

Percentage occurrence of food items found in 81 pellets of the Burrowing Owl:

Arthropoda		Silphidae	
Arachnida	1.2	<i>Necrophorus</i>	31.2
Insecta		Trogidae	
Orthoptera		<i>Trox</i>	1.2
Locustidae	40.8	Staphylinidae	1.2
Hymenoptera		Chordata	
Formicidae	2.4	Aves	
Mutillidae	1.2	<i>Otocoris alpestris</i>	2.4
Hemiptera		<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	1.2
Scutelleridae	1.2	Mammalia	
Lepidoptera	1.2	<i>Sorex obscurus</i>	1.2
Coleoptera		<i>Citellus tridecemlineatus</i>	1.2
Curculionidae	3.6	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	2.4
Dermestidae	2.4	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	27.6
Tenebrionidae		<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	12.0
<i>Eleodes</i>	3.6	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	2.4
<i>Embaphion</i>	1.2	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	36.0
Unidentified	10.8	<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	6.0
Carabidae	1.2	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	2.4
Scarabaeidae			
<i>Diplotaxis</i>	15.6		
Unidentified	3.6		

—WILLIAM M. LONGHURST, *Department of Zoology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 21, 1942.*

American Redstart in Eastern Oregon.—On the morning of August 6, the writer observed a pair of American Redstarts (*Setophaga ruticilla*) feeding fledgling young at La Grande, Union County, Oregon. The family group stayed for an hour in deciduous trees in an area of a quarter of a city block. On two succeeding days they were observed in the same trees, although on the last day the young were foraging for themselves. This is the writer's first record of the Redstart in Eastern Oregon. Gabrielson and Jewett (*Birds of Oregon, 1940:517*) regard the bird as of only casual occurrence in Eastern Oregon. They quote Emerson's published record of a specimen taken at John Day in 1899 (University of California Collection—Mus. Vert. Zool.). The last specimen they record is Jewett's, taken in 1916 at Minam, Wallowa County. Our La Grande record was from Riverside Park on the Grande Ronde River, at 2700 feet elevation.—CHARLES W. QUAINANCE, *Eastern Oregon College of Education, La Grande, Oregon, August 11, 1942.*

An Unusual Concentration of Hummingbirds.—A white-flowered eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus cideroxylon*) in the San Diego Zoological Gardens, San Diego, California, was the scene on August 12 and 13, 1942, of a congregation of approximately one hundred hummingbirds of at least three species. Identifications were made by Laurence M. Huey and Lewis Wayne Walker of the San Diego Natural History Museum and included Black-chinned, Costa and Rufous hummingbirds, and a somewhat larger individual which was probably an Anna and a far more diminutive bird which may possibly have been a Calliope. Evident was a preponderance of Black-chins which outnumbered all other species three to one; next in number were the Rufous and then the Costa of which there were but two definite identifications. By the second morning certain of the hummers had obviously already chosen their territories and attacked all other birds which attempted to enter such areas. The large blossoms which provided the attraction possessed a sweet, viscid nectar, the taste of which was more strong than the typical eucalyptus-oil flavor.—KEN STOTT, JR., *Zoological Gardens, San Diego, California, August 19, 1942.*

Costa Hummingbird at Papago Park, Arizona.—It was with singular interest that I found a male Costa Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) visiting the Papago Park botanical garden, ten miles from Phoenix, Arizona, on March 4, 1942; prior to this date I had not seen this species there. The feeding preserve which this bird claimed had previously been designated as No. 7 after a male Black-chin (*Archilochus alexandri*) had settled on it the year before. Upon visiting the preserve late in the afternoon of March 4, I found a male Black-chin (apparently the same bird that had