

The first day I watched the hummingbird for over half an hour. On the 11th he failed to return, but on the 12th he was back at the vine bright and early, and he returned again at noon, when I watched him closely for over an hour. On the 13th two males spent most of the day in and around the vine and were back again on the 14th and 15th; but they were not seen after that until August 29, when they or two other males were again at the vine. On September 1 the two again feasted on the nectar from the reddish-brown flowers of the vine and I had hopes of seeing them there again the next day; but during the night a rain and wind storm swept over the region from the north and evidently carried them on toward the south, as I never saw them afterward.

While the two individuals observed last summer were possibly not the first of the species to visit Oklahoma during their migrations, they were nevertheless the first individuals ever reported seen here, and for that reason they give us the first authentic record of the Rufous Hummingbird for Oklahoma.—RALPH C. TATE, *Kenton, Cimarron County, Oklahoma, April 28, 1928.*

Reddish Egret on Los Coronados Islands, Mexico.—On May 6, 1928, while on a trip to Los Coronados Islands, Baja California, Mexico, with the members attending the Third Annual Meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Club at San Diego, we observed a Lower California Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens dickeyi*) rise from a colony of nesting California Brown Pelicans and circle in full flight for some time about the east side of the island (Corpus Christi). The bird was first seen by Mr. W. H. Thorpe, of the British Ornithologists' Union, England, who, being rather unfamiliar with American birds, described it to us as a crane-like bird with a blue body and reddish neck. At first, from his description, we supposed it to be a Great Blue Heron, but we readily identified it as a Reddish Egret later, when we saw it "take off" from the pelican colony. When last seen it was flying toward the south island. The bird was also seen by Mr. Wright M. Pierce, as well as others of the party, who confirmed our identification. We are familiar with a mounted group of these birds in the Natural History Museum, San Diego, and feel that there is no possibility of error. As this is far north of the bird's regular range, we believe it to be worthy of record.—JACK C. VON BLOEKER, JR., and SAMUEL G. HARTER, *O'Rourke Zoological Institute, San Diego, California, May 7, 1928.*

Band-tailed Pigeon Nesting in Arizona in September.—On September 9, 1923, while at Soldier Camp in the Santa Catalina Mountains on a hiking trip, my attention was called to a pair of Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*) working in the western yellow pine over the ranger cabin. Observation with an 8-power prism binocular established the fact that they were engaged in the construction of a nest. It was difficult for me to believe that nest building was being done at so late a date. Some hours later the same day, on returning from the hike, these observations were again checked. The birds were under observation for a total of not less than an hour. I hoped to secure from the ranger or others further information as to whether young were actually reared, but learned nothing more. At the time, I believed this was an aberrant occurrence, but from a recent note (Grinnell, CONDOR, xxx, p. 126) I am lead to wonder whether it may not have been a normal nesting.—CHAS. T. VORHIES, *Tucson, Arizona, May 9, 1928.*

Do Willow Downy Woodpeckers Ever Drill in Tree-bark?—In course of conversation, recently, Mr. Charles W. Michael intimated that Grinnell and Storer, in their book, "Animal Life in the Yosemite", had been mistaken in ascribing certain drillings in the bark of apple trees to Willow Woodpeckers (*Dryobates pubescens turati*) rather than to Red-breasted Sapsuckers. To be specific, the mistake in question, if such it be, involves the text on pages 318-319, and text figure 41, of the book cited. The observations there recorded were made in Curry's apple orchard, on the floor of Yosemite Valley; and the great number of punctures observed in the trees there were ascribed not only to the Willow Woodpecker but in part also (see page 329) to the Red-breasted Sapsucker.

At my request, Mr. Michael has set down his own observations and final conclusions (in letters of April 28 and May 11, 1928), which read in part as follows: