

This *kilp* is uttered en route from *c* to *a*. Hardly has the sound emanated from *d* when the bird may be descried at *a*, hovering as before and uttering the nine-syllabled note already described. Incidentally it may be mentioned that this *kilp*-note may prove very mystifying when heard for the first time, since it is always uttered in rapid transit from one place in air to another, but, because it always comes from the same spot in the bushes, one is led to assume that the author thereof must be stationary.

The Anna Hummer went through the performance described, eleven times. Not once did the thing vary in any degree or detail that I could detect. The distance from *b* to *d* I estimated at 75 feet.

It may not be amiss to comment briefly on some utterances of this hummingbird not necessarily connected with the nuptial flight. The nine-syllabled song is also used for ordinary purposes, without other demonstrations, and may be heard when the bird is on the wing, or perching. It is subject to irregularities in form, and is not always nine-syllabled. Another note is a rapid shaking utterance—*chicker-chicker-chicker-chicker-chicker*—not unlike the trill of the Chipping Sparrow in its more strident and untional phase. This shaking note sometimes follows the *kilp*-note. Under ordinary conditions, i. e., not during the nuptial flight, the nine-syllabled note is sometimes followed by a brisk *thip! thip! thip!* (th pronounced as in "other"). It is a tiny note, yet violent and forced-sounding. The bird also has a sharp smacking *tip*-note, like that of the Junco and Fox Sparrow. It is sometimes uttered on the wing, in a series: *tip, tip, tip-tip-tip*, etc.—RICHARD HUNT, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, February 26, 1920.*

The Northern Bald Eagle a Probable Californian Bird.—The northern form of the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*), as far as I am aware, has not been recorded from California, though it should occur at least as a migrant. The resident form in the Upper Sonoran regions of the state is no doubt the Southern Bald Eagle (*H. l. leucocephalus*), but a specimen in my collection (no. 24854, male adult, Lakeport, Lake County; February 2, 1893; Walter Brett, collector), with a wing measurement of 595 mm., is large enough to be *alascanus*. Though the material available is not sufficient to decide the point, I have been able to examine two adult females of the southern form, in the Dwight collection, one from Fauquier County, Virginia, and one from Safety Harbor, Hillsborough County, Florida, having wing measurements respectively of 586 and 565 mm. The Lakeport male is thus a little larger than either of these southern females, and not much smaller than an adult of undetermined sex (though presumably a male), in my collection from Douglas Island, Alaska, with a wing measurement of 623 mm. The two forms of the Bald Eagle have never been well differentiated. The sexes vary a good deal in size among themselves, and the geographical ranges of the two forms are not well understood; but an examination of the material available from California will probably show the occurrence of both forms in the state.—J. H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ontario, December 15, 1919.*

A New Bird for the Pacific Slope of Southern California.—The Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) is a rare bird in California, and there are but two published records for the southern part of the state, I believe. One bird was taken near Victorville (CONDOR, VII, p. 77), and another near Daggett (CONDOR, XIII, p. 34). There appear to be no recorded instances for the Pacific slope of southern California.

This present winter (1919-20) I have observed numbers of these birds in Claremont during January and February, and specimens of both sexes were collected on February 15, 16, 17 and 18. The birds collected were with flocks of Cedar Birds (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), and seemed to be feeding exclusively on pepper berries, with which their throats were gorged; one, by actual count, had thirty-nine berries in its throat. To show how abundant these birds were here, on February 22 I carefully counted the Bohemian Waxwings in a rather large flock. There were over a hundred in a pepper tree, while at the same time there were many others sitting in a tall blue gum nearby, so that I am safe in saying that there were at least a hundred and fifty of the Bohemian Waxwings present at that time. In fact these birds outnumbered the Cedar Waxwings three to one.

I was within fifteen and twenty feet of the birds when counting them, and at this distance the chestnut-colored under tail coverts, gray breast and underparts, and large size, were all plainly apparent.

It will be interesting to learn whether there are other stations of record upon the Pacific slope this winter. Until the present time our winter has been dry. Bailey Mountain Chickadees, Slender-billed Nuthatches, Blue-fronted Jays, and Townsend Solitaires have been seen right here in town. A fellow collector and member of the Cooper Club, Gordon Nicholson of Ontario, who has observed the Bohemian Waxwings with me here, has taken special pains to examine the flocks of Cedar Birds in Upland and Ontario, without detecting a single Bohemian Waxwing among them up to this time.

This appears to be the southernmost point of record for the species in North America as well as the first recorded instance for the Pacific slope of southern California. It is noteworthy also in that there was such a large number of the birds present.—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California, February 25, 1920.*

Western Evening Grosbeak in Southern California.—On the afternoon of November 2, 1919, during a very cold spell following a storm with much snow in the mountains nearby, I was walking through Smiley Heights Park in Redlands, when the tinkling notes of a chickadee drew my attention to a small cedar or cypress directly at the side of the road. To my astonishment it looked like an animated Christmas tree, for there were not only a half dozen Mountain Chickadees (*Penthestes gambeli baileyae*) clinging to the twigs and fluttering in the branches, but as many Red-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*) running on the trunk of it and the neighboring tree, while ornamenting the outer branchlets were at least a dozen Western Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina montana*), male and female.

I had never before seen them in southern California and could not believe my eyes at first, but the size and beak were right, and the coloring, particularly that of the males, was unmistakable, for I had become very familiar with them in Oregon. They were industriously peeling away the hard outer shell of the cedar nuts and feasting upon the seeds within. The afternoons of the two following days, November 3 and 4, I went again at the same hour and found both times a pair of the grosbeaks, a male and a female, in the same tree, eating the seeds as before. They seemed entirely unafraid and let me stand for an hour both days directly beneath them not ten feet away. The second day they finally flew away toward the west, but on the third day they were still eating seeds when I left. I was prevented from going again before a week passed and then could find no trace of them and have never seen them since, even though colder weather followed at Thanksgiving.—LILIAN ZECH, *Redlands, California, February 29, 1920.*

Western Evening Grosbeak in the San Francisco Bay Region.—It is apparently a great asset to have a tall maple tree hanging full of winged seeds in an Oakland garden, for on February 27, 1920, at eight o'clock in the morning, I saw four Western Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina montana*) in that tree, and they ate the seeds steadily until nearly twelve o'clock. Two of them were much yellower than the others, and one was quite a little smaller. Next morning at the same time they came again, and I telephoned two members of the Cooper Club to come and enjoy them with me, but they stayed only an hour and a half.—JANE L. SCHLESINGER, *Oakland, California, March 3, 1920.*

Probable Breeding of the Aleutian Tern in Southeastern Alaska.—In southeastern Alaska on the Situk River Flats, near Yakutat, from July 18 to 23, 1916, and during the first week of July, 1917, and at the Alek River Flats (Dry Bay) sixty miles easterly, on July 6 and 7, 1917, among the common Arctic Terns that were obviously breeding, were many Aleutian Terns (*Sterna aleutica*), comprising perhaps thirty per cent of the tern population. They showed as much concern over the presence of an intruder as did the Arctic Terns, and there is every reason to believe them to have been breeding in company with the more common *paradisaea*, although neither eggs nor young of either were found during brief searches at these late dates. During one of the short searches on the Situk Flats in 1916, one Aleutian Tern repeatedly struck the writer's hat, all the