

A Correction Concerning the Tawny Creeper.—In the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, fourth series, ix, no. 10, p. 295, the Tawny Creeper (*Certhia familiaris occidentalis*) is listed among the species noted as nesting on Mount St. Helena, Napa County, California. In the original draft of this paper there was a question-mark after this subspecies, but somehow or other the matter escaped my mind thereafter. The nesting birds had been watched at close range, but no specimens had been secured at the time. I would like to say that some have been taken since and have proved that the former record of the form as *C. f. zelotes*, or Sierra Creeper, for that region is correct.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *San Francisco, May 6, 1920.*

A Correction Concerning the European Widgeon.—In the September-October, Condor, 1918, p. 192, I recorded a pair of this duck as bought in the Los Angeles public market. A critical comparison of the female, however, proves this bird to be *Mareca americana*, instead of *M. penelope*; hence the record of the European Widgeon stands good for the male only.—L. E. WYMAN, *Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles, April 1, 1920.*

Habits of a Red-breasted Sapsucker.—In an old pepper tree, near the corner of Piedmont Avenue and Bancroft Way, in Berkeley, California, I saw for the first time a Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius daggetti*) on December 25, 1919. He had made but a few holes when I found him, so I am sure he had come there but recently. I made not less than four daily observations and found the bird working and feeding on this tree every day from December 26, 1919, to March 5, 1920, inclusive, with the exception of February 6 and 27 when I made six daily observations but failed to see the bird. There were two days that I was unable to make observations. Thus I saw the bird 67 days out of 71. After March 5 I made six observations daily for ten days, but the Sapsucker had gone.

The pepper tree is low-branching, forking widely about three feet above ground. It is so nearly dead that it has failed to put forth a single leaf this spring. The bird began work on one of the largest branches, making four or five very straight rows of holes, with scattering holes on either side. Judging from the moisture about the holes there must have been considerable sap. After reaching a forking, he went to a new branch and worked in the same manner. In some cases the branches are girdled by three or more circles of holes just below the branching. The Sapsucker made about eight hundred holes during his stay.

The time of working and feeding was very regular. Rarely was he in the trees before 8:45 A. M., and very rarely was he present after 2 P. M. His stay between these hours was not continuous. He laid full claim to the tree. He allowed no other bird in the branches while he was there. In language more expressive than words he told them to leave and they left. He was not shy. When I came too close he moved backward, forward, or sideways with equal rapidity and ease. Occasionally he flew out of the tree when I put my hand on his branch, but on retiring from his sight he returned in a short time.

At times the Sapsucker would sit wholly immovable for twenty minutes. He was as apt to be on the under side of the branch as on the upper. Not infrequently I found him on the branches where he had first worked, as if feeding on the insects that had gathered in these holes. Afternoons, when the Sapsucker was usually absent, I saw at various times the Anna Hummer, Sierra Junco, Audubon Warbler and a Ruby-crowned Kinglet feeding from the Sapsucker holes—whether on sap or on insects I can not say.—MRS. H. J. TAYLOR, *Berkeley, California, March 26, 1920.*

The Connecticut Warbler Not Known from Kansas.—In a list of birds from Douglas County, Kansas, published in the Condor for 1909, page 162, I recorded a warbler taken on September 14, 1908, by Mr. Charles D. Bunker and myself as the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*). This has been known as the only occurrence of this bird in the state to the present time. Since that time I have had occasion to doubt the authenticity of this record and on re-examining the skin in question find that it is an immature specimen of the Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*). Error in identi-