led it away for four blocks. It was placed in a large shed and then given to the writer. After several days it began to eat, and it now seems to be out of the stupor it was in at first. The only explanation I could make to account for its condition was that it might have been eating poisoned squirrels. It might, perhaps, have come in contact with an electric line, but the former explanation seems more apt to be correct.—L. W. HUDSON, *Porterville, California, January 16, 1920.*

**Southerly Nesting Records of the Arctic Tern in Southeastern Alaska.**—During the summer of 1915 numerous Arctic Terns (*Sterna paradisaea* Brünnich) were observed