

(*Leucophyllum*) in a dry wash at the mouth of Pine Canyon, 3700 feet elevation. On October 18, a male was collected from a dead willow near a water tank at Glenn Spring, elevation 2606 feet. One or two birds of this species were observed about a tule pond one mile northwest of Boquillas every day from October 24 to 28, 1937.

Eastern Winter Wren. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*. A male was collected on October 22, 1937, at Hot Springs on the Rio Grande. Another winter wren foraged near-by in a pile of drift wood and beneath heavy brush.

Nevada Shrike. *Lanius ludovicianus nevadensis*. A shrike collected near the east base of Burro Mesa, elevation 3500 feet, on March 26, 1937, has been identified by Dr. Oberholser as *nevadensis*. The skin is in the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey collection, Washington, D. C.

Swamp Sparrow. *Melospiza georgiana*. On October 24, 1937, a male was captured in a mouse trap which had been set among the cattails at the edge of a small pond one mile southwest of Boquillas and one-fourth mile from the Rio Grande.—ADREY E. BORELL, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, January 27, 1938*.

**Early Nesting Record of the Coast Bush-tit.**—The earliest nesting date that I have for the Coast Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus minimus minimus*) is March 6, 1938. The nest, containing five incubated eggs, was four feet from the ground in a chamise bush on a brush-covered hillside in Reche Canyon, a few miles southeast of Colton, California. The eggs were slightly larger than normal, the weights in grams being 0.88, 0.85, 0.81, 0.79, and 0.78.

My earliest record prior to this one was a set of seven fresh eggs found in Potrero Canyon, near Banning, California, on March 14, 1920. My latest record is June 25, 1929, near Colton, where I found a nest of five eggs along with an egg of the Dwarf Cowbird. This last mentioned nest was badly torn by the cowbird and two of the eggs of the bush-tit had been broken.

My notes concerning thirty-three nests of this form of Bush-tit in San Bernardino and Riverside counties show that usually five to seven eggs are in complete sets and the average is 5.7. The average weight of 188 eggs is 0.75 gram, the largest being 0.94 gram in a set of six eggs and the smallest 0.50 gram in a set of five eggs.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, April 12, 1938*.

**Red Phalarope at Benicia, California.**—On November 2, 1937, Burton Kuntz, a student of the Benicia High School, found a Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) on a street near the shore of Carquinez Straits, in Benicia, Solano County, California. The bird was in a dazed condition and died shortly after it was found. It was brought to me and I have preserved it as a skin. It proved to be a female. The stomach was empty with the exception of a single, small lead shot; there being no indication of bodily injury, this may have caused lead poisoning. Verification of the identification of this skin as that of a Red Phalarope was made by Mr. J. Grinnell at the University of California.

Four days later, November 6, I observed several phalaropes which appeared to be of this species in the waters of Carquinez Straits near the Martinez wharf. The Red Phalarope being a pelagic species, it is possible that the severe storms at the end of October blew a flock of these birds inland. Benicia is a little over forty miles directly east from the seacoast, or, in a northeasterly direction, twenty-five miles from the Golden Gate.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, February 9, 1938*.

**Nesting Dates from the Humboldt Bay Region.**—Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*). On May 23, 1923, a nest was found in a lowland fir, sixteen feet up. The nest, nicely cupped and made of dry spruce and fir twigs, contained a very young squab. Found in mixed woods, south of Eureka limits. On June 3, 1924, a nest of the same species was found in a lowland fir eight feet up. The nest was a mat of dry spruce twigs and contained a single egg, incubation about a week. Found in woods north of Eureka. On May 23, 1925, another nest was found in a lowland fir, fourteen feet up. The nest was a mat of spruce and fir twigs and contained one egg, incubation about one week. Found in woods north of Eureka. On June 14, 1925, a nest was found in a lowland fir sixteen feet up. This nest was a dirty mat of dry twigs containing a quill-covered squab. Found in woods north of Eureka. Yet another nest was found on July 7, 1925, in a lowland fir, eight feet up. This nest, made of a few dry twigs, contained one egg, incubation about one week. Found in woods north of Eureka. Finally, on June 12, 1926, a Band-tailed Pigeon's nest was found ten feet up in a lowland fir, a dirty mat of spruce and fir twigs containing a feathered squab. Found in woods north of Eureka. An adult pigeon was flushed from each of the above described nests.

On May 7, 1916, a nest of the Coast Pigmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli*) was found in a flicker's excavation in a dead spruce, sixteen feet up. It contained five eggs, incubation about a week. Found in woods north of Eureka.

On May 5, 1904, a nest of the Oregon Jay (*Perisoreus obscurus*) was found in a spruce tree, ten feet up. It was made of green moss and dry spruce twigs, damp earth and dead alder strips, thickly