

**Feeding Habits of Lewis Woodpecker.**—On June 16, 1923, while collecting near Innaha, Wallowa County, Oregon, I frightened a Lewis Woodpecker from the top of a fence post where it was evidently having a feast. On top of the post it had left a fresh egg, probably its own; for it was absolutely fresh, of the right size, and unmarked. The shell had been broken into, but the contents not yet extracted.

In a knothole on the side of the post was an eggshell (of the same kind), and a snail shell which had been broken into. Wedged into the cracks of the post were several insects (some of them still alive) of the two species commonly known as "salmon flies" and "trout flies". On the ground at the foot of the post were several snail shells, a green prune (picked into), and several cherry seeds with stems attached. The nearest source of cherries was almost half a mile away.—WM. E. SHERWOOD, *Trial, Oregon, February 7, 1927.*

**Cassiar Junco Wintering in Southern Santa Barbara County, California.**—On January 27, 1927, I collected a male Cassiar Junco (*Junco hyemalis connectens*) in Carpinteria, California. The identification has been confirmed by Mr. H. S. Swarth. The bird was feeding in a walnut orchard in company with a small flock of Sierra Juncos (*J. oregonus thurberi*). The only published record of this subspecies in California, that I know of, is of a specimen taken by Major Brooks near Colusa, in March, 1923 (Condor, xxv, 1923, p. 175).—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, February 10, 1927.*

**Elegant Terns at San Diego.**—As the Elegant Tern (*Sterna elegans*), which nests below the Mexican line, has been regarded as a rather rare visitant to the coast of southern California, it may be of interest to note that this species occurred in considerable numbers off San Diego County during last fall. Birds which were unquestionably Elegant Terns arrived in the beginning of August at La Jolla, and could be seen there by the score, flying over the water or fishing. On August 15, I swam out a short distance from the bathing beach in "The Cove" at La Jolla, and some of the Elegant Terns flew over my head, offering a fairly close view. They uttered a rather loud cadent trill, suggesting more the *tee ar-r-r-r* of the Common Tern than the squawking cry of the Royal Tern. Later, J. W. Sefton, Jr., President of the San Diego Society of Natural History, collected several specimens of these exceptionally beautiful birds for the Society. All were taken from a motor boat, off Point Loma, as follows: September 5, three; September 12, four; September 19, one. The sexes were about equally divided.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, December 20, 1926.*

**The Fly-catching Habits of the Anna Hummingbird.**—On the morning of Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1926, in Balboa Park, San Diego, California, I watched three male Anna Hummingbirds (*Calypte anna*) catching insects on the wing. A rain the night before had cleared the air and I could easily see the sun glistening on the gossamer wings of a host of tiny midges flying all about me in the air. The male hummers would hang on rapidly vibrating wings for a second and then dart suddenly a short distance and one of the glistening insects would disappear. This was repeated time and time again, and the birds seldom missed; on the rare occasions when they did miss they relentlessly pursued their chosen prey until it was captured. The birds were resplendent in full plumage, were seen at close range, and unmistakable.

In February of this year I saw a female *Calypte anna* sitting on the wire fence just outside of my window in the O'Rourke Zoological Institute, San Diego. While I was watching, she made several short forays after small gnats that were fluttering about the window. After each capture she would return to her perch on the fence.—FRANK F. GANDER, *East San Diego, California, March 30, 1927.*