Gibson, whose beachcombing activities have added a new species to the Australian list.

REFERENCES

Loomis, L. M. 'California Water Birds', Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 1900 vol. 2, p. 349.

1907

Godman, F. Du Cane. A Monograph of the Petrels. Beck, Rollo Howard. 'Water Birds of the Vicinity of Point 1910 Pinos, California', Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. 3, p. 66. Bent, A. C. Life Histories of North American Petrels and

1922 Pelicans and their Allies, Bull. United States Nat. Mus., p. 101.

Falla, R. A. 'Discovery of a Breeding Place of Buller's Shear-1924 water, Poor Knights Island, N.Z., The Emu, vol. 24, pp. 37-43, pls. 9-10.
. 'The Distribution and Breeding Habits of Petrels in

1934 Northern New Zealand', Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus., vol. 1, no. 5, pp. 250-251, pls. 55-56.

Murphy, Robert Cushman. Oceanic Birds of South America, 1936

vol. 2, pp. 664-666. Buddle, Major G. A. 'Birds of the Poor Knights', The Emu, 1941

vol. 41, pp. 56-68, pl. 15, map. Buddle, G. A. 'A Second Visit to the Poor Knights', The Emu, 1946 vol. 45, pp. 315-318, pl. 32. 1953 Checklist of New Zealand Birds, p. 21.

Sparrows Taking Dead Grasshoppers from Car Radiators. -Michael M. Wilson has drawn attention to the habit of House Sparrows (Passer domesticus) feeding on dead insects caught on the radiators of cars. (Emu, vol. 54, p. 69). I have also noted this habit at Deniliquin, where the birds wait on cars pulling to the kerb in the main street and promptly start picking the charred grasshoppers off the grille.

Sparrows are probably the greatest opportunists of the bird world and one would expect the news of this easy scurce of food to spread rapidly. However, I have not seen Sparrows feeding in this manner at any other nearby town or homestead. At my own residence, only half a mile from the town's main street, the local Sparrows never avail themselves of the ready cooked meal. The clue to the reason for this apparent isolation of a feeding habit to small areas, is possibly given in recent work in England by D. Summers-Smith (British Birds, vol. XLVII, p. 265), in which, by colour ringing and constant observation, it has been found that House Sparrows are separated into small colonies of about ten to fifteen pairs with but little contact between colonies. The isolation of the feeding habit could also be cited as further proof of Summers-Smith's findings.

My local Sparrows readily avail themselves of the shade underneath my vehicle and maybe there lies the explanation of how this specialized feeding behaviour originates. An enterprising bird must eventually locate the supply of food above his head.—John N. Hobbs, Deniliquin, N.S.W., 23/3/55.