

morning at Thirty-sixth and Garvin streets, 150 yards distant from the first nest. All four birds were seen within a few minutes. This second nest was being built by both birds of the pair and like the first was situated in an acacia. It was only one hundred yards distant from the place where the bird was seen in 1930 and suggests that the mockingbirds may have nested here in 1930 even though I did not find them.

On May 5 the second nest contained four incubated eggs whereas something had destroyed the first nest, removing almost the entire structure. The first pair was still present, however, and on May 7 was seen building another nest not far away. The four eggs in the nest at Thirty-sixth and Garvin streets were hatching on the morning of May 10 and on May 12 one of the four young was preserved for record (no. 57966, Mus. Vert. Zool.). The female was brooding the young closely on this last visit to the nest, the whole region being swept by a strong wind and a low fog coming from the nearby bay.

It is difficult to believe that temperature in itself is the only important factor limiting the distribution of the mockingbird in central California. This locality at Richmond is well exposed to cold winds during the spring and summer. Many points within the San Francisco Bay region are warmer at this season than this particular spot where the mockers have established a breeding outpost. I believe that the nature of the acacia trees and fields, which seem to be identical with conditions in certain places in southern California where mockingbirds abound, may have induced winter stragglers to remain and nest. It remains to be seen whether the mockingbirds can maintain their foothold in this region.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, May 12, 1931.*

**Unique Nesting Site of Santa Cruz Chickadees.**—One morning early in May, 1931, while walking through the Whale Court, at the California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, my attention was attracted by some Santa Cruz Chickadees (*Parus rufescens barlowi*) that were collecting insects among the vines on the whale

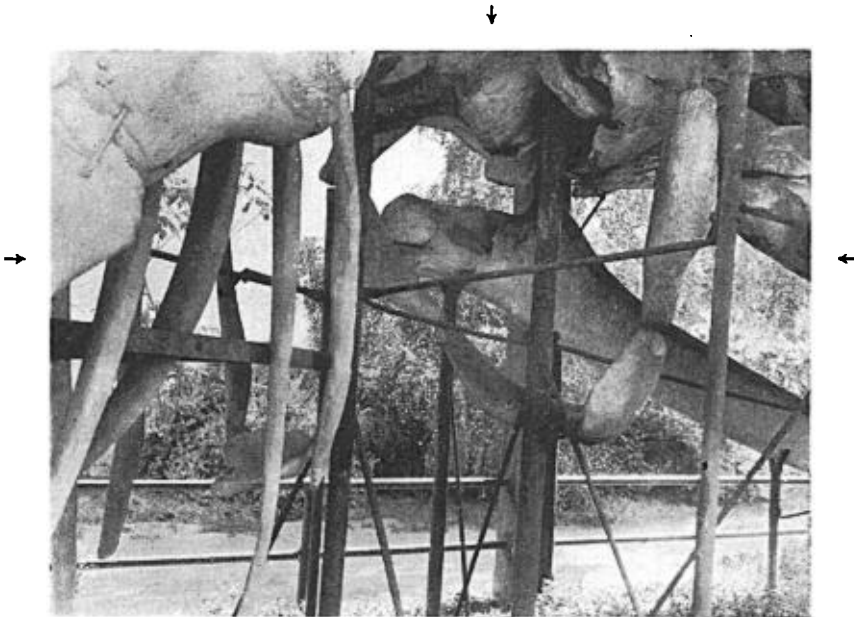


Fig. 53. NEST OF SANTA CRUZ CHICKADEE IN MANDIBULAR FORAMEN OF SULPHUR-BOTTOM WHALE; CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9, 1931. LOCATION OF NEST INDICATED BY ARROWS.

shed. A few moments of watching located the nest; the birds were going in and out of the large mandibular foramen on the inside of the left mandible of the huge Sulphur-bottom Whale skeleton under the shed! (See fig. 53.)

Natural nesting places for chickadees seem to be scarce in the Park, and the birds' choice may have been a clever one but it did not prove to be a wise one. It happened that right after I had left the court there appeared some live specimens of the ubiquitous small boy, evidently of an undesirable subspecies, and these also noted the parent birds entering the hole with full bills and coming out with empty ones. To make things even more interesting, the boys began to throw stones at the birds just as I reached my quarters (happily overlooking the scene) and the rattle of pebble against bone aroused my suspicions and saved the day. A prompt descent resulted in the rescue of the chickadees, large and small, but it was a close squeak. The small boy troop had already found an empty wooden drum and with its aid had reached the opening in which reposed the nest, but apparently no arm among its members was long enough to reach the nestlings, even though the boys had succeeded in pulling out a bit of the nest lining. After my charge the enemy fled in such panic that they did not dare return and the little brood was finally reared in peace.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, June 13, 1931.*

**Where California Ornithologists Rest.**—Decoration Day was established primarily in memory of the men who enlisted in the military service and a visit on this day to Arlington or any other National Cemetery will show a marked contrast in the respect paid to military men and that paid to those who have devoted their lives to science. There is no national or other special burial place for scientific men, and in the case of an ornithologist, seldom is the last resting place recorded except in the funeral notice in the daily paper.

Particularly is this true of California, and any one who desires to know the resting place of a deceased member of the Cooper Club is likely to experience considerable difficulty in securing the information unless he can somehow communicate with the immediate family of the member. This condition should not continue. If it is important to record a member's death it should also be worth while to mention the place of burial as well as the place of death, for the two are sometimes far apart. A. J. Grayson died in Mazatlan, Mexico, but is buried in San Francisco; Bradford Torrey died in Santa Barbara but is buried at his old home in South Weymouth, Massachusetts.

As a slight contribution to this subject the following notes are given on some of the older California ornithologists in the hope that others will add to the list such information as they may have.

Barlow, Chester, 1874-1902, Mountain View, Santa Clara County.

Belding, Lyman, 1829-1917, Stockton, Rural Cemetery.

Bridges, Thomas, 1807-1865 (first resident California ornithologist), San Francisco, Laurel Hill Cemetery, South Ridge, Tier 58, Lot 24.

Bryant, Walter Pierce, 1861-1905, Santa Rosa, Rural Cemetery, Bryant Lot (grave unmarked in 1929).

Cooper, James Graham, 1830-1902, Oakland, Mountain View Cemetery, Plot 31, Lot 15.

Gambel, William, 1819?-1849, Rose's Bar, Feather River (grave obliterated).

Grayson, Andrew Jackson, 1819-1869, San Francisco, Masonic Cemetery, Pioneer Plot, No. 26.

Hepburn, James, 1811-1869, Victoria, B. C., Quadra St. Cemetery (stone moved back against fence).

Holmes, Frank Henry, 18—1924, San Jose, Oak Hill Cemetery, Lot 32, Section Bb, Grave 2 w.

Ready, George Henry, 1858-1903, Santa Cruz, Catholic Cemetery (100 feet from southwest corner).

Thurber, Eugene Carleton, 1865-1896, Alhambra, San Gabriel Cemetery.

Torrey, Bradford, 1843-1912, South Weymouth, Mass.—T. S. PALMER, 1939 *Biltmore Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., May 30, 1931.*