

A bear had located the nest, probably through the noise of the young woodpeckers, which were old enough to come to the nest entrance to receive food, and which squealed with anticipation of a meal every time any bird, animal or person came close to the nest tree. In an endeavor to get at the young in the nest, the bear had bitten out slabs of green wood twelve inches long, two inches wide, and one-quarter of an inch thick. The muddy stains around the inside of the nest entrance showed that the bear had thrust his nose into the hole repeatedly. But after gnawing over an area 10 x 10 inches on the tree trunk to a depth of more than an inch, the bear gave it up as a bad job. Had the nest been in an old stump, the outcome would probably have been different. This offers a reasonable explanation of the tendency of certain woodpeckers to nest in living trees.—JOSEPH DIXON, *Berkeley, California, July 27, 1927.*

**Another Man-o-war-bird Wanders into Californian Waters.**—The short list of records of the Man-o-war-bird (*Fregata aquila*) north of the Mexican border may warrant a note on the capture of one of these birds off San Diego, California, on June 27, 1927. The bird was shot by E. F. Gottesburen from the deck of a deep-sea fishing barge anchored off the edge of the kelp beds about a mile and a half southwest of Point Loma. Mr. Gottesburen states that the bird circled about the barge and exhibited no fear, even when his first shot failed to take effect. It was a young male in the white-headed plumage. The specimen was presented to the San Diego Society of Natural History and is now on exhibition, mounted, in its museum in Balboa Park.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, August 23, 1927.*

**Analysis of Sexes in a Junco Migration.**—The writers began to band Shufeldt juncos here (latitude 53° N, altitude 3000 feet), on the 7th of April of this year, or roughly four weeks before the cessation of snows which remained on the ground an appreciable time. The work was done under exceptionally favorable conditions from the bander's point of view. The season was phenomenally late and snowy, and great numbers of birds were forced to depend wholly upon us for food. Also a large equipment of trapping material was concentrated on a few acres which, owing to slope and exposure, represented the only bare ground for miles in all directions. The surroundings were, in fact, mostly heavy evergreen timber, holding its deep snow into May. Furthermore the site was on a principal (unfrozen) waterway and opposite the terminations of various important mountain passes.

The writers believe that for the first month at least hardly a junco passed unbanded, and that the records show a very complete picture of the migration, with the exception of a few very early individuals. April 7th to 9th inclusive produced only from two to five birds each. The great rush began on the 10th. The following table shows the distribution of sexes and "doubtful" among the 688 birds caught up to June 15. Great care has been taken to exclude all cases where any doubt was possible as to sex or subspecies.

Week	April 7-13	14-20	21-27	28-May 4	5-11	
Males .....	100	121	82	130	26	
Females .....	17	26	17	38	28	
Doubtful .....	12	20	11	14	6	
Week	May 12-18	19-25	26-June 1	2-8	9-15	Total
Males .....	15	2	2	0	0	478
Females .....	7	1	6	1	3	144
Doubtful .....	1	1	1	0	0	66

The banding fell to zero when the birds separated to breed. We found our first nest, containing four eggs, on June 15. Yet at this date, as recorded by the traps, only 144 females had arrived, as against 478 males. During the breeding season the numbers in the locality must be closely equivalent, as wandering, non-breeding birds would almost certainly be detected by feeding and trapping. No more striking illustration of the territorial theory can be imagined than the behavior of the breeding birds, which, though nesting about us with the regularity of a checker-board, cease