

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 23, 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-

fication was due to the fact that suitable material was not at hand for comparison at the time that the collection containing this warbler was first studied and the skins identified. Fortunately this erroneous record seems thus far to have been overlooked by others and so has not been quoted elsewhere.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1920.*

Black-crowned Night Heron Gathering Nesting Material.—On April 27, 1920, while watching for Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*) at the Cohen Estate, Buena Vista Avenue and Versailles, Alameda, California, one of the birds flew into a locust tree near at hand. It began stretching its neck and taking hold of small dead twigs with its bill, trying to break them off. After several attempts at different branches it found a twig that it could break and proceeded to carry it off. It seemed odd to find a bird that we associate with marshes and water gathering its nesting material in this manner.—MRS. G. EARLE KELLY, *Alameda, California, May 28, 1920.*

Lizard Eaten by Cactus Wren.—While collecting in the tree yucca belt about three miles west of the town of Mohave, Kern County, California, on March 30, 1920, I shot a male Cactus Wren (*Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi*). When retrieved the bird was seen to have the abdomen slightly protuberant in the region of the gizzard as though the latter was unusually full. Upon dissection I found that the principal item of food, and the one which formed fully 95 percent of the contents of the gizzard was a Desert Brown-shouldered Lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*). The reptile was about two inches long. It had been swallowed entire although the head looked as though it had first been beaten almost to a pulp. I can find no previous record of a Cactus Wren taking reptiles for food. Beal (*Biol. Surv. Bull. 30, 1907, pp. 64-65*), in an examination of 41 stomachs from southern California, found insects to be the usual food, the only vertebrate material being some of the long bones of a tree frog.

At the locality where this bird was taken there were very few cholla cactuses and the Cactus Wrens were using the tops of the tree yuccas as song perches.—TRACY I. STORER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, May 14, 1920.*

Bohemian Waxwing in San Diego County.—On March 29, 1920, I found two dead and badly decomposed Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrula*) on the camping ground at Vallecito, eastern San Diego County. Some one had shot them with a small caliber rifle. This is the first record for this county, I think. Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) have been rather common here in San Diego for several weeks. They feed on the berries of the pepper trees.—FRANK STEPHENS, *San Diego, California, April 19, 1920.*

Notes from Escondido, California.—On March 1 a friend brought me two Crossbills that were taken from a flock of six feeding in his orchard. Three were shot under the impression that they were Linnets. His cat got one and the other two, being shot with a 22 rifle, were pretty badly used up. Of one it was impossible to determine the sex; the other appeared to be a male. Both are young birds showing more or less of yellow in the plumage. A peculiarity of one of them is in the crossing of the upper mandible on the left.

These birds appear to be *Loxia curvirostra bendirei*, and are the first Crossbills ever seen by me here, and as far as I know are the first recorded from this county. It is very possible that they may work south through the county in the higher mountains, but so far none seems to have been reported, all authorities available giving the range as extending "as far south as Pasadena in winter".

The measurements of the two birds, in millimeters, are as follows:

Length	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen	Bill from nostril	Depth of bill
166	97	59	18	18.0	15.0	10
166	94	55	18	17.5	14.5	10

Another new record for this section is that for *Molothrus ater obscurus*, the Dwarf Cowbird. I have been looking for this species for many years, and I found my first egg in a nest of the Least Vireo (*Vireo belli pusillus*) at Fallbrook on June 11, 1919. Al-