

Flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*) remained throughout the winter of 1924-25 in the valley south of Alamo.

On the basis of a single specimen collected in Esmeralda County, Linsdale places the Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) on the Nevada list. An individual of this species was observed at Alamo in a currant thicket on May 1, 1924, for fully half an hour. The writer and his wife were attracted to the bird by its characteristic cat-like mew, which was later followed by its more normal song. At one time the observers were within three feet of the bird and could, of course, see every marking.

The status of the Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*) in Nevada likewise seems to be based on few records. On April 23, 1924, a flock of perhaps 20 of these birds was seen in a chinaberry tree in the town.

Linsdale writes that the northern limit of the Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens lepida*) in the State is not known. It may be reported that these birds frequented a small wild plum thicket in the town of Alamo each summer from May to September.

Definite records of the Western Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi*) seem to be lacking for the eastern and southern parts of the State. A flock of 30 or more individuals was observed on March 15, 1925, at a spring locally known as "Eight-mile", some 15 miles east of Alamo. Piñon Jay (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*), Clark Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*), and Cassin Purple Finch (*Carpodacus cassinii*) were also found at this same locality.

The Western Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea ochracea*) is known in the State from few specific records. While not abundant it is of annual occurrence in Pahrnagat Valley each winter.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., February 19, 1936.*

A New Record For Northwestern Oregon.—On January 8, 1936, a Mr. Fellows, of Gaston, Washington County, Oregon, reported about 300 Piñon Jays (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*) in his vicinity. He secured one of the birds, a female, and sent it to W. A. Eliot, President of the Oregon Audubon Society. Mr. Eliot very kindly gave the bird to me and it is now in my collection. So far as I have been able to determine, no specimen of the Piñon Jay taken west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon has been recorded.—H. M. DU BOIS, *Clackamas, Oregon, February 25, 1936.*

Black-crowned Night Heron in Ukiah, California.—On a side street in Ukiah, California, shading an ancient dwelling, stand two Monterey cypress trees about fifteen feet apart. Their branches interlace so as to form one mass of thick foliage. For a number of years the shelter thus provided has served as winter sleeping-quarters for Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*). This winter they arrived, or at least moved in, about December 1, 1935, after an absence of about seven months. March 23, 1935, was the last spring date on which I had noted them.

During the daylight hours they are so quiet that few of the passers-by suspect their presence. Not a sound is made, and but few movements which might attract attention. It is worthy of note, too, that there is absolutely no litter of droppings or feathers on the ground to betray them.

At dusk, however, the birds come to life, and sudden activity ensues. There is a movement in the upper branches, and tentative stretching of avian limbs. Then a raucous "wawk" breaks the silence. "Time to go," it seems to say, and suiting the action to the word the first bird launches out, with several more calls. Almost immediately other birds follow, and "wawk, wawk" is heard on all sides as they take to the air. Some fly directly toward the river, about a mile distant; others circle about once or twice before making off for other feeding grounds.

Whether the river, or the orchards and low-lying fields, largely flooded at this time of year, constitutes the main base of feeding operations, I cannot say. But a nightly chorus of frogs from shallow ponds in the vicinity indicates an abundant supply of food. Recently I counted twenty birds as they left the cypress trees for their nightly foraging. In the morning, with the first streaks of daylight, they came flapping their way back again, by one's, two's or three's. At this time very few of the loud cries are given. But as they settle among the branches they utter a few quiet notes suggestive of ducks when feeding.

Hoffmann in his "Birds of the Pacific States" says of the Black-crowned Night Herons in California: "Common Summer Visitor. Winters less commonly as far north as Marin County." Ukiah is one hundred miles farther north; or somewhat north of the 39th parallel of latitude, yet nevertheless is evidently an established part of their winter range.

At least four of the birds have the streaky plumage of immature birds. Does this mean that they are last year's nestlings, and that they remain in and of the family the second year? Following the same thought further, is the entire group of herons a one-family group?—LOUIS A. ELMORE, *Ukiah, California, February 22, 1936.*