Rancho La Brea has been helpful, and the figures given below compare satisfactorily with those she gives.

	Zenaidura macroura (M.V.Z. no. 71585)	*Columba fasciata* (M.V.Z. no. 54522)	*Ectopistes migratorius* (M.V.Z. no. 84315)
(1) Length of coracoid	34.1 mm.	37.2 mm.	31.6 mm.
(2) Length of carpometacarpus	23.2	33.1	29.8
(3) Length of tarsometatarsus (greatest)	21.1	28.3	28.3
(4) Breadth of proximal end of tarsometatarsus	5.0	7.1	6.4
(5) Breadth of distal end	5.1	7.7	6.6
(6) Breadth of shaft	2.2	3.6	2.3
Ratio of item 4 to item 3	23.7 per cent	25.1 per cent	22.6 per cent
Ratio of item 5 to item 3	24.2	27.2	23.3
Ratio of item 6 to item 3	10.4	12.7	7.8

—FRANK A. PITELKA and MONROE D. BRYANT, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, January 16, 1942.*

Birds New to Bryce Canyon National Park.—On January 2, 1941, a large Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was observed near the north boundary of Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah. This constitutes the first record of this species from the park insofar as I have been able to determine.

On May 27, 1941, a heavy rainstorm created several ponds near the rim of Bryce Canyon, and it was on one of these ponds near Swamp Canyon that seven Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) were observed feeding. The following day the pond had decreased in size considerably and the birds were gone. This is the first known occurrence of this species in the park.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *Zion National Park, Utah, October 25, 1941.*

Purple Martins Using Leaves in Nest-building.—Hilda W. Grinnell reports in the minutes of the meeting of the Northern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club for August, 1935 (Condor, 37:291-292) a nest of a Purple Martin (*Progne subis*), found by Alden Miller, which contained many clipped leaves of the California laurel (bay). Mr. Miller was sure that the leaves were taken by the martins, and the question was raised "as to whether the birds had in view the same idea which causes the housewife to put bay leaves into the nests of her sitting hens."

I have never seen any of these leaves, but note that they are described as aromatic. Since reading of this finding, I thought it might be of interest to report my observations of a colony of Purple Martins situated where I reside near McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

The first bird house was erected here in the spring of 1915, and the Purple Martins were the first birds to examine it, but none nested until 1922, when 7 pairs used the houses erected for them. In the past few nesting seasons the colony has had over 30 pairs. During most of this period of time the houses have been in an area no larger than 60 by 25 feet.

In the course of the first few nesting seasons, the leaves of a pear tree were used by the martins in their nests and leaves of some apple trees were employed to a small extent. These trees are in a small orchard about 200 feet to the west of the colony. Beginning with the year 1928, the balm of Gilead trees have been of the greatest service to the martins in nesting. There are several of these among a group of trees standing on the north side of the colony. In this group are also some evergreens, 3 Juneberry, 2 mountain ash, and 1 each of apple, basswood, bird cherry, and black cherry. Also within 100 feet of the martin houses there are a few maples. To the east, and a little north and also a little south, not over 40 rods from the houses, is cut-over land in which there are beech, birch, elm, poplar, and other broadleaf trees.

I have listed the chief broadleaf trees that are within 80 rods of the martin houses in order that readers may know that the martins have several kinds from which to select material for the nests. The martins are seen at times on the basswood, maples, cherries, and others, and they may tear off parts of some of the large leaves of these trees for their nests. But their main choice, at least since the year 1928, has been the balm of Gilead. Many times I have seen a martin at a great height, feeding in the air, and then have watched it descend, alight on a balm of Gilead and get a leaf to take to the nest as it relieves its mate. Both sexes take part in gathering leaves, and it has appeared to me that leaves are taken from the time that no more other material is needed in nest-building until the eggs hatch.