

stick nearest the syrup pot. The hummers have been coming several years and Mrs. Rodewald thinks two of this year's pensioners are from two years back. At least one of them has the individual habit of perching upon the lip of the syrup cup (all of them know where it is kept and go to it and hover). Those that perch on the rim of the cup often sidle half way around at one move, to get a better position. To see this movement is to be impressed with the freedom and ease with which such foot work is accomplished.—ROLAND CASE ROSS, *Pasadena, California, September 22, 1924.*

The Red-eyed Vireo as a Bird of Oregon.—The first reference to the capture of the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireosylva olivacea*) in the literature on Oregon birds that I can find was in Shelton's Distributional List of the Land Birds of West Central Oregon, published by the University of Oregon (University of Oregon Bulletin, New Series, Jan., 1917, vol. XIV, no. 4, p. 37), in which an adult male was reported taken on the Middle Fork of the Willamette River near Oakridge on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains. The species was next brought to my attention during the summer of 1923, when Mr. William Sherwood, of Salem, Oregon, collected a number of them on the Imnaha River near Imnaha Post Office in Wallowa County near the northeast corner of the state. One of these specimens, an adult male, was taken on June 14, 1923.

On June 18, 1924, at Union, Union County, Oregon, my attention was drawn to a vireo song which, upon investigation, proved to be from a Red-eyed Vireo in a near-by cottonwood tree. This bird was seen at a distance of ten or twelve feet and positively identified. On July 6, 1924, in the company of I. N. Gabrielson, of Portland, I found a nest of this species in a wild crabapple tree on the banks of the Columbia River about twelve miles east of Portland. The nest was typical of the species and contained three fresh eggs. On this day, Gabrielson and I saw no less than seven Red-eyed Vireos and heard several more in about two hundred acres of well wooded river-bottom land. Two adult males were collected. On July 13, 1924, Mr. Gabrielson again visited this locality and took an additional adult male and heard several more.

In view of the above, it appears that the Red-eyed Vireo has recently become a fairly common breeding bird of Oregon. The species probably invaded the state from the north, as it has long been a common breeding species in the eastern part of the state of Washington.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, July 14, 1924.*

The Anna Hummingbird Takes a Shower Bath.—In connection with a former note on the bathing of hummingbirds (CONDOR, XXIV, 1922, p. 63) the following incident may be worthy of record.

On August 17, 1924, while watering my lawn at Alameda, California, I placed the sprinkler in position and had just turned on the water when an adult male Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) flew into and poised in the dense spray. After glancing about for a moment he gradually assumed a vertical position and spreading his tail, then slowly settled to the ground, meanwhile drawing the tail back until it nearly reached the horizontal plane, when he actually "sat" on the grass, the body erect and the tail spread out fanwise behind him. The wings continued to vibrate while in this position, but the strokes were much less frequent than when flying, being just sufficient to maintain a vertical balance. In a few seconds he began increasing the wing strokes and slowly ascended about a foot above the ground where he poised a moment and then repeated the entire performance several times, after which he flew to a wire overhead.

Thinking he might be "contemplating" another plunge I summoned an audience of several persons who arrived just in time to witness the rare spectacle of a hummingbird "sitting" on the ground in a rain storm! When the "point of saturation" was reached he darted away as suddenly as he had come.—F. N. BASSETT, *Alameda, California, August 22, 1924.*

Western Tanagers in Berkeley in Midsummer.—On July 28, 1924, a male Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) was seen in the top branches of a red plum tree located east of the University of California Infirmary and south of Stadium Drive. It flew from this tree into a locust tree about twenty-five feet away. It was not seen again that day.

On July 30, a male Western Tanager was seen in a plum tree neighboring the red plum tree. There was little if any fruit left on these trees, and neither time the bird