

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