

fraction of the salt marsh population would change the mortality relationships under which the population had evolved, at the same time changing the distribution of age classes within it.—RICHARD F. JOHNSTON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, July 31, 1955.*

Cedar Waxwings Occupy Old Nest of Western Tanager.—Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 197, 1950:83) quotes Ford in respect to the habit of the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) of taking material from active nests of other species of birds for use in its own nest. No mention is made of utilization of nests, old or new, of other birds for its nest site.



Fig. 1. Male and female Cedar Waxwing with nestlings in Douglas fir, July 27, 1954, at Libby, Montana. This is not the rebuilt nest described in the text but another nest likewise composed chiefly of "deer moss," together with grass blades and a few twigs. Nest lowered 3 feet from original site which was 6 feet above ground. Photograph by J. L. Blackford.

On June 23, 1945, I watched Cedar Waxwings rebuilding a year-old nest of the Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) in which a pair of the latter species had reared a brood the preceding season. From subsequent observations, the weathered tanager nest, which now appeared to be composed largely of coarse, interwoven foundation twigs, was employed chiefly as a platform on which a typical waxwing structure was erected. The location was among green branchlets fairly well out toward the end of a slanting bough 35 feet up in a Douglas fir. The tree stood in a small opening in mixed broad-leaf and conifer forest 2 miles north of Libby, Montana. A conspicuous feature of the completed nest was the plentiful use of the black "deer moss" (*Alectoria*). On July 21, 1945, I recorded the waxwing pair as having large young in the rebuilt nest.—JOHN L. BLACKFORD, *Libby, Montana, February 24, 1955.*