

The birds do not bother our goldfish—of which we have three large ponds—or two ponds stocked with sun perch (the common blue-gill of our local lakes). The plumes shed are entirely new, unmaturing feathers, though I have gathered quite a bunch ranging from eight to ten inches in length.—J. W. SEFTON, JR., *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, March 16, 1936.*

Hummingbirds' Roosts and Perches.—Supplementing Mr. Ernest I. Dyer's "Observations upon the Night-roosting of an Anna Hummingbird" (*Condor*, 38, 1936, p. 44) at Piedmont, California, it may be well to mention that hummingbirds do not always choose so exposed a roost. I have only once been fortunate enough to discover the sleeping place of a hummingbird, and this fact in itself leads me to believe that they must usually seek more sheltered locations. In the one instance referred to, a male Costa (*Calypte costae*) was found before dark perched amid the few terminal leaves of a long, slender, pendent branch of a *Eucalyptus citriodora*, at a height of five or six feet from the ground. This was immediately recognized as a night roost because it was a situation which a male hummingbird would never choose for a daytime perch. The bird was comparatively inconspicuous there, and entirely safe from climbing predators. The usual absence of night winds obviated any disturbing swaying. It was in the same place the following evening, but soon thereafter left on its southward migration.

It would be interesting to know whether all of the Anna Hummingbirds in the Bay region retire punctually at sunset, as did this one at Piedmont; here in southern California their maximum feeding activity has seemed to be in the five or ten minutes after sunset, as judged by the frequency of their visits to the sugar syrup supply.

This hummingbird's changing whims as to its daytime resting places are characteristic, but not peculiar to hummingbirds as may be learned by noting for a time the spots chosen by a house cat for its daily naps. Sometimes the changes are less frequent than those described by Dyer. During one entire summer's residence a male Costa Hummingbird could be found at practically any hour of the day perched on the topmost twig of a certain buckthorn bush. The next spring it again occupied the same twig; but later it changed to another bush not far away, where it remained for the rest of the season. I have often wondered that the non-migratory Anna Hummingbirds, after weeks or months of addiction to a sugar syrup diet, invariably leave, presumably to find their own living in other surroundings.

It is apparent that a hummingbird must be actuated (1) by habit and (2) by a cumulative urge for change which ultimately becomes strong enough to overcome the force of habit or even more material considerations. The periodical shifting from perch to perch is doubtless simply a manifestation of the same nomadic instinct which impels more extensive wanderings.—ROBERT S. WOODS, *Azusa, California, February 12, 1936.*

Clark Nutcracker again Visits Colorado Desert.—Another Colorado Desert record for Clark Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) was secured when a specimen was taken on Coral Reef Ranch, September 24, 1935, at 44 feet below sea level. This bird was first noticed flying back and forth from the ground to a pasture fence. Later it was seen in a large cottonwood tree where it was collected.

C. O. Esterly recorded the occurrence of Clark Nutcrackers on the Colorado Desert when a flock of a dozen or more was sighted by him on the Marshall Ranch west of Indio on October 17 and 18, 1919 (*Condor*, 22, 1929, p. 40). The Marshall Ranch is approximately four miles north-west of the place where our specimen was taken.—BEN CLARY and MARJORIE CLARY, *Coachella, California, November 20, 1935.*

Molting of Hawks, with Special Regard to the Duck Hawk.—Trained hawks cannot be used while they are molting because they must be so well fed to insure a good and rapid feather growth that they lose their keenness for their quarry and will not come to the food that the falconer uses to lure them back to him. Moreover, the natural molting process is long drawn out—sometimes, in the case of the Duck Hawk, requiring six months. Any way of speeding up the molt, therefore, would be welcome to the falconer.

Accordingly, dried thyroid was fed to an immature female Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), in the hope that she would react as pigeons and other birds have so frequently been reported to do. Dosages of various sizes were tried, up to .8 gm. daily for a week, and up to 1.3 gm. daily for three days, without any result except a slight nervousness on the part of the bird and a slight increase in the size of her thyroid gland. Since the weight of the hawk varied during this period from about 1200 to about 1300 gm., the dose was relatively large.

The treatments were continued from the first of January to nearly the end of March, and the first feather was dropped April 10. This was 4 days later than the first feather from another Duck Hawk of the same age and from the same region, that had received no treatments of any kind; it was some weeks after the beginning of the molt in wild adults in the Santa Barbara region, where my hawk was raised.

The order in which the primaries fell was as follows: 7, 6, 8, 9, 5, 4, 10, 3, 2, 1 (outermost). The order of the secondaries could not be observed because of the nervousness of the bird. It is generally stated in books on falconry that if a flight feather is pulled out of a hawk, except during the molt, it will not be replaced until the regular molt, and not then if the follicle has been allowed to heal over. Accordingly, directions are usually given for filling the follicle with heavy grease, or for tying back the fallen (or another) feather. A Persian treatise states that a pulled tail feather will be replaced by one of about half the normal width, which will in turn be replaced by a normal feather at the normal molt, or if again pulled, will behave like a pulled primary. The same author states that a ragged tail may be pulled in its entirety during the molt so that the new feathers will support each other as they grow down.

In view of these statements, surprising in comparison with what is known of feather replacement in other orders of birds, it is interesting to note that a female Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) of mine had a middle rectrix accidentally pulled in midsummer and replaced it with one of much less than normal width. The bird escaped before the following molt, so that it is not known what occurred then.

The tail of the above mentioned female Duck Hawk was pulled a few days before the beginning of her molt, and the new tail grew in normally. The tail and seventh primaries of an immature female Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*) were pulled about two months before the molting time of that species. The bird died after about five weeks, and an autopsy was made. No trace of beginning feather growth was found in any of the follicles, even upon microscopic examination. These observations should be tested more fully, but I have not cared to risk a thing so difficult to secure as a good hawk.—RICHARD M. BOND, *Oakland, California, December 3, 1935.*

Dipper Eating Salmon Fry.—At McClinton Creek, on Graham Island, B. C., a male Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*) was seen daily for several weeks in April, 1935, during which time it appeared to feed chiefly on the fry of pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*). In reference to this the following observations were recorded in my notebook under date of April 19, 1935.

"A male Dipper is perched on a moss-covered log in midstream a few yards below the screen fence, bouncing up and down as if his feet were coiled springs. He slips into the water and swims buoyantly across the current; he dives and a moment later emerges with a silvery fry held crossways in the bill. He scrambles on the log again and shifts the wriggling fish until it is in a position to be swallowed when it instantly disappears. He resumes the bobbing and his white eye-membrane flashes. He slips off the rock again, once more dives, to reappear quickly with a fish in his bill and to climb back on the log where the act of adjusting and swallowing the fish is repeated. This operation is watched a third time. Half an hour later he is again on the log, still now except for the pulsating throat and upthrow of the head as he sings. He is replete."—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C., January 13, 1936.*

Seven Birds New to Arizona.—To my knowledge the following birds have not up to this writing been established as having occurred in Arizona. Their admittance to the state list is based upon specimens all of which, with one exception, are in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona. Final identification, with one exception, was made by Mr. T. T. McCabe, Berkeley; Dr. H. C. Oberholser, U. S. Biological Survey; or Dr. A. Wetmore, U. S. National Museum.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). An adult ♀, Z8.462, was taken on May 7, 1934, at Mormon Lake, south of Flagstaff, by Allan R. Phillips. Identification checked by McCabe. A single individual was seen by me about the middle of August, 1933, on a tank in the Upper Sonoran Zone about 30 miles east of Flagstaff; also noted on Mormon Lake in autumn by Phillips and H. N. Russell, Jr. This species was placed in the hypothetical list by Swarth (*Pac. Coast Avif. No. 10, p. 83*).

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*). One was shot by Mr. Dean Eldredge at Turkey Tanks, 18 miles east of Flagstaff, in late October or early November, 1927. Now a spread mount, this bird is on exhibition at the Dean Eldredge Museum, 5 miles east of Flagstaff, where it was examined by Dr. A. Wetmore. A more critical examination was made at the National Museum where the specimen was sent for comparison. Eldredge reports that when first seen the jaeger was