

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Double-crested Cormorant Nesting on the Bear River Refuge in Utah.—A new nesting record of the Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) on the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah, may prove of interest. Eight nests of this species were found on September 2, 1936, by CCC workers, and checked the following day by Superintendent George E. Mushbach and myself. Four of the nests contained three, two, two, and one immature birds, respectively; no birds were in the other four, but several eggs and broken eggshells indicated that the birds had attempted to rear young in them.

All the nests were on four mounds of earth that had been built up and covered with rocks that varied in size from one-fourth to one cubic foot, and which had been hauled in from nearby mountains to encourage nesting of this bird. These are the only rock piles on the entire refuge of sixty-four thousand acres, except for certain retaining walls along the dikes. The nests were made of sticks about half an inch in diameter and one to two feet in length. These were interlaced to form a bowl about eight inches across and three inches deep. Primary feathers of various birds were used to line the nests. Each nest was on a high point of the irregular mound.

At the time of examination the young were downy, except for the primaries which were still in the quill stage. Two of them were able to leave the nest but could not fly. The young were banded, and they left the nests during the following two weeks.—WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Brigham City, Utah, November 5, 1936.*



Fig. 9. Redwood attacked by Red-breasted Sapsucker; Van Duzen River, Humboldt County, California. Leaning tree in center, 48 inches in diameter, shows evidence of heavy drilling.

Sapsuckers on Redwood.—On several occasions, the writer has come across redwood trees that have been singled out by Red-breasted Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius daggetti*) for their operations. In each instance the individual tree was "peppered" with holes in horizontal rows, from the base to the top. In virgin timber, it is only an occasional tree that is attacked, and one searches in vain for another victim in the general vicinity. Such attacked trees are infrequent. Figure 9 pictures a tree 48 inches in diameter in the virgin forest on a flat near Grizzly Creek on the Van Duzen River in Humboldt County, California. The tree is made conspicuous by the characteristic sapsucker punctures.

During the present year, the writer came upon his first example of sapsucker work on so-called second-growth redwood. This young timber originated from sprouts after logging that was conducted about sixty years ago. The sapsuckers attacked every tree in two groups, or families, of sprouts. One sprout clump had six sprout trees, and the other, about twenty-five feet distant, had four sprouts. In figure 10 the parent stump is shown in the center of a clump. These sprouts, or suckers, were from 10 inches to 19 inches in diameter, and 90 feet high. They stood on the edge of the old cutting on Two-log Creek about eighteen miles from Fort Bragg on the Fort Bragg-Willits road. The heavily punctured trees made a striking display and could not but attract immediate attention. For so many trees in one clump to be attacked is not necessarily inconsistent with the statement made above that only widely separated trees are attacked, because the trees in a sprout clump are not individuals physiologically, having arisen from a single parent stump. Nevertheless, in this case the two clumps, each from a separate parent tree, were not far apart.