

bottom-lands are scrubby willows, more like bushes than like trees, growing singly or in small clumps, that reach a height of ten to twenty feet above the ground. At the end of May, 1928, these willows were standing in six to ten feet of water, with the unsubmerged branches just budding out as the flood reached its height. It was at this time that the Kingbirds appeared upon the watery scene and immediately began to build nests in these willows, half a mile and more from shore. (See fig. 17.) Of the three nests found by the author the lowest was about one foot from the water, the other two being one and a half and three feet high, respectively. These nests were in the line of willows indicated by arrows on the photograph. The two other members of the Academy party made trips on May 31 and June 4 over parts of the

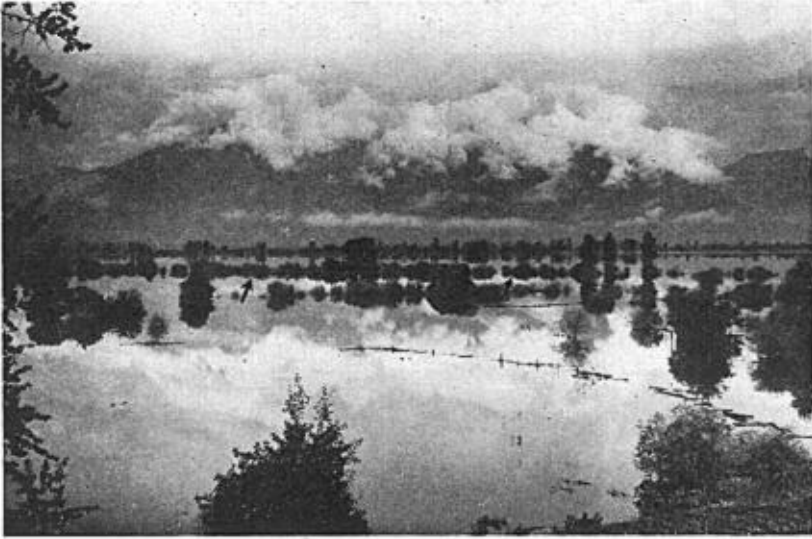


Fig. 17. FLOOD OVER BOTTOM-LAND AT CRESTON, B. C., MAY 25, 1928; ARROWS SHOW WHERE KINGBIRDS WERE NESTING.

flooded area still farther out, and reported kingbirds quite numerous there, also nesting. The nests examined by the writer were built of dead twigs from the willows themselves, with rather a "sketchy" lining, mostly of willow catkins.

These observations were made at Creston, British Columbia, about fourteen miles above Lake Kootenay, from which the flood waters extended even into northern Idaho. If the Kingbird was building nests over the water all along this area the bird might well be called "almost aquatic"!—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, December 1, 1930.*

Emperor Goose in Humboldt County, California.—We have noted that fragments of an Emperor Goose (*Philacte canagica*), found dead on the beach south of Buhnes Point, Humboldt Bay, March 1, 1925, are contained in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, California, under no. 52036, by gift from Mr. Franklin J. Smith of this city. Another specimen of Emperor Goose, taken by a local game hunter near Samoa, Humboldt Bay, December 3, 1927, which is in our collection, seems worthy of record. We, also, intend to present this specimen to the above Museum [later, no. 57187 there].—LAWRENCE ZERLANG and J. THOMAS FRASER, JR., *Eureka, California, January 24, 1931.*

The Streaked Horned Lark Breeds in Northwestern California.—Through the special effort and generosity of Mr. George D. Atwell, of Eureka, the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology possesses four horned larks from Humboldt County which I identify as *Otocoris alpestris strigata*. Mr. Atwell collected these on the prairie-topped divide