

can Merganser, and still more uncommon winter residents sometimes came to these springs, and because of the interesting possibilities, I visited them regularly. The Canada Geese wintered in good numbers on the prairies in company with the Mallards, but never came to the spring-holes, and it was generally believed that during the zero weather they obtained water only by eating the snow. At different times I have crawled close to small spring-holes near the tightly frozen creeks and found the open water actually covered with Mallard drakes in perfect plumage, the brilliant green heads in mass beautiful against the background of snow. I have noted fifty or more males thus packed in a single small spring, with not one female in the immediate vicinity.—N. HOLLISTER, *National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., November 5, 1919.*

Empidonax griseus in Oregon.—The first known occurrence of *Empidonax griseus* in Oregon was recorded by Mr. Stanley G. Jewett (CONDOR, xv, 1913, p. 229), and was based on a specimen taken on June 25, 1908, at Wright's Point, 15 miles south of Burns. Since then several other records have appeared in print, but our knowledge of the distribution of this species in the State is still so meager that additional data are worth publication. Three unrecorded specimens are at present in the collection of the Biological Survey, as follows: No. 140165, U. S. Nat. Mus., adult male, Burns, Oregon, July 6, 1896, collected by Vernon Bailey; no. 141959, U. S. Nat. Mus., adult female, Narrows, Oregon, July 25, 1896, collected by E. A. Preble; and no. 140164, U. S. Nat. Mus., adult male, Elgin, Oregon, May 27, 1896, collected by Vernon Bailey. It will be noticed that all three of these specimens were obtained twelve years before the one that was first reported from the State by Mr. Jewett, although they have remained unmentioned until now.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C., October 1, 1919.*

The Anna Hummingbird as a Fly-catcher.—Mr. Tracy I. Storer (CONDOR, xxi, no. 3, p. 125) and Mr. Joseph Mailliard (CONDOR, xxi, no. 5, p. 212) have given a list of birds other than Tyrannidae which follow the flycatcher habit of catching insects on the wing. I have one more to add to this list. A letter written by me in January, 1919, to a friend reads: "I witnessed another deviation from the general habits of this bird [refers to the Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)] last summer. August 23 [1918] near five o'clock in the evening my attention was attracted by one perched on a wire in the back yard. I saw the bird dart into the air a short distance and return to the wire. Another moment and the act was repeated and this time just preceding the flight I noticed a movement of the head as if the bird were watching something passing over. I then suspected that the bird was catching insects and soon after I saw it snap a small white moth from the air. It continued feeding in this manner each evening for about an hour, until I left the city on October 20; and when I returned November 6, I found it had disappeared."

Last summer (1919) after an absence of about six weeks, I returned home September 4 to find the same wire occupied in the evenings by one, two, and at times three of this species, all darting into the air for insects. They continued feeding in this manner until about November 1, and at the present writing (November 20) they are still flying about this locality, but are visiting blossoms for food. Also last September (1919) I witnessed precisely the same performance described by Mr. Mailliard at the Bohemian Grove. I was resting in Union Square, San Francisco, when an Anna Hummingbird swooped over the palm tops, poised in the air about ten feet from the ground for a few seconds, and darted into a swarm of gnats, snapped up several of them and shot like a rocket over the St. Francis Hotel.—FRANK N. BASSETT, *Alameda, California, November 22, 1919.*

Colorado Notes.—My own opinion as regarding the winter members of a species coincides with that of Professor Henderson, namely, that they are merely the northern representatives moved in temporarily. As evidence of this, the Red-wings (some scattered birds) even as far out as Hudson, on the prairie, leave some time the last of February and the first of March. After this time there is a marked scarcity of Red-wings until the regular influxes of spring begin. Especially was this pronounced in the springs of 1916-17-18. During the same seasons this was also true of the Cowbird and