

into the heart of the flower and holding it there as though sipping nectar. On May 16 of the same year I again saw the Arizona Hooded Orioles feeding from the eucalyptus flowers, and without doubt they were sipping nectar. None of the flowers examined contained any insects. On August 9, 1928, at San Diego, I watched a male Arizona Hooded Oriole probing the tubular flowers of the Cape honeysuckle (*Tecomaria speciosa*). The actions of these birds in feeding were precisely the same as those of captive Arizona Hooded Orioles which I observed sipping the juice from grapes. The flowers of both the blue gum and the Cape honeysuckle are favorites of the Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*).

On April 5, 1928, at Pensacola, Florida, I observed several Palm Warblers (*Protonotaria palmarum* subsp.) sipping the nectar of the flowers of the common Buckeye (*Crataegus*) of that region. These flowers were also examined for insects; bees (*Apis mellifica*), only, were found and they were visiting the flowers in numbers.

On August 23, 1927, and on several subsequent occasions, in Balboa Park, San Diego, California, I watched a Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) feeding on the berries of the lantana. The phoebe would hover in front of the bush and pick a berry or two, would fly back a few feet and settle to the ground for a few moments, and then would repeat the performance. On September 21, 1927, in San Diego, I again watched a Black Phoebe feeding on berries, this time on the orange-colored fruit of an ornamental shrub which I could not identify.

On August 31, 1927, at San Diego, I saw two Pallid Wren-tits (*Chamaea fasciata pacifica*) feeding on the green berries of the laurel sumac (*Rhus laurina*). In banding birds I have three times trapped this last species with a bait of seeds and grain. In 1924, I watched a captive wren-tit which lived for several months in a cage of sparrows and finches and fed freely on the seeds and grain supplied to those birds.—FRANK F. GANDER, *O'Rourke Zoological Institute, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, September 6, 1928.*

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

Again this year we are indebted to outside aid in certain of our editorial chores. In providing the index to the current volume of THE CONDOR, Mrs. Amelia S. Allen prepared the entire manuscript—an arduous labor, as those who have done similar work will understand.

In connection with the transfer of his center of activity away from the editorial offices of THE CONDOR, Mr. Harry S. Swarth, our Associate Editor of long and appreciated service, finds himself unable longer to function in that capacity. Mr. Jean M. Hensdale, of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, who has already served an unrecognized apprenticeship on the editorial staff, has been asked to accept the Associate Editorship of THE CONDOR for the coming year.

Ornithological activity in Arizona centers in Tucson, where the thriving Tucson Natural History Society is located. Under its auspices a series of "bird observation trips" is conducted, with Messrs. Charles T. Vorhies and Walter P. Taylor as leaders. Mr. Taylor in his field work in

connection with the work of the United States Biological Survey is constantly on the lookout for significant relationships of birds to their forest and range environments. Mr. Vorhies has recently published a thoughtful contribution to the current discussion of the "southwestern quail and water" question, in the *American Naturalist* (vol. 52, 1928, pp. 446-452).

MINUTES OF COOPER CLUB MEETINGS NORTHERN DIVISION

JULY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Northern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club was held in Room 101, Zoology Building, University of California, on July 26, 1928, at 8:00 p. m., with twenty members and visitors present. In the absence of president and vice-president, Mr. C. B. Lastreto occupied the chair. Minutes of the Northern Division for June were read and approved. June minutes of the Southern Division were read.

Mr. Hansen and Mr. Drew reported