

We had agreed that should the nest contain eight eggs or less it was to go to Mr. Dickey, as the species was new to his collection. He mounted the ladder but, a moment after gently reaching over the edge of the nest, he descended empty-handed, exclaiming that there were "almost a full dozen if not more". I climbed up and counted nine fresh, blue eggs into my hat—a find to brighten the eye of any oologist, even though his hair be gray or his shoulders bent. So the set of eight with nest taken on May 11 was presented to Mr. Dickey, while I retained the set of nine and nest taken on May 30.

The measurements in millimeters of the two sets are as follows:

May 11 set: 40 x 29, 40 x 29, 39 x 29.2, 37.3 x 30, 39 x 28.2, 37 x 29.6, 37.4 x 29, 37 x 29.3.

May 30 set: 42 x 29.8, 41 x 29.2, 40.5 x 29.8, 40 x 30, 40 x 30, 40 x 30, 38 x 30, 37 x 29.7, 37 x 29.7.

The variation in size of the eggs might seem to be evidence enough for accusing the male of polygamy. Yet no one observed more than one female at either of the nests, and it would hardly seem possible that he could move multiple spouses from one nest to another and induce them to repeat operations. It has been my experience, and that of others, to find Anthony Green Herons in scattered pairs through the willow bottoms and never common. I know of no record of their laying in each other's nests.

During the winter of 1915-16, torrential floods tore out all the trees in this locality, even washing away a large concrete bridge, and caused the herons to seek other nesting sites. So my acquaintance with this pair ended, and although the facts here stated occurred some ten years ago, I have felt they might be worthy of permanent record.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, February 11, 1925.*

The Western Meadowlark in Northern British Columbia.—An occasional meadowlark pushes northward in spring far beyond the regular range. Such a one was taken by the writer in a field at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie, in latitude 62°, in the spring of 1904 (*North American Fauna*, no. 27, 1908, p. 410). It was with a feeling of surprise, however, that I learned of the presence in summer of the Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) in the Hudsonian Zone valleys of certain of the upper tributaries of the Stikine, in northern British Columbia.

In the late summer of 1910, in company with George Mixter, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Dan Brown, of Telegraph Creek, British Columbia, the writer crossed British Columbia from the Stikine to the Peace. Though most of the country we passed through was unknown to our entire party, we traveled a few miles up one of the southerly head tributaries of the Stikine, the Ispatseeza, with the valley of which, a few miles farther north of our position, Mr. Brown was familiar. He had spent several seasons among the mountains of central British Columbia, was a keen observer, and as his youth had been spent in the western states was familiar with most of our common western species of birds and mammals. My interest in the bird life led him to tell me, among other notes of interest, of observing a number of meadowlarks in this valley during a previous summer. Several different birds were seen, singing as if on their nesting grounds, and under such circumstances that it seemed reasonable to believe that they were breeding, although no nests or young were actually seen. Mr. Brown's experience and undoubted familiarity with the species, and his general trustworthiness as an observer, lead me to place implicit faith in his narrative and to put the observation on record.

Although one has difficulty in picturing the meadowlark as a summer inhabitant of Hudsonian Zone valleys tenanted by breeding willow ptarmigans and golden-crowned sparrows, yet from the standpoint of one on the ground, the surroundings seem not necessarily uncongenial. During June and July, owing to the long hours of sunlight, the days are warm, often hot, and the nights are too short to become very cool. Herbaceous vegetation, with its accompanying insect life, is abundant, and there would seem to be no insuperable obstacle to the breeding of a comparatively hardy bird like the meadowlark, any more than in the case of the Western Chipping Sparrow, whose nests were found within a few miles.—EDWARD A. PREBLE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., January 18, 1926.*