

Food of Western House Wrens.—The microscopic dissections of birds in the field, tabulated by Lee R. Dice and published in the May CONDOR, makes a person who takes most of his 4:30 A. M. observations from a downy couch on the sleeping porch feel that he is using a very lazy method. A strong resolution to profit by the example which Mr. Dice has set, resulted in the following table compiled by the writer from observations made between 10:20 and 11:20 A. M., June 15, 1921. The subjects were a family of eight nestling Western House Wrens (*Troglodytes aedon parkmani*) which were being fed by parents so tame that they could be watched from a distance of six feet. This made it possible to identify with a fair degree of accuracy the items on the bill of fare.

Everything offered was apparently devoured with alacrity except one gray and yellow beetle of considerable size, which one of the parents left inside of the box, but removed after a moment's interval. This is not included in the list.

Table of food eaten by 8 nestling Western House Wrens; Berkeley, California, June 15, 1921; 10:20 to 11:20 A. M.; temperature, 65°; wind, west.

Kind of food	Average per bird	Total number
Lady-bug .....	.625	5
Crane-fly .....	.5	4
Beetles (large) .....	.625	5
Beetles (small) .....	.5	4
Wire-fly .....	.25	2
Lace-wings .....	.125	1
Leaf-hopper .....	.125	1
Cricket .....	.625	5
Grasshopper .....	.125	1
Butterfly .....	.125	1
Moth .....	.125	1
Milliped .....	.125	1
Grub .....	.125	1
Unknown .....	.125	1
Total number of feedings		33
Average amount per bird		4.125
Average time between feedings	1 min. 49.08 sec.	
Average time per bird between feedings	14 min. 32.7 sec.	
Number of kinds of food		14
Number of feedings per parent per hour		16.5
Average time consumed in finding food	3 min. 38 sec.	
Number of excreta removed		6

—AMELIA S. ALLEN, Berkeley, California, June 30, 1921.

Vermilion Flycatcher in Western San Bernardino County, in Summer.—On June 28, 1921, I found a pair of Vermilion Flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicana*) at the Cushenbury Ranch at the base of the east slope of the San Bernardino Range, in San Bernardino County, California. Although I did not find a nest, I have no doubt that the birds were breeding as they were both busy about a fork high up in a cottonwood and the male was constantly indulging in his flight song.—RALPH HOFFMANN, Carpinteria, California, July 16, 1921.

Gray Gyr Falcon (*Falco rusticolus rusticolus*) in Stevens County, Washington.—During a recent visit to Colville, Stevens County, Washington, I saw a fine mounted female of this species in the taxidermist shop operated by Mr. L. Loew. The specimen was shot on February 10, 1917, by a farmer living at Echo about ten miles north of Colville. The bird is mounted with spread wings and is in fine winter plumage. Mr. Loew informs me that this is the only record of the species that has come to his attention during the many years he has been in the taxidermist business in Washington.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, Portland, Oregon, June 11, 1921.

Cassin Kingbird in Montana.—Marcus A. Hanna, while engaged in field investigations in central Montana, in August, 1918, obtained specimens of the Cassin Kingbird