

daws by the local fishermen and ranchers, attracted their attention as early as October, 1919. These men had never seen them on the island before. Scattered birds were seen by the writer throughout the pine belts in January and again in the first week of April, on a second trip to the island. It is tempting to speculate what might happen if the nomadic impulse had died out after six months and the species should become a permanent resident of the pine forests on the island, in which Crossbills and Red-breasted Nuthatches are already resident.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Stockbridge, Massachusetts, June 4, 1920.*

A Peculiar Flicker Habit.—For a time a Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer colaris*) enjoyed himself by drumming on a sheet metal air vent on the roof of our house. As a rule he did his drumming early in the morning. One time I caught him in the act of drumming and it was interesting to watch him. The noise sounded very much like a small riveting machine at work.—LUTHER LITTLE, *South Pasadena, California, July 15, 1920.*

Authors' Names in the Second Condor Index.—In the Second Ten Year Index to The Condor for 1909-1918, by J. R. Pemberton, full names of authors were included as far as possible. In about 40 cases it proved impracticable to secure the names in full, but about half of them are now known. In presenting these names the opportunity may be taken to correct a few errors which inadvertently occurred in printing the Index. Such corrected names are marked by an asterisk, and names not generally used are enclosed in brackets.

Following are some of the incomplete names in full:

Alexander, Annie Montague	Figgins, Jesse Dade
Bailey, Vernon [Orlando]	Hunt, Richard Montague
Bergtold, William Harry*	Kirn, Albert* Joseph Bernard
Brooks, Allan [Cyril]	McAtee, Waldo* Lee
Bryant, Amy Morrish	McLean, Donald Dudley
Bunker, Charles Dean	Mailliard, Ernest Chase
Buturlin, Sergius Alexandrovich	Palmer, Robert Hastings
Cameron, Ewen Somerled	Vogelsang, Charles Adolph
Dixon, Joseph [Scattergood]	Wetmore, [Frank] Alexander
Dubois, Alexander Dawes	

On pages 7 and 8 of the Index are given full names of authors whose papers appeared in the first ten volumes of THE CONDOR. To this list should now be added Gerald Bamber Thomas and Clark Crocker Van Fleet. Three names in the list require correction, viz., Stephen Alfred Forbes, Frederick Hall Fowler, and William Le Grange Ralph. Examination will show that the first two were inadvertently combined and the last contained a typographical error. These additions leave 31 names in the first Index and about 20 in the second, still incomplete.—T. S. PALMER, *Washington, D. C., July 19, 1920.*

Bryant Marsh Sparrow in the Hills.—In The Condor for March, 1920 (page 63), there is an article by Joseph Mailliard and J. W. Mailliard relative to the breeding of the Bryant Marsh Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti*) in other than low ground. My records show that a set of four eggs, with nest and parent bird, was taken by H. H. Bailey in San Mateo County, California, on May 1, 1904. The nest was placed on the ground in a slight depression, well hidden by a clump of grass four inches high. The location was almost at the top of a hill, between the bay and ocean, and, as I remember it, three miles or more from the salt marsh. The elevation, I judge, was around 350-400 feet.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Newport News, Virginia, July 12, 1920.*

Blue-fronted Jay Nesting in Los Angeles, California.—A number of Blue-fronted Jays (*Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis*) spent the winter of 1919-20 in different parts of Los Angeles and were reported in THE CONDOR from several localities. A group of them lingered late into the spring in Griffith Park where they were noted by the President of

the Bird-lovers' Club of the Southwest Museum about May 5 carrying nesting material. Later they were seen by members of the Audubon Society. On July 9, 1920, the president and two other bird students from the Bird-lovers' Club saw four of these birds in Griffith Park near the Western Avenue entrance. Though fully feathered two of them were evidently young birds, for they had the light colored edges to the corners of the mouth that indicate youth, the soft downy look of new plumage, a different tone from that of the older birds, and they were actually being fed by a mature Blue-fronted Jay. The food given them was a highly sophisticated type for these creatures of the wild, for it consisted of pieces of what upon examination appeared to be an ice-cream cone which had been soaked soft and left on the bank beside a much-frequented trail. The birds however, were evidently used to civilization, for the one feeding paid no attention to the three observers less than twenty feet away, but made several visits to the flat, pancake-like object, tearing off strips and stuffing its mouth as full as possible before flying into a large sycamore tree where it was seen to feed the two young birds. This air of wontedness to civilization in the old bird, and the evident fact that the young birds had not been long out of the nest seem sufficient proof to me that the nest must have been in the immediate neighborhood. It would be interesting to know if this is the first record of the Blue-fronted Jay nesting in the Upper Sonoran Zone in Southern California.—MARY MANN MILLER, *Los Angeles, California, July 10, 1920.*

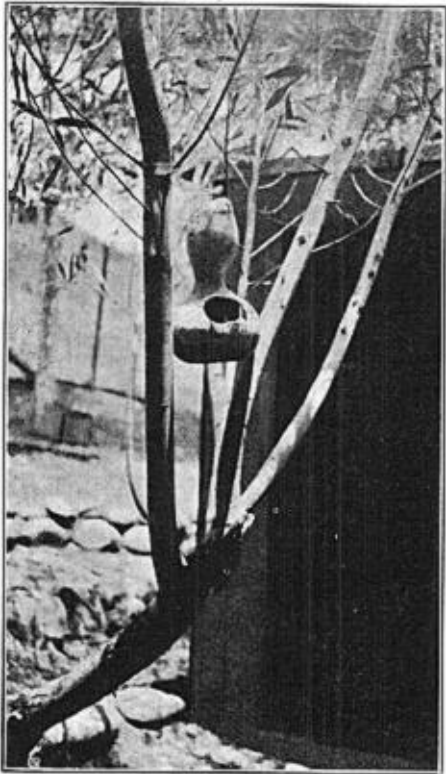


Fig. 38. GOURD USED AS NEST SITE BY A PAIR OF ANTHONY BROWN TOWHEES.

Domesticating California Birds.—

That many of our California birds will become more domestic with the years is evidenced by the experience of the writer. I have put up boxes, cans and gourds about my suburban home and made several drinking fountains in suitable places. For three years a San Diego Wren has occupied gourds near the door. A Black Phoebe has built over the window. An Ash-throated Flycatcher raised a brood in the elbow of an abandoned stove-pipe on an out-house. The Green-backed Goldfinch, House Finch (in boxes also), and California Shrike nest close to the house in orchard trees. A Mockingbird invariably builds in a thick tree in the back yard. The Anna Hummingbird and Arizona Hooded Oriole nest every year in one of my sugar gums. Cliff Swallows build on my neighbor's barn—and feed on my bees.

The Anthony Brown Towhee has often built in an elder bush or orchard tree; but not until last year did one ever use an artificial nest. A bird chose to raise a brood in a gourd hanging on the corner of a chicken yard in the full sun without a bit of shelter near it. Last April another Anthony Towhee (perhaps the same bird) nested in another gourd which was placed in the lower forks of an acacia tree about four feet from the ground. Although disturbed daily this bird raised her brood of four. I have seen scores of nests of Anthony Towhee in low bushes and found one years ago on the edge of a low bank in the grass, but never saw one in an artificial nest until last year—which shows that the birds can learn to get along with people.—CARROLL DEWILTON SCOTT, *San Diego, California, July 15, 1920.*