

A.O.U. No.	Species	Number of eggs	Average weight	Sets showing maximum, minimum and normal			
743	<i>Psaltriparus m. minimus</i>	97	0.76	0.94	0.90	0.86	0.81
					0.88	0.83	
				0.85	0.70	0.65	0.50
						0.60	
				0.78	0.78	0.76	0.73
					0.77	0.76	
746	<i>Auriparus f. flaviceps</i>	73	0.96	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.07
				0.92	0.88	0.85	0.85
751a	<i>Polioptila c. obscura</i>	70	0.94	1.11	1.07	1.05	1.05
				0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70
						0.80	
				0.91	0.99	0.98	0.95
752	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	13	0.92	1.01	0.95	0.94	0.93
				0.98	0.96	0.94	0.84
						0.89	
753	<i>Polioptila californica</i>	7	1.03	1.10	1.06	1.03	1.01
				1.05	0.99	0.96	
758	<i>Hylocichla u. ustulata</i>	18	3.46	3.82	3.82	3.77	
				3.53	3.42	3.11	
759e	<i>Hylocichla g. sequoiensis</i>	3	2.95	3.02	2.92	2.91	
761a	<i>Planesticus m. propinquus</i>	8	6.30	7.16	7.07	7.03	6.78
				5.72	5.63	5.65	5.34

Colton, California, February 21, 1924.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

California Pelican: An Addition to the Arizona List.—In the autumn of 1914 or 1915, an adult California Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*), which had alighted on a reservoir at the edge of the village, was shot by Mrs. J. L. Moore, at Dos Cabezos, Cochise County, Arizona. It came into the possession of Mr. E. O. Kelley, who had it mounted in a soaring attitude.

In the summer of 1919 this bird was suspended from the ceiling of the dining-room in the Montgomery Hotel, in Dos Cabezos, where I measured it. Its dimensions were: Right wing, 550 mm.; left wing, 532; tail, 160; tarsus, 84; exposed culmen, 323; middle toe with claw, 112. The proprietress of the hotel gave me history of the bird, which was later confirmed by the local storekeeper. Both had known of its capture at the time it was shot.—J. EUGENE LAW, *Altadena, California, March 20, 1924.*

A California Condor in Captivity.—On October 23, 1923, representatives of this Museum surprised and captured uninjured a young Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) in the mountains of Ventura County, near Fillmore, California. It was about three-quarters grown, evidently a bird of the previous spring, and was found in a nesting cave where probably it had been hatched, and from which it could not escape when the entrance was blocked.

The bird is now on exhibition at the Selig Zoo, Los Angeles, where it will be kept indefinitely. It is believed to be the only one of its species now in captivity.—L. E. WYMAN, *Los Angeles Museum, April 4, 1924.*

An Unique Swallow's Nest.—During the summer of 1922 a colony of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) occupied the frieze of a barn on the farm of Mr. A. F. Mossholder in the Tiajuana Valley, San Diego County, California. One day a nest containing three young birds about a week old fell to the ground. Mrs. Mossholder saw the catastrophe and endeavored to save the birds.

As the nest was badly broken in the fall, it was obvious she could not return the youngsters to their original home. Selecting an old tomato can with the top half open, she nailed it to the side of the barn as near the old nest as possible. With parts of the broken nest she made a bed for the young birds and placed them in it. In a couple of hours the parent birds appeared and began to build a "neck" of a nest over the opening in the can.



Fig. 45. EMERGENCY NEST OF CLIFF SWALLOW

The young birds were quite content in their new home and the parent birds continued their ministrations until the fledglings took wing and were able to forage for themselves. When the Mossholders moved to a new home some miles distant they remembered the unique nest and took it with them, to be turned over later to the Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, where it now occupies a post of honor among the interesting things that make up the Museum's School Educational Exhibit.—W. S. WRIGHT, *Supervisor of Nature Study, Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, January 5, 1924.*

Escaped Foreign Cage Bird Survives Winter.—The future of our fauna is endangered by every introduction of an exotic species, whether purposeful or accidental. Prevention of intentional introductions is difficult enough, but still more difficult is any control over the chance escape of cage birds.

On November 25, 1923, Miss Julia Harbison wrote me regarding a strange bird that had for several days been feeding on toyon berries in her yard near Vacaville, California. Her description left no doubt that the bird concerned was the commonly imported cage bird known as the Canton Grosbeak (*Eophona melanura*).

On January 31, 1924, Miss Harbison again wrote that the bird was still to be seen in the same general locality. The fact that the bird was extremely tame and would drink from a dish of water placed for it seemed to indicate that it had been a cage bird. I suggested that observations on the bird might be worth recording and that a check as to its identity, by the writing of another careful description, would be worth while. On February 13, 1924, Miss Harbison furnished the following description and habit notes: