

menced diving and I was surprised to see the headway they made against the current, which was very swift at this point. Coming to the surface, they were swept down stream and dived again to recover lost ground. I soon saw that the feet were not used to swim with, but that the birds shoved themselves along with them over the stony bottom, in very much the same way that the Dipper moves forward while under the water in swift current.

Apparently becoming tired by these exertions, the ducks ceased diving and were soon swept out of sight. Later in the day I saw a pair at the mouth of the creek where it empties into the Arrow Lake; both were diving in the deep water, and the birds were immersed for a far longer period here, than they were in the swift water. Soon the pair moved along the shore into a small bay, the beach of which is almost entirely made up of large granite boulders, at this time partly covered by high water. I kept the pair under observation with binoculars for about an hour, and during this time, though they fed continuously, I never once saw either bird completely submerged. Occasionally one would plunge its head beneath a shelving rock, sending out a spout of water with its feet; but more often they searched between the boulders at the water's edge, finding, apparently, the drowned ants and other insects that a north breeze was bringing ashore in great abundance from the surface of the lake.—WALTER B. JOHNSTONE, *Edgewood, Arrow Lake, British Columbia, March 4, 1921.*

Duck Hawk Wintering in Ontario, California.—During the first part of January, 1920, in the vicinity of Upland, California, a pair of falcons were seen flying high overhead, uttering their piercing cries. The birds were again seen, sitting in a large blue gum tree located at the corner of an orange grove about one-half mile from where they were first seen and perhaps two miles from the main business district of Ontario. These birds were far too wary to be collected. The birds stayed in this general locality until about the middle of February and were not seen again after that until about December 1 of the same year when they were located in the same large blue gum. On December 19, one of the birds was shot and proved to be an immature female Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). On December 31 the other was collected. This bird was a male, adult. The stomach of the first bird collected was empty, and we are indebted to Dr. H. C. Bryant for a report on the stomach of the bird collected December 31. It contained largely feathers, while the gullet held the feet, a few bones and feathers of the Western Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*), and pieces of flesh, apparently from the same bird.—GORDON NICHOLSON and WRIGHT M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California, March 4, 1921.*

The White-eared Hummingbird in the Catalina Mountains, Arizona.—I want to report the White-eared Hummingbird (*Basilinna leucotis*) as occurring in the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona. In 1915, a female came close to my camp by the canyon stream several successive mornings. So far as I know this bird has never been reported nearly as far from the International line. Both the Huachuca and Chiricahua mountains touch the Mexican line. I am particularly interested in the bird because I discovered it in the Huachucas, and Dr. Fisher in the Chiricahuas, in the same month. Both specimens taken were females.

That makes ten species of hummingbirds for the Catalina Mountains, namely, Rivoli, Blue-throated, White-eared, Broad-tailed, Black-chinned, Broad-billed, Costa, Allen, Rufous and Calliope.—RICHARD D. LUSK, *Winkleman, Arizona, February 22, 1921.*

On the Flocking of Blackbirds.—In the November, 1920, issue of THE CONDOR I read a note relative to different species of blackbirds flocking together. While living in southern Nevada (Spring Valley, Lincoln County) a number of years ago, I saw three kinds of blackbirds in the same flock many times. One year (1904) the Yellow-headed Blackbirds made their appearance and far outnumbered the Brewer and Red-winged. In later years there were a few Yellow-heads, but not nearly so many as in 1904. Some years they did not appear at all. I have not been in that region since 1909, but have often wondered just what was the significance of the irregular appearance of the Yellow-heads.—MARGUERITE RICE, *San Gabriel, California, February 20, 1921.*