

ited, revealed that they worked almost exclusively on buds that were nearly full grown but which had not yet expanded, their orifices tightly closed by the overlapping lobes of the funnellform corolla. The buds of this flower are about one and one-half inches long just before they open and have the five unequal lobes turned inward over the mouth in such a manner that the two forming the upper lip of the corolla are folded downward and inward at the tips; the central lobe of the lower lip turns abruptly upward outside of and over the notch between the two lobes of the upper lip. The two lateral lobes of the lower lip in turn overlap the edges of both the central lobe and those of the upper lip. Neat little pleats are folded inward into the throat of the bud at the angles between the margins of the upper and the lower lip. The whole chamber is thus effectively sealed against probing moths and other insects until the bud expands. The hummingbirds approached such large but unopened buds from a slight angle, and while hovering just barely to one side or the other of the tip of the bud, the bird would place the tip of its beak at the forward edge of one of the lateral lobes, give a slight but easily observed forward thrust and simultaneously execute a twist of the head so as to pry open the flap of tissue closing the bud at that point. With no appreciable delay the bird continued the thrusting motion and inserted its beak to the bottom of the bud where the nectar is secreted in this flower.

As soon as it was apparent that the hummingbirds went through this peculiar set of motions only in front of unopened buds, but inserted their beaks immediately into fully opened flowers, between twenty and thirty large but unexpanded buds were examined minutely, and a tiny opening at almost the same spot was found on each bud at which the hummingbirds had been observed. There seemed to be a slight preference for approaching the buds so as to open them from the right-hand side, as one faced the flower, but there were some that had been opened on the opposite side. The opening is made so skillfully that there is almost no tearing of the tissue of the flower's corolla, so the mechanical damage is insignificant.

We were in the field almost continuously from mid-October until late in December, and although hummingbirds of this and other species were observed visiting flowers belonging to a number of species, only the Xantus Hummingbird was observed probing unopened buds. Neither did we see the Xantus Hummingbird attempt to open unexpanded buds of any other species of plants.—IRA L. WIGGINS, *Natural History Museum, Stanford University, Stanford, California, February 12, 1960.*

Records of Lewis Woodpecker for Humboldt County, California.—There are no records for the Lewis Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus lewis*) listed in Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:1-608) for Humboldt County in northwestern California. From 1953 to 1960, I have three records for this county, all in October: one, Horse Mountain, October 10, 1954; one, near Sunny Brae, Arcata, October 1, 1958; three, flying several hundred feet above Klamath River at Orleans, October 5, 1958. The occurrence of this species in the inland mountainous country is to be expected, but the one seen near Arcata represents an unusual record. The latter area is in the redwood fog-belt for which there are no published records for the Lewis Woodpecker.—CHARLES F. YOCOM, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, February 1, 1960.*