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All along the lake shore at intervals was to be seen the Dipper or Ouzel, and on numerous occasions on some quiet still morning when the lake was at rest would be heard many times repeated, its striking song so unlike that of other birds. It was a delight to row quietly along the lake shore very early in the morning, and listen to this species and also the Varied Thrush, the song of the latter coming from the forest on the mountain side.

On one occasion we climbed the mountain side on the south shore of the lake to an elevation of 3500 feet, the greater part of the way through the snow, which became so deep at the altitude reached that further progress was hardly possible. On this trip but two birds were seen or heard; a Red-breasted Nuthatch at 3000 feet, and at 1200 feet a Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. The day was not propitious for observation however, there being some light snowfalls on the mountain side and a low temperature.

But few water birds were noted. On the fifth was seen the first Holboell's Grebe, which thereafter was not uncommon, and a number of Horned Grebes were also seen, both species being in full nuptial plumage. Several flocks of Surf Scoters (*Perspicillata*), a few Mergansers and Red-breasted Mergansers, and Glaucous-winged Gulls complete the list, for the lake is apparently not much of a resort for this class of birds especially in the spring.

The shape of the lake, as its name indicates, is somewhat that of a crescent and the preceding remarks in regard to the land birds noted apply to the upper or western half: i.e., that part above the abrupt curvature occurring about midway from the lower extremity. In this latter section the surrounding hills are much lower, have been more or less logged in part years and later swept by fire, and hence being much more open are the resort of a few species that as yet have not appeared in the upper section. The same species were noted here however as at the upper part, and in addition the Northwestern Red-wing, of which there was a small colony about a little marsh, the only one on the lake, a few pairs of Tree and Violet-green Swallows, and a number of Coots.

On the whole, although no new material was obtained as a result of the trip, we did add somewhat to our knowledge of species distribution at the particular season as stated, and this in connection with the trip itself at the to this region, which is always interesting, more than compensated for the inclement weather that prevailed the greater part of our stay and any accompanying inconvenience.

S. F. Rathbun,
Seattle, Wn., May, 1920.

Report of J. Hooper Bowles of Tacoma, Washington.

Feb. 28th.- Mr. Fred Edwards of Tacoma, spent the day cruising on Puget Sound near Tacoma. He collected specimens of the Marbled Murrelet, California Murre, Short-billed Gull, Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Mallard, Scaup Duck, Lesser Scaup Duck, Golden-eye. Among other species noted were Baldpate, White-winged Scoter, Northwest Coast Heron, and several Bald Eagle. Mallards were very numerous, nearly all paired, and one pair was collected in order to ascertain when birds of this species frequenting the salt water are likely to breed. Most of the ovaries were small, only a few being as large as No. 2 shot, which makes it seem possible that these saltwater birds go north to breed. At this season most of our local Mallards are in freshwater nesting haunts, and many of them have started laying. Neither the Murrelets nor the Murres showed any signs of the breeding plumage. An interesting feature in one of the Murres is the upper mandible, which is very considerably elongated and considerably curved like a bird of prey. It was in good condition.

March 2nd.- Received from Mr. Stanley J. Jewett, of Pendleton, Ore., a nest and three eggs of the Gray Jay (Peresoreus obscurus griseus), which were collected last May at Crescent, Deschutes County, Oregon. The eggs are slightly larger than my set of Oregon Jay (P. c. obscurus), with lighter gray ground color, and the markings grayish instead of buffy. The very heavy lining which in both makes up the greater part of the nest, is totally different. In that of the Gray Jay it consists of many different kinds of plant fibre, and some black moss, and a few feathers, all mixed and woven in with fine rootlets into a compact mass. In the Oregon the material used is nearly all green moss, with a few feathers, mixed and woven in with fine twigs, the outer structure consisting of a light layer of twigs. Architecturally the family resemblance is very noticeable, and neither could be confused with nests of any other group of birds than that of Peresoreus. Superficially the nests closely resemble tree nests of our Flying Squirrels, from which it is hardly possible to tell them until the tree is climbed and the nests examined.

April 3rd.- Two pairs of Gadwall (Chaulelasmus strepus) in the South Tacoma swamp.

April 4th.- One Forbush Sparrow (Melospiza lincolni striata); two ducks and three drakes of the Ring-necked Duck (Marila collaris), all at the South Tacoma swamp. At the same place Violet-green swallows were exceedingly numerous, with an occasional Tree Swallow among them.

Extract from a letter from C. de B. Green, Penticton, B.C.

"Can any of our members explain how the Blue Grouse makes that fluttering noise? For some years I have been trying to find out. About fifteen years ago I was camped on the hillside of Okanogan Lake and at dawn one morning in April I was lying in the tent watching a hen feeding near the foot of a small fir tree twenty feet from the door. On the lowest bough of the tree, some ten feet from the ground, was a male bird and as I watched he seemed to fall off the bough, turning over in the air like a tumbler pigeon and making with his wings that fluttering noise one hears so much in the spring in the evening. Alighting near the hen he began at once making little runs toward her, stopping each time when close to her and uttering a hoot. One hears the same flutter up in the big fir trees. Are the birds tumbling from one bough to a lower one? I have never been able to find out and perhaps some member can enlighten those of us who don't know.

We all know what carnivorous animals squirrels are. They frequently take young Robins from the nest and I have seen one with a mouse in his mouth. But I was a bit surprised to find one eating a dead lamb which I had thrown up into a thick fir tree to keep it out of reach of coyotes. Seeing one day that the thing was being eaten I suspected Crows or Magpies but I found a squirrel seated on the body and on getting it down I found that the backbone and more than half the ribs were gone. In fact nothing was left but the head and hindquarters, the skin of the belly holding them together."