

compactly in flocks, might have struck a large tree-reflecting window. On inquiry, it was learned from the caretaker of the playgrounds that the birds had first been noticed fluttering upon the lawn near the tennis courts in a far corner of the parked area of the grounds. On examining the location the answer to the cause of the accident became apparent almost at once, for there in the one-inch mesh wire netting surrounding the courts along a section of about 20 feet little groups of feathers of the birds were still found fluttering in the breeze. The birds were first noticed about one o'clock in the afternoon on March 1, and some members of the flock were still alive; others died while under observation. A few revived sufficiently to flutter away, and two which had reached the lower branches of a near-by tree remained there all afternoon but were gone next morning. In all, 29 Cedar Waxwings had been killed in this accident.

With such an abundance of material in hand, all taken in the wild, and at the same instant, it was thought opportune to record as many facts as possible as shown in the following summation. (1) Of 24 birds examined, 11 showed marks of external injuries about the head and neck, such as areas destitute of feathers, torn skin, and injured mandibles. (2) Of 24 dissected, 23 showed blood smears, clots and ruptured vessels about the mouth, heart and body cavity. (3) Of 23 dissected, the sex ratio showed 12 females to 11 males. (4) All 25 were non-breeding. (5) Of 10 possessing wax-like tips on the wing feathers, 5 were males and 5 females. Only one, a male, had both wing and tail feathers marked in this way. (6) The food found in the alimentary tract was almost entirely from one kind of *Viburnum*, being the seed, an ovate drupe 8 or 9 millimeters long, with a one-seeded, slightly compressed stone 7 millimeters long. Sixteen birds had whole drupes in the mouth and gullet; 19 had drupes or pits of drupes in the stomach, and in the intestine of 10 birds there were pits from which the covering had been entirely digested. That the pits were ready for elimination through the intestine would suggest that the waxwing could be a disseminator of the seed of the viburnum. The greatest number of seeds found in the mouth and gullet of any one bird was 7; in the stomach, 3; and in the intestine, 4. (7) No external or internal parasites were found.—WILLIAM T. SHAW and A. E. CULBERTSON, *Fresno State College, Fresno, California, March 30, 1944.*

The Black Pigeon Hawk in New Mexico.—While William L. Finley and Irene Finley were on a photographic expedition to New Mexico in the winter of 1943-44, they were stationed for some time at the Ghost Ranch near Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County. In early December, 1943, a rather heavy snow storm covered the area with a white blanket that lasted several weeks. The natural food supply for the large numbers of wintering juncos and other ground-foraging birds being covered, feeding was resorted to by the ranch owners. The resulting congregation of small birds attracted two or three small hawks that constantly preyed on the smaller birds. On December 26, 1943, one of these predators was shot by a ranch employee and the bird was skinned by Mr. Finley and sent to me for identification. Much to my surprise, it proved to be an adult Black Pigeon Hawk, *Falco columbarius suckleyi*. Unfortunately, the bird was not sexed at the time of preparation.

The normal range of this bird is the humid coastal belt from southeastern Alaska south rarely to northern California. The only other recorded occurrence of the subspecies anywhere so far to the southeast of its regular range is one reported by Alfred M. Bailey as taken by Lloyd Triplet at Weldona, Morgan County, Colorado, on December 14, 1940 (*Condor*, 44, 1942:37).—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, March 29, 1944.*

Unusual Nest Site of the Western Kingbird.—On June 6, 1943, while driving along the highway leading to Bakersfield, Kern County, California, I noticed two nests in one tree and stopped to investigate. The two proved to be old Bullock Oriole nests, but a pair of Western Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) put up such a fuss that I decided to climb to them. In the lowest oriole nest were found young kingbirds almost ready to fly. No other kingbird nests, nor orioles, were present in the vicinity. This is the first time I have observed Western Kingbirds using anything but their own construction for a nest.—RAY QUIGLEY, JR., *Los Angeles, California, April 1, 1944.*

Unusual Records of Birds from the Boulder Dam Area, Nevada.—On January 14, 1944, a Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was seen by the writer on the shore of Lake Mead at the western end of Boulder Canyon. Although the Bald Eagle has been reported from the Charleston Mountain region some 50 miles west of Lake Mead (van Rossem, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 24, 1936:21), this is the first known record of its occurrence within the boundaries of the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area.