

When not trapping, we scattered bread crumbs about the cabin door for birds, and very soon a little flock of juncos learned to make this a regular feeding ground. Occasionally one made so bold as to enter the kitchen, the door of which was usually open. On either side of the door, and also across the room from it twelve and a half feet away, were windows whose sills were about three feet above the floor. These windows were regularly kept closed.

An immature male junco (no. 59948), which had been banded 450 yards away on September 11, 1925, came into the kitchen on September 16 without being noticed. A quick move on my part sent the junco dashing from the middle of the floor to a window on the left of the door, where it banged the pane at full speed; then it dashed across the room with greater momentum striking against the pane of the window opposite the door and falling to the sill; then across again, bumping the window at the right of the door at full speed. Here it dropped to the floor unconscious.

When picked up, it lay on my hand as if dead. It was then laid right side up on a chair which was placed in the doorway. There it tumbled forward onto its breast with beak against the chair seat, eyes closed. Gradually labored breathing began. In about five minutes, during which we quietly watched it, it raised its head to normal position though still squatting against the chair, and a little later it flew away. Within an hour, a junco which looked like the same bird, but which was distinguished from the rest of the flock because it kept its head down close to body and feathers fluffed out as if stiff-necked, was hopping about in front of the cabin looking for food.

Again, on September 25, junco no. 91403, banded on September 12 as an immature at the same place where no. 59948 had been banded, and retaken there on the 13th and 15th, underwent the same disaster, dropping as if dead at 12:18 M. Just as with 59948, this bird rested forward on breast and beak, eyes shut, when laid on a chair. At 12:26 it had revived and had raised its head, though still squatting, and had its eyes open and it was alert to movements and noises. At 12:33 it flew off into the willows, a 75 yard flight, during which it gave a normal chirp. At 10:03 A. M. on September 26, it was again in the trap, apparently as well as ever.

It seems notable that on the only two occasions when we inadvertently frightened juncos that had entered the kitchen, they chose the window beside the door and not the door, through which passage was unobstructed, and through which many birds undisturbed entered and departed. Compare this apparent stupidity with the sophisticated composure of the young Green-tailed Towhee, recorded in a concurrent note herewith.—J. EUGENE LAW, *Altadena, California, March 25, 1926.*

Anna Hummingbird Bathing.—One warm summer day in 1924, a half mile north of Yountville, on the Calistoga highway, I was standing by an old windmill, when suddenly I noticed an Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) fly down onto the pump below. As the pump was old and needed repairs it was a small fountain whenever the windmill was running; and the top of the pump, forming a small basin, was covered nearly a quarter of an inch deep with water. The hummingbird entered this basin and began bathing, splashing the water in much the same manner as would a tame canary. Afterward it flew to a willow close by, and, perching on a twig, shook its feathers and began preening and drying itself in the warm sunshine. After a few minutes it flew away.—JAMES L. ORTEGA, *Yountville, California, January 27, 1926.*

Contents of Barn Owl Pellets.—The following material contained in 68 pellets, was picked up under the nest of a Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) in Wildcat Canyon, near Berkeley, California. The 68 pellets held the remains of 123 meadow mice, 37 white-footed mice, 24 harvest mice, 7 pocket gophers, 6 shrews, 1 mole, 1 pocket mouse and 13 Jerusalem crickets, a total of 212 items. The pellets examined were of recent origin, less than a year old. Old decomposed pellets on the ground beneath the nest showed remains of many gophers and wood rats as well as remains of smaller rodents. The wings of a Red-shafted Flicker were found beneath the nest, but no remains of birds were found in any of the pellets. Identification of mammal remains has been checked by Joseph Dixon of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—G. L. FOSTER, *Berkeley, California, October 20, 1925.*

An Additional Subspecies of Spotted Towhee from Lower California.—In an attempt to identify a series of spotted towhees from north-central Lower California, it became apparent to the writers that an additional subspecies would have to be named. This we now do, as follows: