

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

the underbrush. On January 23, on the other side of the Pebbly Beach ridge, and about two miles from where the first bird was seen, I saw a female hawk resting on some light wires. One of my students found a dead male Sparrow Hawk on the coach road, near Camp Frost, on January 21, 1928. Its stomach contained a three inch Brown-shouldered Lizard. It is now number 329 in my collection. From reports it seems that the Sparrow Hawk is not at all rare on Santa Catalina Island.

These two birds are additions to Howell's list published in Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 12.

The Island Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi*) has been seen quite frequently in several localities on the east end of the island. They seem to have lost some of the fear noted by Howell, as several have been approached within twenty feet. So far this year, after a diligent search, no nesting birds have been found, though the Island Finches are beginning to build.—DON C. MEADOWS, *Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California, March 19, 1928.*

A Mid-winter Anthony Green Heron.—On the first day of the year 1928, the writer was enjoying a few hours of recreation at Lindo Lake, a small body of fresh water near the town of Lakeside, San Diego County, California. This lake, through the far-sightedness of the County Board of Supervisors, has been purchased and set aside as a public park, with shooting prohibited. As a result, a great assemblage of unsuspecting water-fowl is to be found there during the winter months. A fringe of fair-sized willow trees skirts the lake on the west and south, and in one of these, resting on a leafless limb that hung close over the water, a solitary Anthony Green Heron (*Butorides virescens anthonyi*) was seen. Perhaps on account of this exposed position, coupled with a probably short residence about the lake, the bird seemed shy and soon flew, alighting in the uppermost branches of another tree farther down the shore. Twice the writer flushed this lone straggler from such elevated perches, when the heron, tired of being followed, took refuge on the opposite side of the lake and evaded further pursuit.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, January 23, 1928.*

The Lichtenstein Kingbird on Vancouver Island.—A Lichtenstein Kingbird, *Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa* (Cabanis and Heine), was collected at French's Beach, Renfrew District, Vancouver Island, in February, 1923, by J. G. French. This bird was identified as above by Major Allan Brooks, through the interest of Mr. J. A. Munro, and constitutes a new record for the Province and for Canada. The normal habitat of the species is Mexico and southward; it may have strayed so far north through the medium of a steamer.—F. KERMODE, *Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C., March 15, 1928.*

The Nuptial Display of the Buffle-head.—The Buffle-head (*Charitonetta albeola*) does not often give opportunity to study its nuptial display. Though the bird is common along the more protected portions of the coast of Vancouver Island every spring, I have only on two occasions seen it display. Bent in his Life Histories suggests shyness as the reason for not often seeing this display; but here, at all events, the Buffle-head is not a shy duck and can generally be studied at a distance of 100 yards, and much closer if care be taken.

In April, 1926, I was staying at Tofino on the west coast of Vancouver Island. There is here a large expanse of protected shallow water that provides a quiet refuge from the frequent winds on this coast. Buffle-heads were unusually numerous; my notes are that I saw in two to three hours rowing about, one morning, more than I had seen on the east coast of the Island (Comox) all winter. The birds were not in large flocks, but in parties of 15 to 20 or smaller. It was there I first saw the display.

The display consisted of the male rising from the water with a rather fluttering weak flight, flying a few yards and then "sliding" into the water, breast thrown out, making considerable splash. The male would fly towards the female, but immediately on settling on the water would turn away from her; the tail would then be jerked up and this jerking motion would be repeated. Next, with crest extended, the male would slowly swim in front of the female who, on no occasion that I saw, took