

On two occasions, two nuthatches were seen together near the bandstand, but only one was ever seen to enter a tile. On two or three evenings, a nuthatch appeared as usual, but was evidently disturbed by our presence and made off in another direction. On three occasions a Plain Tit was seen to go under a different tile, about five minutes after the Nuthatch, and once a Red-shafted Flicker disappeared under a tile, but flew out when I walked up.

Psaltriparus minimus minimus. Coast Bush-tit. On June 27, 1927, I collected in Palo Alto a deserted nest of this species containing eleven eggs. Eight of these were unincubated and were easily blown, while the others were dried up or rotten and more or less incubated. At least one contained a medium-sized embryo. This was evidently a case of the use of the same nest twice, presumably by one, of a pair, which had lost its mate.

Turdus migratorius propinquus. Western Robin. At least one pair, and probably more, nested at Stanford University in the summer of 1927. On July 23 a pair was calling noisily, as though with young, in shrubbery in the inner quadrangle of the University, and on the evening of that day the birds were vigorously pursuing a Barn Owl in the same place. Prof. L. R. Abrams informed me that he had not noticed them at Stanford in summer prior to 1927. —S. F. BLAKE, *Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., February 17, 1928.*

Summer Record of the Cedar Waxwing in Yosemite Valley.—During early June, 1927, a member of the Nature Guide field party reported having seen a bird near Clark's bridge, Yosemite Valley, which when described fitted best the Cedar Waxwing. Mention of this fact brought out the further information that Mrs. Frank Ewing, a resident of the Valley, had seen a Cedar Waxwing in her yard about June 5 or 6, 1927. A day or two later a Cedar Waxwing which had become soaked with oil from one of the mosquito controlled pools was brought to the Yosemite Museum. On June 8, four birds were seen by Donald McLean near the Superintendent's office in the new village, and the next few days probably the same four birds spent their time in the cherry tree not far distant. Cherries were just starting to ripen at the time. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this is one of the first summer records for this bird for the Valley floor. Grinnell and Storer (*Animal Life in the Yosemite*) record a Cedar Waxwing in the higher mountains during the fall migration.—H. C. BRYANT, *Berkeley, California, March 30, 1928.*

A Record Set of Eggs of the Golden Eagle.—Although I have heard of two sets of four eggs of the Bald Eagle being taken, I have been unable to find any notation of a like number for the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Therefore I wish to record a set of four eggs I was fortunate in finding in California near the beginning of March of the present year.

These specimens, which were practically fresh when taken, are very much alike in shape and nearly similar in size, measuring in inches 2.70 x 2.16, 2.75 x 2.18, 2.77 x 2.25, 2.80 x 2.28. While both in coloration and in markings the eggs are more uniform than those of the average set, except for the unusual number they are in nowise peculiar. It is interesting to note that the nest from which this record set was collected held but two incubated eggs in 1927, measuring 2.77 x 2.25 and 2.81 x 2.26.

Other noteworthy sets of eggs of Raptores that have been reported to our museum are a set of the White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) with six eggs, taken in California years ago, and a set of the Western Red-tail (*Buteo borealis calurus*) with five eggs collected more recently by Mr. Jules Labarthe in Arizona.—MILTON S. RAY, *Pacific Museum of Analytical Oology, San Francisco, California, March 11, 1928.*

Bird Notes from Santa Catalina Island.—During the noon-hour of November 8, 1927, I saw two Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) eating the berries from a holly tree near the Avalon High School, Santa Catalina Island. They were in a flock of probably twenty-five Gambel Sparrows and San Clemente House Finches. They were under observation for fully five minutes and flew away with the other birds only when I got within a few feet of them.

On the afternoon of January 1, 1928, on the south slope of Pebbly Beach canyon, near Avalon, I saw a male Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius phalaena*) feeding in