

**Date of Arrival of Purple Martin at Stockton, Cal.**—I have several records of the arrival of *Progne subis hesperia* in the spring at Stockton, that are earlier than at any locality on the Pacific Coast, from Cape San Lucas northward. The first male arrived on the following dates: March 1, 1879; March 6, 1885; March 5, 1886; March 9, 1900; March 7, 1903; March 2, 1905. On the last date a male and female were seen on their favorite perch near a nesting site which this pair had probably used several summers and are nesting in this summer. I first saw the species at San Jose del Cabo, April 29, 1882, and according to Mr. Brewster it did not arrive in the Cape Region of Lower California until April 29, 1887. The Cape Region is about 1200 miles south of Stockton. Progne probably arrives at Stockton by Tehachapi Pass or by some other interior route.—L. BELDING *Stockton, Cal.*

**Curious Situation for Nest of Ash-throated Flycatcher.**—In June, 1903, I found a pair of *Myiarchus c. cinerascens* which had taken up quarters in the stub of an old willow, some sixteen inches in diameter and three feet high, which stood at the end of a watering-trough for cattle. I would not have taken any notice of it if the bird had not flown from the nest, which was situated in the hollow stump about eighteen inches deep and was made wholly of cows' hair. The eggs were within about two days of hatching. The top of the stub was about twenty inches above the trough and the end of it had been polished to a glossy smoothness where cattle had used it as a scratching post. This did not apparently alarm the flycatchers, as I spent sometime watching them fly in and out. I pulled the stump off and it now acts as a wren's home in one of our garden pepper trees.—W. OTTO EMERSON, *Haywards, Cal.*

**A Bird's Roost.**—A tall eucalyptus tree which had grown beside my barn for the past twenty-five years had to be removed. It was cut down while I was away during the day, but on my return at dusk I was attracted by a lot of *Junco hyemalis pinosus*, *Dendroica auduboni*, and *Zonotrichia l. nuttalli* flying about the barn in great bewilderment. They were coming in from all directions and would fly to where they had been used to roosting, but their lodging house was gone. They came by fours and more, hovering in mid-air, and fluttered about in circles, then alighted on the barn which stood within three feet of the fallen tree. Many dodged down into the cypress hedge in front of the barn, keeping up short flights to the fallen tree as it lay in the road. Many were perched on the electric wires for some minutes as if meditating on being turned out of their roosting place.

This tree measured 135 feet in height and had been a land-mark to the locality, being very symmetrical in body and beautifully crowned with foliage. Every year, both summer and winter it was a great congregating place for birds. Orioles, hummers, house finches and goldfinches nested among its slender leaves; while during the winter months blue jays screamed at English sparrows, and the meadow lark sought its branches for his morning song. Even hawks and owls sought it for a vantage point. What numbers of nests this tree could name had it but words to do so!—W. OTTO EMERSON, *Haywards, Cal.*

**Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa at Haywards, Cal.**—The following is a list of *Dendroica a. rubiginosa* in my collection. Measurements are in millimeters.

No.	Sex	Locality	Date	Length	Wing	Tail	Culmen
1030	♀	Monterey, Cal.	Sept. 28, 1896	112	59	44	10
1453	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 8, 1897	118	60	47	10
2442	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 29, 1900	116	60	48	11
2431	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 20, 1900	115	59	46	10
3110	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Oct. 8, 1901	112	59	46	11
3107	♂	Haywards, Cal.	Oct. 5, 1901	116	60	44	10
3386	♂	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 30, 1902	112	58	41	11
1913	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Oct. 4, 1898		58	46	
1923	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Oct. 7, 1898		59	50	
2425	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 14, 1898		58	52	

The last three skins were sent to Mr. Grinnell (See CONDOR, Jan. 1901, p. 15) as being *H. celata lutescens*, the back easily misleading one as to their identity. So far I have been unable to note or take the Alaska yellow warbler in the spring migration. It is only a fall migrant in this locality, and then one must be on the alert, before sunrise, to note them as they silently move through the trees, feeding. Only three of the specimens were taken among the willows along the creek side; the others were found feeding in pepper trees. This warbler seems to return from the north following the first fall rains of September and October. By the latter part of July the young and adults of *aestiva* have all left this vicinity. *Wilsonia p. chryseola* lingers a month or so longer, and then one will find moving through the live oaks *D. townsendi*, *D. nigrescens*, *D. auduboni*, and perhaps the rare *D. occidentalis*.—W. OTTO EMERSON, *Haywards, Cal.*