

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.*