

ently fertile in captivity, there are very few published records of wild hybrids. We are aware of only one other wild Cinnamon \times Blue-winged teal hybrid record from California (Anderson and Miller, *Condor*, 55, 1953:152-153). Wilson and Van den Akker (*Auk*, 65, 1948:316) collected a male with normal testes at Bear River Refuge, Utah. Cockrum (*Wilson Bull.*, 64, 1952:140-159) listed Suchetet as the authority for the only wild Cinnamon \times Blue-winged Teal hybrid included in his work.—STANLEY W. HARRIS and RICHARD J. WHEELER, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, February 22, 1965.*

The Nest of the Red Warbler.—Although a few authors have referred to observations of nesting Red Warblers (*Ergaticus ruber*) or have collected the birds, there does not appear to be a description in the literature of the nest itself. Sutton and Burleigh (*Auk*, 57, 1940:242) state that "a bird was seen carrying thin grasses to its unfinished nest," and there is a terse comment in the unpublished field notes of the late Chester C. Lamb, generously made available to me by John William Hardy, concerning a specimen taken on May 28, 1946, near which he "found nest with three eggs." In neither case was the nest itself described. The nest of the congeneric Pink-headed Warbler (*E. versicolor*) of Chiapas and Guatemala has been well described by Skutch (*Pac. Coast Avif.* 31, 1954:339-340) and by Dawn (*Nat. Hist.*, 72, no. 8, 1963:28-31). As might be expected, the nest and nest site of *E. ruber* do not vary appreciably from those of *E. versicolor*.

A nest was found on June 14, 1964, in a small clearing measuring 15 by 10 yards in a mixed pine-fir forest at about 11,200 feet elevation on the crest of the continental divide near Puerto de las Cruces, D.F., México. It was placed directly on the ground, lodged firmly against the trunk of a fir (*Abies religiosa*) sapling and was tightly woven about the stalks of seven-inch *Acacena elongita* which carpets this area. Eleven different stalks from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter had to be cut in order to remove the nest from its anchorage. The clearing was much better lighted than is the ground under the surrounding forest and, during the summer breeding season, it contrasts with the forest floor in receiving about three hours of direct sunlight a day. The presence of sunlight seems to be an important factor in the general ecology of this species as subsequent life history studies (MS) have strongly suggested.

The nest was composed of dried grass stems, some as long as six inches in length, but averaging closer to four inches, small, fernlike material of a type not found in the immediate vicinity of the nest clearing, and a few dried fascicles of pine or fir needles. Although this nest was without a lining, the two nests found to date in the spring of 1965 did have sparse linings of fine grass and bits of plant down, and it is suspected that the latter addition is more typical of normal construction. The nest found in 1964 contained three recently hatched nestlings which were studied from a nearby blind for seven days, and at no time did the female attempt to introduce anything resembling lining material into the nest cup. It may be that the unlined nest found in 1964 represented a re-nesting attempt in which construction of the nest was hurried. In support of this thesis of hasty construction, it should be noted that this is the latest recorded occurrence of nesting in my two years of study of Red Warblers near Mexico City.

With the ground cover in place, the nest was completely hidden from view. The oven-shaped structure had an opening 1.75 inches wide and 1.5 inches high, tilted upward at about a 40 degree angle and facing the well-drained downward slope which runs to the northwest. The outside measurements were 6 inches wide, about 7 inches long (this due to a rather trashy accumulation of litter on the side near the fir trunk), and 4.5 inches high. The measurements of the inside chamber were 2.6 inches wide and 2.9 inches deep. The nest was tightly woven and to illustrate this, two months after removal from the dampness of the clearing, it could be lifted by one of the protruding plant stalks which form its foundation without the slightest sag or sign of loosening.—BRUCE G. ELLIOTT, *Western New Mexico University, Silver City, New Mexico, March 24, 1965.*

A Record of the Mountain Plover in Washington State.—An immature female Mountain Plover (*Eupoda montana*) was collected by the writer at North Cove, Pacific County, Washington, on November 28, 1964. The skin of this specimen is deposited in the collections of the Pacific Lutheran University Museum of Natural History, Tacoma.

This occurrence of the Mountain Plover is a new state record for the bird. The normal north-