

Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. An adult in the normal plumage near Brawley, Imperial County, January 2, 1923.

Western Vesper Sparrow. *Pooecetes gramineus confinis*. Common near El Centro and Calexico, January 2, 1923. Subspecies not determined.

Lark Bunting. *Calamospiza melanocorys*. A flock of about twenty near Westmoreland, Imperial County, January 3, 1923. This occurrence in connection with those noted at Thermal, January 1, 1922, seems to indicate that some Lark Buntings winter in this locality. There has been no rain in Imperial County this year, and there was no evidence of any migration.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, January 6, 1923*.

Lewis Woodpecker in Eastern Oklahoma.—On December 24, 1922, while on the golf course of the Oakhurst Country Club, eight miles southwest of Tulsa, Oklahoma, I noticed a large black woodpecker flying out over one of the fairways and returning to a large oak after each flight. I at once determined that it was a Lewis Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus lewisi*) and mentally put it down as a new migrant for my local list. By the time I had made a complete circuit of the course and was near the same spot again, the occurrence of the bird had been given more thought and a decision reached that it was of more than local importance. So I delayed the game a little and got under the favorite observation tree, about 25 feet from the bird itself. The peculiar reddish underparts, the gray collar, the black wings and upper parts, and the comparatively larger size than that of the Red-headed Woodpeckers with which it was loosely associating rendered identification absolutely certain—the species being one with which I am familiar through both observing and collecting them in California. It was quite out of the question to obtain a gun and collect this bird on the crowded golf course that day.

This record is not the easternmost for the species, because A. Wetmore has recorded the bird from near Lawrence, Kansas (Condor, XI, p. 208), which station is some forty minutes of longitude more easterly than my station, but the occurrence is a new one for eastern Oklahoma.—J. R. PEMBERTON, *Tulsa, Oklahoma, January 1, 1923*.

The White-winged Dove in Santa Barbara, California.—On November 8, 1922, while my wife and I were studying birds at Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, a White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica trudeaui*) flew across the road in front of us at a distance of not over twenty feet and alighted in a live oak a short distance from the road. We observed the bird for about fifteen minutes as it moved about the tree. He was not particularly shy, so we had an excellent view of him. We made a search for him the following day but did not find him again.

The weather for some days previous had been somewhat stormy, with strong winds from the southeast.

As far as we have been able to ascertain this is the first recorded occurrence for this locality.—HENRY E. PARMENTER, *Santa Barbara, California, January 19, 1923*.

Fishing Activities of the California Brown Pelican.—For the past few years I have been much interested in the fishing habits of the California Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus californicus*). So far as I have noticed, these birds always fish by diving. My impression is that they ordinarily dive when gliding at a height of thirty to fifty feet above the water; but I have seen them dive from greater heights, as well as from a position barely clear of the water. At either of these extremes, the dive is almost invariably hasty and awkward as though occasioned by an unexpected opportunity to catch fish.

After striking the water these pelicans always execute a half-turn so that they appear above the surface facing in the opposite direction from that in which they entered. I have never been able to see clearly, but it seems that this half-turn is due to a sidewise sweep of the head upon entering the water.

A few months ago I was much astonished one morning to see something like a yellowish toy balloon under the throat of a bird which dived near me. I had never seen any indication of much distention of the throat pouch before, and it was an instant before I realized that the balloon effect was due to extraordinary distention of that organ by water. Although I carefully watched many birds, I did not again see such an exhibit