

Later, the bird was seized by the local representative of the California State Fish and Game Commission and eventually, after nearly a year in cold storage, found its way into the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, where it is now No. 14134.

Upon dissection, the specimen was found to be an adult female with fairly well developed ovaries, the largest of the ova being about three millimeters in diameter. From this evidence it seems reasonable to assume that at least one pair of White-tailed Kites had again attempted to establish themselves in San Diego County and would no doubt have succeeded had they not been prevented through wanton ignorance. The region, according to descriptions of their habitat by other writers, is unusually well adapted as a haunt for this bird, consisting as it does of brackish open marshes, farm lands and river bottoms, bordered with a heavy willow growth.

That still another attempt had been made within recent years by White-tailed Kites to nest in this county was brought to light when the writer was discussing with Mr. Ingersoll the incident recorded above. At this late date it was the writer's pleasure to learn that during the first week of March, 1920, Mr. Ingersoll had discovered a pair of Kites and their newly constructed nest five miles east of Del Mar, San Diego County. The nest was visited again after several days' absence but was found to have been deserted. The close proximity to farms led him to believe that the birds had been shot.

Junco mearnsi. PINK-SIDED JUNCO.—An adult female of this species was collected at Monte Robles, 4 miles southwest of Ramona, San Diego County, on December 18, 1930, by Frank F. Gander. It was taken from a loose flock of about 50 Juncos feeding under several huge live oaks. The specimen is now No. 14117, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, making the third recorded instance of this species being collected within the boundaries of the State of California.—LAURENCE M. HUBY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego, California*.

Unusual Nesting Concentration in a Single Tree.—During the spring of 1931, an instance of remarkable nesting concentration was made known to the writer by Mr. Thomas Rutledge, Jr., of Charleston, S. C. Having occasion to visit the town of Beaufort, some eighty miles south of Charleston, on May 9, Mr. Rutledge noted, in the yard of his hostess, Mrs. J. B. Salley, a pride of India tree which held the homes of five pairs of cavity-nesting birds, representing four species. These were two pairs of Flickers (*Colaptes auratus*); and a pair each of Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), Florida Screech Owl (*Megascops asio floridanus*), and Southern Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates p. pubescens*).

The tree measured but twenty feet in height and forked sharply about ten feet from the ground. Another fork occurred in the right branch a short distance from the main division, and in the left leg of this V were the Flycatcher and Woodpecker, while the right leg held the Owl and one of the Flickers. The other Flicker's hole occupied the left branch of the main

fork. All five cavities were contained in a radius of ten feet, and four were within six feet of each other. All the nests held young birds with the exception of one Flicker, and the eggs therein were on the point of hatching.

This constitutes, by far, the most condensed instance of community nesting of which the writer is aware. One finds such things sometimes in a Heron rookery or among a colony of sea-birds, but for such species as the above it is highly unusual to say the least. All the dwellers of this avian apartment house were living in perfect harmony, and a later trip by Mr. Rutledge showed the young to be progressing satisfactorily in all the nests.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Use of Former Nest Sites.—For thirty-five years a Wood Pewee's (*Myiochanes virens*) nest has been placed in the same fork of an elm tree about forty feet from the ground. The Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) also chooses the same location year after year. At Delaware, Ohio, early in the season of 1903, two old Robins' nests in a cedar tree were used by Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) and at New Vienna this same thing has been observed. One pair has used the same Robin's nest in the cornice of a house for three successive seasons. A little lining is always added to the nest. In two instances old Brown Thrashers' nests were used and in one instance a Robin's nest was appropriated soon after the young left the nest.

In three instances I have observed Brown Thrashers completely renovating old last year's nests.

Two pairs of Robins (*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*) have used the same nest in cornices of the houses for several seasons. Both put in new mud and lining each time the nest was used.

A Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) built on its old last year's nest.—MYRA KATIE ROADS, 463 Vine St., Hillsboro, Ohio.

Protective Calls of Two Species of Birds.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1928, p. 302, Mr. A. L. Pickens' interesting article on the subject of warning noises by the Carolina Chickadee (*P. carolinensis*) exactly covers my own experience with the Black-capped Chickadee (*Penthestes a. atricapillus*) in both voice and actions. It was while examining a Chickadee in the gathering cage preceding banding that a new aspect of this habit was learned. The bird kept up a continual hissing, more prolonged and louder than that of any snake of my experience. With this, it gave utterance to a distinct explosive and throaty *huff, huff*, after the serious hissing. It differed from the explosive note given by these birds when disturbed on the nest. The bird's actions in preparing for the *huff* note was to crouch, spread the wings and tail, nervously shaking the head from side to side, suddenly jerking both head and neck to the left and at a sharp right angle.

On June 1, 1931, I came upon a Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa u. umbellus*) brooding her young. Immediately following her first outcries I heard her give a rasping hiss, sibilant and unlike the notes I have come to know in