

It might be deduced that the sapsucker is highly selective in choosing trees, or, put in a better way perhaps, it is only the rare redwood tree that is attractive to the sapsucker. In the case of a clump of stump sprouts, each sprout seems to possess this attractiveness or palatability. Were a record available of the parent tree, it is not unlikely that it, too, would have been found to have been a host for the sapsucker. This relationship between parent tree and sprouts is manifested also in other ways.



Fig. 10. Exaggerated case of drilling by Red-breasted Sapsuckers, showing workings on all members of a family of stump sprouts. Drillings extended from near ground line to the upper crowns.

A sample of bark removed from one of the trees indicates that the birds worked on the trees but a few years before. The holes extended nearly to the inner bark, but the inner face of this living bark layer showed no marks or effects of the drilling. This is to be expected, since new bark, as it is formed, pushes outward from the cambium layer and there is no tendency to fill wounds, as would be the case on the surface of the woody portion of the stem.—EMANUEL FRITZ, *Division of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley, October 20, 1936.*

Vermilion Flycatcher near Los Angeles.—As a matter of interest I record seeing today, between Los Angeles and South Pasadena, a female Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*). The bird was on a weed-covered hillside in company with a Black Phoebe; a Sharp-shinned Hawk was foraging for birds in the same field.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, October 22, 1936.*

Bald Eagle Pellets in Kansas Show Rabbits as Principal Food.—Many Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) winter in western Kansas and roost in the tall cottonwoods along the shallow streams. In this habitat, surrounded by grassland and cultivated fields, the principal food is the Black-tailed Jack Rabbit. In the winter of 1935-36 the writer collected 105 pellets under a roost