

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

A Hummingbird Accident.—On March 25, 1940, Colonel Oscar Krupp, Commanding Officer of the government arsenal at Benicia, California, informed me of the presence of a dead hummingbird hanging by the bill in the screen enclosing the front porch of his quarters. He took me to the scene and I took the accompanying picture (fig. 77).



Fig. 77. Anna Hummingbird killed by flight into porch screen at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California.

With little doubt, the bird, which was a male Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), in attempting a transverse flight through the porch at a height of about ten feet from the ground, did not see the screening and crashed into it. The mesh of the screen was of just the right size to accommodate the long bill which was wedged therein to the base.

Hummers are much in evidence about the trees and flowers of the "officers' row" at the arsenal and the Anna Hummingbird breeds there commonly.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, June 13, 1940.*

Nesting of Ruby-crowned Kinglet at Redlands, California.—Throughout the years

1938 and 1939 and the spring of 1940, Western Ruby-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus calendula cineraceus*) have been observed regularly in Prospect Park, Redlands, California. On April 24, 1940, we were fortunate enough to find there a young Ruby-crowned Kinglet at the base of a pepper tree. While we were still at close range, an adult, probably the female, approached with an insect in its bill and fed the young bird. We notified Harold Hill of the discovery and later he banded the young bird. After it was banded it was fed by the male bird, whose ruby crown-patch was plainly visible at the time. On April 25, 1940, I succeeded in finding the nest in a near-by olive tree. It also contained young. The nest was later collected.—MILTON MOORE and DONALD MOORE, *Prospect Park, Redlands, California, June 18, 1940.*

The Lucy Warbler in New Mexico.—When Florence Merriam Bailey's book, the "Birds of New Mexico," was published in 1928, only one record of the Lucy Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*) was known from the State. This was a specimen taken by M. French Gilman on May 19, 1907, in the northwestern corner of New Mexico, at Shiprock on the San Juan River. Examination of subsequent literature reveals no later published record for the State.

The writers spent the period from February 13 to June 4, 1937, on field work in the southwestern corner of New Mexico. During this time the Lucy Warbler was frequently noted, and subsequent correspondence with ornithologists discloses some additional unpublished occurrences for New Mexico, which, by permission of the observers, we here record with our own.

May 14, 1928. A male collected at nest near Redrock by J. Stokley Ligon, of Carlsbad, New Mexico.

June 30, 1929. A nesting male taken on the Gila River at mouth of Mogollon Creek by R. T. Kellogg. This specimen is now in Mr. Kellogg's collection at Silver City.

April 17, 1932. A pair seen and the female taken by R. T. Kellogg at Redrock. Specimen now in Mr. Kellogg's collection at Silver City.

May 1, 1932. Female taken on the Gila River near Cliff by R. T. Kellogg. Specimen now in Mr. Kellogg's collection at Silver City.

May 17, 1932. Considered by R. T. Kellogg to be one of the common birds in Guadalupe Canyon in the southwestern corner of New Mexico.

April 9-12, 1937. Found to be one of the common birds in Whitewater Canyon, about seven miles northeast of Glenwood by Mellinger and Stewart. One male was collected on April 9 and another on April 10. One of these was deposited in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History at New York, and the other remains in Stewart's collection.