

in any direction, but in a few minutes after a horse or other large animal gives up the ghost they may be descried like specks in the æther, nearing by circles to their prey, when as yet one would not suppose the effluvia from the carcase had reached above a hundred yards. This renders it probable that their sight as well as sense of smelling is very acute, but that the latter can guide them entirely without aid from the other, I am certain, as I have started them from carrion within the edge of the forest under bushes which must have precluded the possibility of their seeing the carcase before they alighted on it."

Douglas sent a pair of California Condors to London. He gives the latitude and longitude of Fort Vancouver as the locality where they were taken. These were placed in the museum of the Zoological Society where they presumably remained till the museum was broken up in 1855. They are not in the British Museum, and it would be interesting to know if they still exist.—J. H. FLEMING, 267 Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ontario, February, 18, 1924.

Dotted Canyon Wren in Oregon.—On February 21, 1924, I collected a male Dotted Canyon Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus*), about eight miles southeast of Ashland, Oregon. The specimen was identified by Mr. Stanley G. Jewett, who told me that this species has probably not yet been reported from this part of Oregon.—WM. E. SHERWOOD, Ashland, Oregon, February 26, 1924.

Another California Record for the Gray-headed Junco.—I shot a Gray-headed Junco (*Junco phaeonotus caniceps*) in La Puerta Valley (eastern San Diego County), November 3, 1923. It was alone and not wild. The specimen is now no. 44256, Mus. Vert. Zool., Berkeley.—FRANK STEPHENS, San Diego, California, March 6, 1924.

What Birds Hold Food With the Feet?—It has been of interest to me to note certain perching birds holding their food with the foot, after the manner of birds of prey. The California Jay has a habit of clutching an object firmly while working at it with the bill. Certain other perching birds have been seen doing this; but is it habitual?

In the *Auk* of July, 1918 (p. 360), an instance is given of the Orchard Oriole eating berries held in the foot. Vernon Bailey (Handbook of Birds of the Western United States, p. 463), relates how a Verdin clutched a lycium berry and picked out the pulp, resting the tarsus across the twig.

During the fall season I have found the Bailey Mountain Chickadee feeding on the fallen pine nuts, probably of Jeffrey and sugar pines. Whole flocks engage in hopping about the ground, making considerable stir in the dead dry leaves. When a seed is picked up in the bill it is de-winged and carried to a limb, board or other hard surface, upon which it is placed and then held there by grasping with one foot. In a short time a hole is formed by very vigorous pounding, and enlarged by breaking out the edges. Through this small opening the seed is eaten bit by bit.

A Plain Tit I watched at another season held some object against a limb while pounding it.

A Ruby-crowned Kinglet placed a long worm-like larva under one foot and stretched it by pulling with the bill. After repeating the stretching process from another limb, the larva was shaken, run through the bill sidewise, and swallowed.—ROLAND CASE ROSS, Pasadena, California, March 6, 1924.

A Wintering Ground of the Yolla Bolly Fox Sparrow.—The race of fox sparrow known as the Yolla Bolly Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca brevicauda*) breeds in California on the Trinity and Yolla Bolly ranges, at 5000 feet and over, and in the Coast Range as far south as Snow Mountain in the northwestern portion of Colusa County. The latter range extends in a scattering way southerly, or southeasterly, through Napa and Sonoma counties, until it peters out just north of the San Francisco Bay region.

The Yolla Bolly Fox Sparrow has been taken in midwinter in Marin County on various occasions (Mailliard, CONDOR, III, pp. 71-72; XIV, pp. 63-67; XX, pp. 138-139), and I have taken individuals of this race on Mt. St. Helena, Napa County, early in the spring and late in the fall, under conditions which made me think that these birds had chosen this locality for their winter resort. On this foundation, it has been my belief that a mid-winter examination of favorable localities would develop the fact that this fox sparrow regularly winters in this part of the Coast Range. For one