

American Diving Birds, 1919:82), he reports eggs from arctic areas from May 10 to July 25. The nesting period at the much lower latitude of Vancouver Island would appear to be similar, as indicated by the extreme dates May 8–July 31 when loons were observed on nests.—THEED PEARSE, *Comox, British Columbia, February 2, 1954.*

**Multiple Use of Cliff Swallows' Nests by Bird Species.**—While studying the relationships of birds to equine encephalitis, the senior writer on a number of occasions has found English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) making use of Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon albifrons*) nests, as recorded by Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 179, 1942:478-479). Occasionally Cliff Swallows and English Sparrows have been noted nesting as close as in adjacent nests. On a few occasions Cliff Swallows, Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), and English Sparrows have been found nesting fairly close together under the same bridge and with Barn Swallow nests at times attached to points where old Cliff Swallow nests had been in previous years. English Sparrows have been commonly found making use of Cliff Swallow nests in winter in Weld County, Colorado. When one considers the shelter that can be afforded to other small birds in winter by the Cliff Swallow nest structures, it is not surprising that the writers have found three other species using these for night roosting places in the northern part of Larimer County, Colorado. While collecting specimens from Cliff Swallow nests and birds inhabiting these nests, the writers recorded the Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis* and *L. t. tephrocotis*), the Black Rosy Finch (*L. atrata*), and the Canyon Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*) using these nests located on cliffs in canyons about 25 miles north of Fort Collins. Daniels has noted finches on many occasions using Cliff Swallow nests in the mentioned areas over a period of 10 years during the winter months. This interesting use of swallow nests by several species is felt worthy of note also in considering the parasites infesting these structures. The writers have found Cliff Swallow bed bugs, ticks, blood-sucking diptera, and fleas to be very common in these nests. One wonders how much exchange of parasites among the different birds occurs under these conditions.

While this note was in press, an additional record of interest was obtained. On May 25, 1954, Bennington found a Say Phoebe nesting in an old Cliff Swallow nest at the same locality, where in the winter months, Canyon Wrens and Rosy Finches made use of them.—CLARENCE A. SOOTER, E. E. BENNINGTON, and LESLIE B. DANIELS, *Public Health Service, Greeley, Colorado, and Colorado A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado, April 28, 1954.*

**Status of the Wood Ibis in San Diego County, California.**—During the summer months in 1948, and from 1950 to 1953 (no observations were made in 1949), the Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) was noted in some coastal sloughs and estuaries of San Diego County. The number of individuals frequenting the area in 1953 showed a marked increase over those seen in the previous years listed or indicated by published records. In the San Dieguito River mouth eight were seen on several occasions in July, 1948; a few were present in 1950 and 1951; sixteen occupied the area during the summer of 1952; on July 24, 1953, in contrast, seventy-eight were observed at dusk in flight from San Elijo Lagoon, at Cardiff-by-the-Sea, to an area about two miles east of Del Mar, in the San Dieguito River drainage. What appeared to be the same birds were repeatedly observed during July, August and September feeding by day on the flats and in the shallow waters of San Elijo Lagoon and retiring at night to the San Dieguito River area. While feeding they frequently churned the mud by vigorous stomping. Flights of the Wood Ibis over Solano Beach were seen daily at sundown and were also heard during the early hours of darkness as the birds continued to move to the resting area. Communication between the birds during night flight was often maintained by a continued chorus of hoarse croaks each answered by a high-pitched peep. The progression of flight during darkness was accomplished by circular soaring with gradual movement in the desired direction. Daylight flights were ordinarily more direct, although the soaring was observed on one occasion. In the absence of moonlight, observations of night flights were often possible by city light reflected from low overcast.

A flock of approximately 300 Wood Ibises was noted during July and August, 1953, just south of Oceanside in the Buena Vista Lagoon, which is being vigorously supported as a bird sanctuary. Local observers stated that this was the first occurrence of Wood Ibis on this lagoon since 1948. A few stragglers were also noted in Sorrento Slough and in Mission Bay. Over the Sorrento Slough six birds were observed soaring to a height of approximately 2000 feet only to climax the affair by plummeting to about 200 feet from the ground. The birds did not repeat this but settled down in shallow water.