

On June 28 I collected another set of four eggs of the Black Swift. This set was taken from the same nest as the former one, and presumably from the same pair of birds. Incubation had commenced, the embryos having just begun to form. The nest was composed of the same kind of materials as before, with the addition of a small piece of the tinfoil used to cover tobacco. The dimensions of the eggs are as follows: .96 X .67, .98 X .71, .99 X .69, 1.00 X .71 inch.

When this second set was taken the female had to be pushed off the nest in order that the eggs might be obtained.

In neither of these nests were the materials glued together with saliva, there being no trace of saliva about the nests. The nests were put together so loosely that they could not be preserved. Portions of the materials of which they were composed were, however, collected.

These birds are rather abundant here, and usually nest in the cornices of buildings near the water front, in the business part of the city. I have known of several nests which were built in galvanized iron cornices. It is, however, usually impossible to get at these places. I have tried for several years to obtain specimens of the eggs, but till now have found it impossible, although I have torn open three different cornices in hopes of getting them. — M. H. GORMLEY, *Seattle, Washington Territory.*

Xantus's Becard (*Platypsaris albiventris*) in the Huachuca Mountains, Southern Arizona.—On June 20, 1888, I secured an adult male, in breeding plumage, of this species in the pine forests of the Huachuca Mountains, at an elevation of about 7500 feet, and seven miles north of the Mexican boundary. (See Ridgway's 'Manual of North American Birds,' p. 325.) I am certain there were a pair of these birds, as I heard their very peculiar notes in different places at the same time, but the locality being so extremely rough and broken I only secured the one above recorded. Several times while collecting at high altitudes I have heard bird notes that I thought were these, but they were always on almost inaccessible mountain sides. Their note reminds one of the song of Stephens's Vireo (*Vireo huttoni stephensi*), but is not so long continued, and is harsher. From observing the actions of the bird I killed, I am sure its mate was in the vicinity, and probably nesting, although I have since carefully searched the place without success. This species will doubtless be found breeding in Arizona, as was *Trogon ambiguus*. — WILL. W. PRICE, *Riverside, Cal.*

Coccythraustes vespertina in Nebraska.—On March 12, 1886, a flock of eight Evening Grosbeaks appeared in this locality, and these are the only ones that have been observed by myself, or by anyone so far as I know.

I first observed them about 9 A. M. They were then feeding on the samaræ of the box elders, and were very easy to approach. The flock consisted of seven females and but one male. I secured the male and one female. The contents of both their stomachs consisted entirely of box