

At the latter locality it is reportedly a permanent resident and is somewhat less common in the summer than in the winter (Hagar and Packard, Checklist of the Birds of the Central Coast of Texas, 1952:12). Three extra-limital records obtained in recent years raise the possibility that the species is extending its range along the Gulf coast as well as in central Texas. Peterson's report (*loc. cit.*) of the species as "casual" in Houston is based on a recent sight record. A female was seen by Selander on February 2, 1962, in Galveston, Texas, in a large flock of Brown-headed Cowbirds and Redwinged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). And we note a report of a sight record of six individuals in Cameron Parish, southwestern Louisiana, on December 31, 1961 (James, Audubon Field Notes, 16, 1962: 339).—ROBERT K. SELANDER and FRED S. WEBSTER, JR., *University of Texas, Austin, Texas, July 12, 1962.*

**Southward Extension of Breeding Range of Forster Tern on Pacific Coast.**—On May 5, 1962, Forster Terns (*Sterna forsteri*) were found nesting on the dyke at the south end of San Diego Bay, San Diego, California. This occurrence represents a southward extension of the breeding range, since the nearest known nesting area on the Pacific coast heretofore has been at Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, approximately 236 miles to the north. A specimen from the San Diego colony has been examined by Richard C. Banks.—FRED GALLUP, SR., *Escondido, California, September 17, 1962.*

**Aerial Bathing of Ravens.**—On August 2, 1962, while travelling on a road through the farming district along the Mohave River in California, I observed a pair of Ravens (*Corvus corax*) dashing down into and through water shot high from revolving nozzles of an overhead irrigating system for an alfalfa field. The birds repeatedly dashed in and out of water columns with interludes of soaring. Each time they precipitously descended into the spray they shook their feathers, the better to let the water get next to the skin; then, when they emerged they again shook their feathers to get rid of excess water which might interfere with skillful flying. I purposely went to the same area several days later when another nearby field was being similarly irrigated and found two birds, probably the same pair, engaging in the same antics. On October 4, when the weather was much cooler, Stan Stenner and I saw near Old Woman's Springs a similar performance over an irrigated field, evidently by another pair of birds, since the latter place is some 35 miles from the site of the original observation.—EDMUND C. JAEGER, *Riverside Municipal Museum, Riverside, California, October 12, 1962.*