

December, 1963, was the coldest December on record locally, temperatures below freezing being recorded on 28 nights and below 20° F on 7 consecutive nights (15–21 December); the daytime maximum was less than 40° F on 8 days. The coldest day was 20 December, when the high temperature was 35° F and the low was 14° F. Rain or sleet fell on 12 days.

This extended cold withered the camellia blossoms, and in the coldest periods, the bird appeared to become almost totally dependent on the sugar syrup; visits to the feeding tubes were more frequent and the bird spent a great deal of time in nearby shrubbery.

Early in its sojourn, the hummingbird fed primarily around 0830, 1200, and 1600 hours. With the onset of colder weather and some competition at the feeders from Baltimore Orioles (*Icterus galbula*), the hummingbird fed earlier, at 0730, and later, at 1700, and more frequently in the intervening hours. It never perched while feeding, but hovered before the vials (several of which were placed under the overhang of the garage where they were protected from the rain).

On cold, wet days the hummingbird could be observed in a leafy cherry laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*), where it was seen to shiver and to ruffle its plumage. On sunny days it frequently perched in the open, on a dogwood (*Cornus florida*) or on a high branch of a leafless 70-foot oak tree, where it preened and ruffled its feathers; preening was occasionally interrupted by short flights, possibly to catch small insects.

At no time did the bird appear to be weak or sick; even on the coldest days its plumage was sleek and in good repair and its flight strong and sure.

We were never able to determine where the hummingbird roosted at night. It was last seen the morning of 3 January 1964, a sunny, balmy day on which the temperature reached 66° F.—DORIS C. HAUSER, 309 Sylvan Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina, and MRS. NEILL CURRIE, JR., 1104 Brook Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Occurrence of *Collyriclum faba* (Trematoda) in a Varied Thrush with a note on a single bird's internal parasites.—A Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) was obtained on 18 November 1960, near Woods Creek, Benton County, Oregon. The bird was infected with 14 mature *Collyriclum faba*. The flukes were in pairs, in subcutaneous cysts adjacent to the anus. The paired flukes were not equal in size. The bird was also parasitized by the following: 10 *Brachylaime pellucidum* in the small intestine, 12 *Lutztrema monenteron* in the liver and gall bladder, 25 *Leucochloridium* sp. in the cloaca, and 13 tapeworms and 1 Acanthocephalan in the small intestine. The bird was taken alive in a mist net and appeared to be in good condition.

A considerable number of other birds, including 10 Varied Thrushes, were collected in the same area over a two-year period but none was infected with *C. faba*. This fluke was recorded west of the Great Plains for the first time by McNeil (*Auk*, 77: 355, 1960). The host was a Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) obtained in Asotin County, Washington. McNeil hoped his report would stimulate collectors to examine the anal region of birds for this fluke because little is known about its life cycle and distribution. I here make an additional appeal to those banding birds to feel along the breast to the area around the anus for the cysts. The cysts should be about the size of small peas and are easily felt with the finger tips.—ALBERT G. CANARIS, *Biology Department, West Virginia University, Morgantown (on leave to Egerton College, Njoro, Kenya).*