

Santa María, near San Quintín, Lower California, Mexico. The bird was killed by L. E. Black and presented, in the flesh, to the San Diego Society of Natural History, where it has been added to the scientific collection. So thoroughly had Mr. Black eviscerated the bird that it was impossible to determine its sex.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, June 17, 1935.*

The Common Loon in Nevada.—From the Nevada shore at least six loons were seen, April 19, 1935, on Lake Tahoe. A few days before, only one or two birds had been noted at the same place. The birds were closely watched with glasses, and as one came within a few yards of the beach details were seen quite clearly. The head and neck were entirely black, except for a few white marks near the throat. No gray or whitish areas could be seen either on the back of the head or neck. The back was black spotted with white, and the breast was white. Thus it would seem the bird was a Common Loon (*Gavia immer*).—ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, *Stewart, Nevada, June 10, 1935.*

Western Tanager Nesting in Alum Rock Park, San Jose.—For some years there has been a suspicion in the minds of local bird students that the Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) was nesting in Alum Rock Park. This park is six miles east of San Jose, California, in the Mount Hamilton Range. It was my good fortune to locate a nest of this species there during the past season.

The tanagers were first observed on June 2, a pair feeding in a densely wooded area above the bath house. They were seen again on the 8th, moving around the grove. By the 14th they had restricted their activity to a small glade just off the exit road at an altitude of 900 feet.

The nest was first definitely located on June 15. Only the male was hunting, moving rapidly through the brush and making frequent trips to the nest. A tall live oak held the nest, situated at the tip of a thin limb and surrounded by leaves. The nest was inaccessible and remained undisturbed. On June 16 the male and female were observed feeding together, close to the nest. A neighboring pair of Wood Peewees brought off their young on June 21 and it was noted that the male tanager gave the alarm note constantly while feeding near this family. The young were still in the nest on June 22, and the male was singing between feeding trips. It was especially noted on this date that the female was foraging with the male. Next day the pair was again seen carrying food to the youngsters, both making frequent trips. The parents were last seen about the nest on June 28, at which time only the female actually visited the nest. On the following day the birds were gone from the vicinity and the nest was found to be empty. They were not seen again in the park.—JAMES PETERSON, *Santa Clara, California, August 6, 1935.*

Additional Notes on Snow Buntings Perching in Trees.—In the *Condor* for May (37, 1935, pp. 174-175), Laurence B. Potter writes of observing Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) perching in a cluster of willows. He mentions this as being the first time he had ever seen any Snow Buntings alight in trees; he also mentions others who have had the same experience.

Here near McMillan, Luce County, Michigan, it is a very common sight to see a flock of these birds on one or more of the apple trees during the months that they frequent my trapping station which is within a few feet of the orchard. To see a flock of these birds in a tree makes it appear as if it were in bloom. I have seen Snow Buntings at times alight in trees in the late fall after they had arrived from their nesting grounds in the far north and before winter had set in to cover their natural feeding grounds. At such times they very seldom come to my feeding stations. Upon the arrival of spring, as bare ground and some patches of weeds become uncovered, they begin to quit the feeding stations. They then gather in large flocks and are seen on trees at the edges of the woods, chirping and singing so vigorously that at close range scarcely anything else can be heard.

Potter also states that he has never seen a longspur alight in a tree. I have seen Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius l. lapponicus*) alight in trees many times, chiefly

in spring and often with Snow Buntings. As to Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris*), I have never seen them in trees that I can recall; my experience therefore is similar to Mr. Potter's in this regard. He also mentions the pipit family as having very little use for a tree, with which I agree. During my years of observing and keeping records of birds, I have two records of the American Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*) in trees. These are: September 22, 1929, a few on an outer dead branch of a black cherry tree in a field; September 19, 1931, one on the top of a balsam fir in a field. Both of these observations of the pipit in trees were made about two miles due south of McMillan. The birds were not more than twenty-five feet, nor less than fifteen feet, from the ground.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BYRENS, *McMillan, Luce County, Michigan, July 27, 1935.*

Long-billed Dowitcher Breeding in Alaska.—Breeding records for the Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*) seem to be sufficiently scarce to make the following two sets of eggs worth recording. These are: no. 3605 in my collection, July 1, 1929, Wales, Alaska, four eggs collected by a native together with nest material and sent directly to me; and no. 5435, June 15, 1934, Meade River, Northern Alaska, four fresh eggs of the brown type, nest material, and parent bird, sent to me by Charles D. Brower.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, September 9, 1935.*

Nesting of the Yellow-breasted Chat in Saskatchewan.—The Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) was first recorded in Saskatchewan by Taverner (*Auk*, 44, 1927, p. 227), some twenty-five miles west of this point (Eastend). Since that date, June 4, 1921, the bird has been noted frequently by the writer and other residents of this section of the Province. On June 21, 1935, I was trying to stalk a chat in some thick brush and by good luck flushed a sitting female from her nest. This nest was placed in a gooseberry bush two feet from the ground and contained one egg. The chat is said to desert its nest on very small provocation, so I left the spot at once and did not return until eight days later. On this occasion I was accompanied by two naturalist friends, Mr. Chas. F. Holmes and his son Paul. This time the nest contained four eggs, three of the chat, and one of the cowbird. We collected the female bird, but her mate, as usual, was adept at concealing himself, the while scolding us from close-by. The eggs, when blown, proved to be well incubated, an interesting point, for the chat is generally supposed to desert its nest at once rather than be victimized by the cowbird.

So far as can be ascertained, this is the first recorded nesting of the Yellow-breasted Chat anywhere in the three prairie provinces.—LAURENCE B. POTTER, *Gower Ranch, Eastend, Saskatchewan, Canada, August 16, 1935.*

Wood Ibis near Death Valley.—On the afternoon of July 8, 1935, I watched three Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) at a distance of less than seventy-five feet as they waded in the shallow water of Saratoga Springs. These springs give rise to a reed-filled, fresh water lake a couple of acres in extent, well stocked with a native fresh water perch. They are located on the road from Baker to Death Valley, California, about eight miles south of the Inyo-San Bernardino County line at an elevation of 215 feet. A local resident told me that the birds had been seen there several times during the last few weeks.—J. R. PEMBERTON, *Altadena, July 10, 1935.*

Second Record for the Brewster Booby on the West Coast of Lower California.—On August 12, 1935, Captain J. R. Moore, commercial fisherman, brought to the San Diego Natural History Museum a living Brewster Booby (*Sula brewsteri*). The bird was captured early that morning when it came aboard a fishing boat about twelve miles south of Los Coronados Islands, Lower California, Mexico. The capture brings the occurrence of this species within fifteen miles of California waters and constitutes the second record for the Brewster Booby on the western side of the peninsula of Lower California (*Huey, Condor*, 26, 1924, p. 74). This bird, an immature female, was hatched during early spring of the current year and is