

The measurements of the Cowbird eggs taken (with the exception of the one collected on May 23 from the Santa Cruz Song Sparrow nest, which was so far advanced in incubation that I could not save it), nine in number, are as follows: 17.6×14.8 , 17.9×15.0 , 18.0×15.1 , 19.3×14.4 , 18.8×15.1 , 18.9×15.3 , 18.5×15.4 , 18.7×15.6 , 19.4×15.2 . It will be observed that the smallest of these eggs is decidedly smaller than the smallest egg of the Dwarf Cowbird measured by Bendire (Life Histories, II, 1895, p. 443) out of his series of 37 specimens. Three of my sets, Willow Goldfinch, Golden Pileolated Warbler, and Santa Cruz Song Sparrow, have been presented to the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (now nos. 1862, 1868 and 1869 there).—H. V. LA JEUNESSE, *Alameda, California, October 26, 1922.*

Cactus Wrens' Nests.—In regard to the unanswered question raised in Mrs. Bailey's article in the last CONDOR, as to the summer and winter uses of the nests of the Cactus Wren, I might say that as far as my observations have extended in the San Gabriel Wash, new nests are always built for the rearing of the young, this work starting in March. These nests are used through the winter, while those previously built in September and October are taken possession of by the young birds for the balance of the summer. Conditions are evidently quite different from those described as prevailing in southern Arizona, for I have seldom seen any attempt to repair a nest which has gone through the winter rains, the rainfall here amounting to perhaps 18 or 20 inches. I noticed one case, however, where the entrance had fallen in and a new opening had been made on another side of the nest. Ordinarily new nests in new locations are built shortly before the beginning of the rainy season.—ROBERT S. WOODS, *Los Angeles, California, October 11, 1922.*

An Early Fall Record of the Hepburn Rosy Finch.—On October 30, 1922, between twenty-five and thirty Hepburn Rosy Finches (*Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*) were seen in a flock about the buildings and corrals at Midway Stage Station, between Imnaha and Enterprise, Oregon. The actions of this flock reminded one of English Sparrows, feeding about the yard and flying to the roofs and ridgepoles of the outbuildings as they did. While this finch is locally common in this part of the state during mid-winter, I have no previous knowledge of its occurrence on the plains so early in the fall.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, November 7, 1922.*

Feeding Habits of the Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker.—On July 22, 1922, I found a female Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus monticola*) working on the trunk of a lodgepole pine in the Canadian life-zone at an altitude of 7000 feet above sea level. She worked down, tapping here and there as she went. Whenever a tap revealed a borer, she rapidly scaled off the bark and always secured from one to six larvae of the bark beetle. Evidently the tap told her whether it was worth while to search farther, for she made no mistakes and performed no useless labor while I watched her. Then she worked up the trunk again and flew off. After her departure the bark on the tree showed her tap marks every quarter to half inch of its surface. As the borer galleries were of large size, it is likely that the sound or resistance over an occupied gallery would be different.—M. P. SKINNER, *Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, October 19, 1922.*

The Hepburn Rosy Finch in the Olympic Mountains, Washington.—The Hepburn Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*) is a common bird of the rocky Alpine Arctic ridges of the Cascade Mountains in summer, and, while no authentic nests with eggs or young have, as far as I know, been found within the state, the Rosy Finch undoubtedly breeds there, immature birds having been taken at a number of points. In the Olympic Mountains, however, the Rosy Finch is far less common, and, as E. B. Webster, naturalist and mountaineer, of Port Angeles, writes (*The Friendly Mountain*, ed. 2, 1921, p. 107), one may consider the day well spent when he has had the opportunity of closely observing even a single bird. Webster reports seeing the Hepburn Finch occasionally on Mount Angeles, always on the crest of the ridge.

Although considerable work was done in the higher portions of the Olympic Mountains by the Biological Survey party of 1921, *Leucostictes* were noted on but three occasions. On August 3, 1921, we saw perhaps half a dozen birds on Dodwell-Rixon Pass, between the Snowfinger Glacier at the head of the Elwha River and the headwaters of the Queets River; on August 5 a flock of nine individuals was observed on the ridge between Mounts Noyes and Seattle (altitude about 5,500 feet); and on the same day I collected three immature birds on a rocky ledge above Elwha Basin at an altitude of some 5,000 feet. Two young Rosy Finches were on a steep side-hill near waterfalls and glaciers, and quite obviously belonged to a single family which had apparently been reared in the immediate vicinity.—WALTER P. TAYLOR, *U. S. Biological Survey, La Jolla, California, September 14, 1922.*

RECORD OF BIRDS BANDED

Bands: 2889-2890	12345	17168-17175	24836-24839	32887	56422-56425
2893-2894	12369	18761-18768	24840-24848	32890	56427-56429
9009-9020	12370-12371	18770	24850-24854	32892	56430-56432
9731-9732	12375	21551-21555	24856-24859	42691-42693	56434-56438
10301-10302	12377-12382	23656	24860-24865	44861	

Joseph Kittredge, Jr., at Missoula, Mont., May 26 to July 11, 1915.

<i>Actitis macularia</i> , (2) 18761,-62.	<i>Planesticus m. propinquus</i> , (6) 2889,-90,-93,-94, 21554,-55.
<i>Dendroica a. aestiva</i> , (1) 9017.	<i>Sialia currucoides</i> , (4) 17172-17175.
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> , (2) 18763,-64.	<i>Spizella p. arizonae</i> , (3) 9009,-10, 17170.
<i>Pica p. hudsonia</i> , (3) 21551-21553.	<i>Troglodytes a. parkmani</i> , (9) 9011-9016, 9018-9020.
<i>Pipilo m. montanus</i> , (1) 18770.	

June 24 to July 14, 1917.

<i>Actitis macularia</i> , (3) 17168,-69,-71.	<i>Planesticus m. propinquus</i> , (3) 42691-42693.
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> , (4) 18765-18768.	<i>Spizella p. arizonae</i> , (1) 44861.

J. E. Law, at Altadena, Calif., June 1, 1922 to October 30, 1922.

<i>Astragalinus p. hesperophilus</i> , (8) 12371-12375, 24837-24839.	<i>Pipilo m. megalonyx</i> , (1) 56435.
<i>Catherpes m. punctulatus</i> , (6) 24843-24847,-56.	<i>Polioptila c. obscura</i> , (3) 12345,-69,-70.
<i>Chamaea f. henshawi</i> , (6) 24840-24842,-53,-54,-57.	<i>Thryomanes b. charienturus</i> , (1) 24836.
<i>Lanius l. gambeli</i> , (1) 12380.	<i>Toxostoma r. redivivum</i> , (1) 23656.
<i>Lophortyx c. vallicola</i> , (4) 9731,-32, 10301,-02.	<i>Vireo h. huttoni</i> , (2) 24850,-51.
<i>Pipilo c. senicula</i> , (16) 32887,-90,-92, 56422-56425, 56427-56432,-34,-36,-38.	<i>Zonotrichia coronata</i> , (5) 12379,-81,-82, 24859, 56437.
	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> (subsp.), (11) 12377,-78, 24848,-52,-58, 24860-24865.