

two at a time, would grab a small chunk of bread, fly with it to the ground and carefully hide it from sight, either among the short grass, under dead leaves or under a bit of bark, and immediately return to the table for more provender to put in storage. Occasionally pausing to worry a little more of the bread down their throats, the birds kept up these prudential activities until all of the smaller bits of bread were stowed away and only a rather large piece of the heel of the loaf was left. This they tried also to carry away, but got it no further than the edge of the table, when it fell to the ground and was abandoned.

During this performance constant lookout was kept on my part for the appearance of an adult bird, or for some raucous sound denoting the nearby presence of one, but to no avail. I even watched for a while from behind a screen on the cottage porch with no resulting approach of a parent, aunt, cousin or other relative. When first observed these young jays seemed to be too freshly out of the nest to be able to put into practice anything much in the way of example set them by their elders, and when next observed, after an interval of four days, they again were unattended by a parent. This being the case, when or how did the youngsters learn the storage scheme? Did they learn it, or was it just instinct?—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, March 19, 1932.*

Winter Occurrence of the Townsend Warbler at Portland, Oregon.—On January 13, 1928, a much-emaciated Townsend Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*) was found dead on one of the city streets of Portland (Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 19, 1929, p. 40) and reported as the first winter record available at that time. Since then, Miss Maude Ragon of the local Audubon Society brought another adult male to the writer on January 12, 1931; and the third, also a male, was found dead in the same part of the city on January 13, 1932, by Miss Ruth Russell, who also found the specimen in 1928. It is interesting to note that the three winter records of the occurrence of this warbler in Oregon should be reported on January 13, 1928, January 12, 1931, and January 13, 1932, all three by Miss Ragon and Miss Russell.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, January 16, 1932.*

Bird Notes from Santa Cruz Island.—On February 20, 1932, I saw a Short-billed Gull (*Larus canus brachyrhynchus*) in immature plumage at Pelican Harbor, Santa Cruz Island, and on March 6, four Short-billed Gulls, three immature and one adult, in Prisoner's Harbor on Santa Cruz Island. The only published record for this bird from the Channel Islands is that of three individuals taken at Catalina, February 11, 1910, by A. van Rossem.

On March 5, 1932, I saw a Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) on the ridge above Pelican Harbor.

Mr. Fred Caire reports a flock of about one hundred and fifty Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*) at the main ranch on Santa Cruz Island. He states that he has seen band-tails once before on the island, but there are no records for either the Band-tailed Pigeon or the Townsend Solitaire in Howell's list. Both species have been present in Santa Barbara this winter in unusual numbers, and nearer the sea than the writer has ever before seen them.

The writer noted Varied Thrushes (*Ixoreus naevius naevius*) near Pelican Harbor on Santa Cruz Island on February 21, 1932. A specimen, proving of this subspecies, was taken by Harry H. Sheldon at the main ranch on March 5.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Santa Barbara, California, March 11, 1932.*

The Townsend Solitaire in San Francisco.—The severity of the present winter has driven many boreal birds to low elevations, resulting in a number of "record" observations in California lowlands. My twenty-five foot wide garden at 1879 Broadway, San Francisco, received its share of winter visitants. Here two large berry bushes (*Pyra-cantha crenulata* var. *yunnanensis*), whose fruit has always been a source of attraction to seed-eating species, were particularly so this winter due to an unusually heavy crop.

Ordinarily no more than a few Western Robins and Gambel and Song sparrows visit our 25 by 40 foot garden in the course of a winter. Yet on January 1, 1932, the following individuals and species were noted throughout the day; and many of them remained for more than a month, until every berry was stripped from the bushes: 1 Barlow Chickadee, 6 Western Robins, 3 Pacific Varied Thrushes, 4 Dwarf Hermit