

Bald Eagle Nesting on Monterey Coast.—I received a letter from Mr. H. A. Lafler, who resides part of the year south of Big Sur, Monterey County, California, containing the pleasing information that a "White-headed Eagle" was nesting at that place.

On August 13, 1933, I went down to investigate and found the nest and two full-grown young. The nest is placed near the top of a redwood in Torre Canyon about seven or eight miles south of Big Sur. At this point the road is high up on the cliffs and although the nest is in the top of a redwood, it is still much below the roadway.

When we arrived an adult bird and two full-grown young were at the nest. The parent bird soon left owing to the excessive noise made by people investigating an automobile wreck farther up the canyon. I went down close to the nest to try to



Fig. 48. TORRE CANYON, COAST OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA;
SITE OF BALD EAGLE'S NEST.

take some pictures, but the camera could not get enough detail to show the nest. The picture (fig. 48), however, shows the canyon, and gives a good indication of the type of country near the coast at that point. Before we left, the parent bird was seen perched on a pinnacle near the bottom of the canyon, just above the seashore. The young were so dark in color that they could be termed "black," especially in the region of the head and tail. When I tried to take pictures, one of the young soared around the canyon and lit in the thicker foliage of an adjoining redwood, apparently to hide from view.

I was informed by the man in charge of the road camp that the birds nested at the same place last year, but I doubt if they will nest there again. The property owner is now excavating immediately above the nest and I fear a house at that point will cause the eagles to seek another nesting site.—L. PH. BOLANDER, JR., *Oakland, California, August 23, 1933.*

White Pelicans Lead their Young to Water.—The following observations were reported to the Biological Survey by United States Reservation Protector H. M. Worcester, in charge of Tule Lake and Clear Lake Migratory Bird Refuges in northern California.

On July 11, 1933, Mr. Worcester returned from the Clear Lake Refuge to his headquarters at Merrill, Oregon, and reported that he had that day banded the young

White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) and California Gulls (*Larus californicus*) on the refuge, but that in his opinion conditions at the nesting colonies were most unfavorable. He found that the water had receded from the island in the lake, on which the pelicans were nesting, leaving it surrounded by dry ground covered with a short "water grass," which then averaged about three inches in height. He brought up the question as to whether or not young pelicans require water while being fed by the parents; and if so, he requested advice on whether he should attempt to drive the young birds a distance of three miles to water, or to dig a shallow well and by means of a pump keep water before them in sheep watering-troughs.

As it seemed obvious that the short legs of the young pelicans were not suited for the three-mile trek, particularly under the stress of excitement that would result from the driving operation, and since the Biological Survey had no funds available for digging a well and installing a pump, Mr. Worcester was instructed to permit matters to take their natural course but to keep the colony under observation and render a report on the outcome.

Fortunately, Mr. Worcester returned to Clear Lake the following day (July 12), and witnessed the interesting sight of the old pelicans enticing their young to water. He reports: "The old birds circled the island several times, then they would alight among the young and again take off, circle the island, then land. They performed this maneuver several times and then they alighted about one hundred yards from the island in the direction of the water. The young birds left the island and walked to the parent birds, which immediately took off again, flew a short distance and settled; with much beating of wings they enticed the young birds to them again. This was carried on most of the day, and they arrived at water at 5:30 p. m." Upon searching the nesting ground, Mr. Worcester found only five young pelicans that had remained behind.

A number of young gulls were still on the breeding grounds, but they were nearly ready to fly.

Cases of nighthawks, woodcocks, and of other birds that have moved their young for one reason or another have been reported on several occasions in ornithological literature, but the author does not recall an observation that is comparable with the one here reported.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., August 11, 1933.*

Notes on some Birds of Goodnews Bay, Alaska.—During the past few months the United States National Museum has received two small shipments of birds from Mr. D. Bernard Bull of Goodnews Bay, Alaska. Although only a handful of species is represented, two of them are of great interest and have stimulated the writing of this note. Goodnews Bay is one of the small inlets between Kuskokwim Bay and Kulalak Bay and is located approximately at 59° N. Latitude, 162° W. Longitude.

Pisobia melanotos (Vieillot). Pectoral Sandpiper. A pair of adults was collected at Goodnews Bay on June 13, 1933. The birds were trapped as they returned to their nest and four eggs. This extends the definitely known breeding range of the species southward a considerable distance. Bent (*Life Hist. N. Amer. Shore Birds*, pt. 1, 1927, p. 178) writes that the pectoral sandpiper ". . . breeds mainly on the Arctic coasts of Alaska and Mackenzie Summer occurrences outside the range above outlined are . . . southwestern Alaska (Nushagak)" Apparently the Nushagak record was not a definite nesting but merely based on a summer adult which may or may not have been breeding. Conover (*Auk*, 43, 1926, p. 307) found Pectoral Sandpipers nesting at Point Dall, Hooper Bay. This is the southernmost actual breeding locality known to me before Mr. Bull found the bird nesting at Goodnews Bay, about 200 miles farther south along the coast.

Sterna aleutica Baird. Aleutian Tern. Mr. Bull sent in a set of two eggs and an adult male collected on June 6, 1933, at the mouth of Goodnews Bay, Alaska. The male was snared when he returned to the nest and two eggs. Mr. Bull writes that, "there was practically no nest; the eggs were laid in a depression in the moss, among a sparse growth of grass on the higher part of the sandspit In this colony . . . there are between 60 and 75 pairs of Aleutian Tern. A few Arctic Terns nest with the Aleutians, and a large colony of Arctic Terns nest abundantly on the coarse sand and gravel, near the shores; however, the Aleutians seemed more selective in that they evidently preferred to nest by themselves.