

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