

Allende—a town about twenty five kilometers northwest of Tuxtla. Other pelicans reached the large River of Chiapa and stayed there for some days. Of course many of the birds that alighted on dry ground were slaughtered by relentless natives.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo de Historia Natural, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, México*.

Notes on two species in Puerto Rico.—Having resided many years on the south coast of Puerto Rico (until August, 1947) I was much interested in the article by Ventura Barnés on Puerto Rican avifauna in *The Auk* of July, 1947. On two of the species he lists I have notes.

Cape May Warbler.—Seen only twice, on both occasions near Guanica. Once, January 29, 1924; the other, April 20, 1934. Apparently the species is rare along the coast but common in the higher interior of the island.

Puerto Rican Short-eared Owl.—I have three records and three reports from others between 1919 to 1925, indicating that it was not very rare along the eastern part of the south coast in those years. No records since 1925, perhaps due to little time for observations. It was seen August, 1919, nine miles west of Guayama; April 25, 1922, four miles east of Guayama; and July 5, 1925, three miles northwest of Santa Isabel. The three reports came from points between Santa Isabel and Salinas. Altogether these three accounted for six or eight owls. My records were all of birds flushed in pastures, two near cane fields, and one from a partly wooded valley pasture. The three reports were also from pastures. An excerpt from my note of April 25, 1922, says: "It rose over my head calling 'keck keck' four or five times in a tone almost like a toy trumpet."—F. A. PORTS, *Waupaca, Wisconsin*.

Yellow-headed Blackbird breeding in western Oregon.—For many years the Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) has been one of the conspicuous breeding birds of the extensive tule marshes east of the Cascade Range in Oregon. Though it often ranges westward into the mountains about the alpine lakes, it has always been considered a rare bird west of the mountains. Shelton (1917) failed to mention this bird as occurring in west-central Oregon, and Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) list it as an "irregular visitor west of Cascades" with a few winter records from near Sweet Home, Portland, and in Curry County.

On May 10, 1947, while checking over the bird population of a marsh at the northeast end of the Fern Ridge Reservoir about eight miles west of Eugene, Oregon, I counted six males of this species. All six were singing and acting very much as though they had mates near by. Revisiting this marsh on May 16, I found a dozen males and nearly as many females. Going into the cattails, I discovered five nests of this species. Three were still empty, but one nest contained one egg and another four eggs.

This area was not visited again until June 12 at which time two males and one female were seen at the southeast end of this same reservoir. On visiting the original colony again on June 14 for the purpose of photographing the adults, I found six nests not located previously. Two had produced young as evidenced by the excreta covering the nests. Two more contained three eggs, each, and the last two nests were still under construction. Several females were observed carrying food for young but the nests containing these young could not be found. The nests in all cases consisted of the dried leaves of the cattail (*Typha latifolia*) woven into a neat but bulky nest. They were usually about 18 inches above the water surface and attached to the stems of dead cattails. Not once was a nest attached to a live stem.

Talking with several persons living in this area before the Fern Ridge Dam was