

writer was unable to see her feed the young. At no time was the male seen near the nest. A few days before the young left the nest, it was noted that the female did not spend the night on the nest. On May 11, the young bird was heard twittering constantly, and when picked up it made its wings buzz as do the old ones when flying. Just before noon it left the nest and has not been seen since.

The old nest was removed, and on June 4, another nest was built in the same spot. On account of leaving for the mountains, the writer was not able to follow up the history of this second nest.—ERNEST D. CLABAUGH, 44 *Lenox Road, Berkeley, California, April 17, 1936.*

The Western Palm Warbler in New Mexico.—White Sands National Monument is located 18 miles southwest of Alamogordo, in Otero County, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4000 feet. Adjoining the Sands on the east is a marsh of about 200 acres, which in this desert area attracts many birds. Here, on December 6, 1935, I saw a lone bird which I had not previously observed in this area. It was first seen on the ground, then among the tules, and later on top of a building. On the ground its appearance and actions were somewhat like those of a pipit.

The bird was collected and prepared as a study skin. It proved to be an adult female, and was later identified at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, by Dr. Joseph Grinnell, as a Western Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*). This species is found west of the Mississippi valley only as a straggler, and there appears to be no previous record of it in the State of New Mexico. The specimen is now deposited in the study-skin collection at White Sands National Monument.—A. E. BORELL, *National Park Service, Department of the Interior, March 28, 1936.*

Bird Records from Merced County, California.—On April 6, 1936, a friend, Mr. T. D. Southward of LeGrand, Merced County, who has been banding birds for a year or more, called on me with a strange sparrow in his cage. After consulting Coues' Key and asking the opinion of Mr. J. A. Neff, I determined it to be a male Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) in molting plumage.

The specimen is now in my Merced County collection. Another young friend of mine from near LeGrand, Mr. Calvin Stevens, who also bands birds occasionally, has a record or two of interest. On February 28, 1936, he captured a male juvenile White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). On March 1, 1936, he added a Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) to Merced County records. On February 2, 1936, he shot a beautiful adult male Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*) on the bank of a creek in Merced County near the Sierra Nevada foothills.—R. H. BECK, *Planada, California, April 8, 1936.*

Twenty Condors Dine Together.—On April 25, 1936, Mr. O. P. Brownlow, Captain of Patrol, Division of Fish and Game, was driving over the rolling plains country about mid-way between Bakersfield and Kern Canyon proper. There a smaller road, to the Kern River Golf Club, branches off the main artery. Along this small road and about 200 yards from the road he was traveling, Mr. Brownlow noticed a number of large black birds. At first he thought they were buzzards. He stopped to watch them and two of the birds had an argument, displaying white under-wing patches. He then realized they were California Condors (*Gymnogyps californianus*).

Walking toward the spot, he found there were 20 of the great birds eating the carcass of a sheep. Hundreds of these animals had but recently pastured there. As he drew nearer 19 Condors readily took to the air, flying in different directions. One huge bird had difficulty in getting off the ground. The white areas seemed unduly large to Mr. Brownlow. When this Condor finally arose Mr. Brownlow looked about for the others. Six had alighted about a quarter of a mile away. Several were headed up the Kern Canyon, the rest in other directions, Hoping they would return Mr. Brownlow hurried back to Bakersfield to bring a camera and other folk to see them. But when he returned not a Condor was to be seen.

I have heard on good authority that WPA workers have seen six Condors, this past winter, in the vicinity of Breckenridge Mountain, which is opposite Hobo Hot Springs. From the directions the various components of the large flock took Mr. Brownlow and I feel there is a possibility that it was a "gathering to the feast" of Condors from Breckenridge, the Tehachapi and Tejon.—LILA M. LOFBERG, *Kernville, California, April 29, 1936.*

California Woodpeckers Storing Walnuts.—At the corner of Del Mar Street and South Madison Avenue, in the heart of Pasadena, there stands an extra tall telephone pole that is literally pock-marked for a distance of twenty feet by the drillings of California Woodpeckers (*Balanosphyra formicivora bairdi*). Also many long cracks in the pole were wide enough to receive acorns. Near the top of this pole one nesting cavity can be plainly seen.

On February 22, 1935, four birds were busily engaged stuffing some sort of food into the storage pits. In the neighborhood, planted as sidewalk trees, are many live oaks which possibly had attracted the California Woodpeckers to the district. However, on the date of my visit, there were no acorns to be found; nor was there any evidence, such as fallen acorn hulls, to indicate that acorns had ever been stored. It seemed odd to me that woodpeckers should be so busy storing at this season of the year.

By watching the birds, I soon learned that they were storing *walnuts*. The holes were not cut to fit the walnuts and so the birds cut the walnuts to fit the holes. In the yards round about were many fine old walnut trees. The Woodpeckers were recovering fallen nuts, neatly splitting the nuts and storing the meat away piecemeal in the manner that the Lewis Woodpeckers store acorns. Littering the ground at the base of the pole were many empty walnut shells.

I was wondering if this late storing might not have resulted from the fact that walnuts lying on the ground through the winter would be more easily split than nuts freshly gathered from the trees. But when I visited the storage pole this year I found the woodpeckers already storing shelled walnuts on January 30, and now they were gathering the nuts from the trees instead of picking them up from the ground. And too, it was learned that the colony had increased by at least one bird, as five birds were seen on the pole at one time. Also, this year many acorns are stuffed away in the holes and cracks of the pole. There was no evidence to indicate that the birds of the colony had begun to draw on the store of acorns. But then why should they draw on their stores, with nuts and berries so plentiful in the neighborhood!—CHAS. W. MICHAEL, *Pasadena, California, January 31, 1936.*

Live Weights of Certain Hawks.—The live weights of hawks are rarely given in ornithological literature, but they are of great interest to falconers, because weight is one of the best aids in judging the condition of a bird. Weights in the first column of the accompanying table were taken under conditions of maximal feeding, 2 to 6 weeks after the immature birds would have left the nest. The 2nd, 4th and 6th duck hawks in the table regained almost exactly the given maximal weights during heavy feeding in the first molt. Weights in the second column are of birds in full training, when flying at their best. It will be observed that the training and maximal weights do not differ by more than about 15 per cent.

Falco rusticolus near candicans	♀ Ivigtut, Greenland	1475±5	.....
Falco rusticolus between candicans and obsoletus	♀ Ivigtut, Greenland	1475±5	.....
Falco mexicanus	♀ Wyoming	.....	765±5
Falco mexicanus	♀ California	850±10	740±10
Falco mexicanus	♂ California	640±10	510±10
Falco mexicanus	♂ California	640±10	480±10
Falco peregrinus anatum	♀ New York	1020±5	920±5
Falco peregrinus anatum	♀ Massachusetts	1320±5	1160±10
Falco peregrinus anatum	♀ Connecticut	1075±5	.....
Falco peregrinus anatum	♂ Massachusetts	665±1	610±1
Falco peregrinus anatum	♂ Massachusetts	875±1	.....
Falco peregrinus anatum	♂ New York	750±5	650±5
Falco columbarius columbarius	♂ Ontario	191±1	156±1
Falco columbarius columbarius	♀ Ontario	241±1	210±1
Falco columbarius columbarius	♀ Ontario	234±1	.....
Falco columbarius columbarius	♀ Ontario	205±5	.....
Falco columbarius columbarius	♀ Ontario	205±5	.....
Falco columbarius richardsonii	♀ Alberta	255±5	.....
Falco sparverius sparverius	♂ Connecticut	118±1	.....
Falco sparverius sparverius	♀ Connecticut	127±1	.....
Falco sparverius phalaena	♀ California	130±10	.....
Accipiter velox velox	♀ California	230±10	210±10
Accipiter cooperii	♀ California	450±10	.....
Accipiter cooperii	♀ New York	.....	510±5

The various accuracies given with the weights indicate the dependability of the different balances used. All weights are in grams and represent the birds with empty crops and stomachs; the smallest birds on the list can hold about 50 grams of food and the largest about 250 grams.—RICHARD M. BOND, *Oakland, California, December 3, 1935.*