

Cowbird parasitization appeared to be about the same in the other years that I have visited the locality, but since I made few visits during the other seasons, my notes are too incomplete to afford an estimate of nesting success.—DON BLEITZ, *Los Angeles, California, October 18, 1955.*

**A Northern Nesting Station for the White-tailed Kite.**—When I took up residence at Corning, Tehama County, California, in 1948, I noted a pair of White-tailed Kites hunting in the area. In the next two years I located its nest in an eucalyptus grove about a mile north of my ranch. In 1954 the kites built in an olive grove, selecting a tree near the center of the grove and placing the nest about 20 feet off the ground. In 1955 they again built in an olive tree about 18 feet off the ground, and on May 10 they had three eggs. On the 17th there were four eggs, three of which hatched about June 12. Two left the nest site early and the third stayed in and around the tree for about two weeks.

Although kites have been reported north to Shasta County in the Sacramento Valley, successful nesting of the species seems not to have been recorded north of the lower section of the valley.—WARREN LABARTHE, *Corning, California, February 29, 1956.*

**Piñon Jays West of the Sierra Nevadan Divide in California.**—In the late summer and fall of 1955, several observations of Piñon Jays (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*) were made on the west slope of the central Sierra Nevada, California, an area seldom visited by the species. All were at or near Kinsman Flat, a broad, flat area situated directly above and on the west side of the San Joaquin River in Madera County at 3700 feet elevation. The nearest landmarks shown on the geological survey map (Kaiser Quadrangle) are Hooker's Cove and Power House No. 8. The vegetation there consists primarily of heavy stands of chaparral 10 to 20 feet high, in which manzanita, ceanothus, mountain mahogany, interior live oak and flannel bush are predominant, and interspersed woodland consisting of Digger pines, black oaks and blue oaks.

On August 24, a flock of approximately 25 Piñon Jays was first heard and then seen. The birds remained well above the ground, stopping only in the tops of taller Digger pines. Although the flock was moving as a unit, individuals within it flew and landed independently; consequently they were more or less scattered. They flew several hundred feet between stops, frequently uttering their loud, single-note call in flight. While resting, they remained silent.

On September 12, two Piñon Jays were seen and heard flying overhead about one-half mile north of the first observation site. The latest observation was made on the east slope of Lion Point, 1½ miles to the southwest of Kinsman Flat, at an elevation of 4000 feet on October 12, when a flock of exactly 26 Piñon Jays was counted.—PETER A. JORDAN, *North Fork, California, November 3, 1955.*

**An Unusual Record of the Lesser Yellow-legs in the Pacific Ocean.**—On September 23, 1945, at latitude 25°, 17' N and longitude 148°, 23' W, some 600 miles northwest of Hawaiian Islands, I netted a Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*) that landed on the flight deck of a United States naval carrier en route from the United States to Pearl Harbor. Examination showed that the bird was a female weighing 48.2 grams and with a completely empty digestive tract. The skin was preserved and is in the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. This species has not been reported heretofore in or near Hawaiian Islands.—IRVEN O. BUSS, *State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, December 13, 1955.*

**Breeding of the Short-billed Dowitcher on the Copper River Flats, Alaska.**—On June 25, 1955, six dowitchers were observed on the extensive grassy tide flats on Pete Dahl Slough, about fifteen miles southeast of Cordova, Alaska. Jack Walker of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service showed me a nest which he said was used by dowitchers and contained eggs on June 10, 1955. It was empty at the time of my visit but the actions of a pair of these birds left no doubt that young were nearby. Four specimens were collected. Two females had large, convoluted oviducts. Color pattern and measurements agree closely with descriptions of *Limnodromus griseus caurinus* (Pitelka, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1950:43). Heretofore this form of the Short-billed Dowitcher has been recorded breeding only at Bristol Bay and Yakutat Bay in southern Alaska.—GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Department of Zoology, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, December 30, 1955.*