

start a high pitched gabble, continued during the flapping descent and until the flock adjusts itself to its new surroundings. Tule Geese fly rather close to the ground, at least over the marshy country, seldom attaining an elevation of more than 200 feet and usually much less. Particularly when flying along sloughs, which they are wont to do, they seldom exceed 50 or 100 feet and often proceed only a few yards over the surface. This habit may be because their flights here are less protracted than those of the other form, and suggests that they may be more easily obtained, which is doubtless the case, though offset by the remote nature of their surroundings.

Flocks of *gambeli* are composed of fewer individuals than those of *albifrons*. Six to eight birds is probably the mode of the former, with twelve the highest number observed by me, and pairs rather numerous, while the latter form is often seen in much larger gatherings. Judge Henshaw has also noted this fact.

The voice of the Tule Goose, as remarked upon by Judge Henshaw, is noticeably harsher and coarser than that of the White-fronted Goose, as might be expected in a larger bird, and to me it is more stentorian. It does not seem to be so noisy a bird as the smaller form and landings are accompanied with much less cackling than those above described, being executed, in some cases, in absolute silence. According to Judge Henshaw, the Tule Goose is less shy than the White-fronted, often decoying without the usual wary circling of the latter, and this habit has been confirmed by my observations.

These habits were clearly demonstrated in one or more ways by all the birds noted by me on the Suisun Marshes. The fact that these peculiarities are unknown to most observers, or at least not properly appreciated unless noted in the field, is, I believe, responsible for the lack of records we have of the Tule Goose from sections other than the vicinity of Butte Creek, rather than the non-occurrence of the bird in suitable localities elsewhere in the state.—JAMES MOFFITT, 1825 Broadway, San Francisco, California, June 10, 1926.

The Cardinal Again.—One year ago I reported the Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). It had been under observation for about eight months. Since that time I have made frequent trips, almost weekly, and have found it in three new places as well as in the old. In fact, I have not made a trip to any of the locations in the past few months that I did not see or hear one or more. Mr. L. E. Wyman reports it has been seen at San Diego and Inglewood. I am surprised that the addition of a new species to the avifauna of California, especially one so beautiful as the Cardinal, has not aroused more interest and attention. It is here to be seen and heard by anyone who desires.

In the same locality may be seen the Russet-backed Thrush, Golden Pileolated Warbler, Chat, and many of the more common kinds.—H. N. HENDERSON, Whittier, California, June 29, 1926.

Fruit-eating Hummingbirds.—As I have access to but a small part of the literature pertaining to the hummingbirds, it is quite possible that the item now recorded may simply corroborate earlier observations of such a habit. But in my experience it is original.

Heliodoxa jacula henryi is one of the largest, as well as one of the most splendid, of the fifty-odd hummingbirds now known from Costa Rica. Normally, it is confined to the humid sub-tropical zone of the Caribbean watershed. On May 2, 1926, on the slope of the Volcano Turrialba, at an altitude of 3500 feet, and reached from the railroad station of Peralta, I met with several individuals. They were feeding upon the fruit of a small tree (possibly *Eugenia*). This fruit was of the size and form of an elderberry, and quite ripe. The birds would alight upon a branch within reach of the fruit, sometimes on the fruiting stem even; then slowly turning their heads toward the fruit, quickly pluck it from the stems.—AUSTIN SMITH, San José, Costa Rica, June 2, 1926.

Correction Concerning Aviaries.—In my paper on "Lessons in Aviculture from English Aviaries" (Condor, XXVIII, Jan., 1926, pp. 3-30) it was an error to claim (p. 24) that Lord Tavistock was the first to breed the Princess of Wales Parakeet in England, as the late Mr. Hubert Astley holds the record, dating many years before. In the same article, the statement (p. 26) "Lime alone is useless except as a soil purifier" should read "Lime alone is useless as a soil purifier."—CASEY A. WOOD, House Boat "Bendemeer", Srinagar, Kashmir, India, May 13, 1926.