

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