

fragments of other mud nests, apparently destroyed by children. Four nest scars showed plainly on the beam between the two occupied swallow nests.

In a poorly lighted corner of an adjoining room, I found a second nest of the Cave Swallow. This one was fastened into the angle formed by a rough exposed stud and the plastered wall and was about nine feet from the floor and so close to the ceiling that it was difficult to remove the young birds, of which there were four, almost ready to fly. The nestlings flattened themselves in a row across the wide, flaring lip of the nest, all facing outward. On the floor beneath the nest were the eight half-shells of the eggs from which they had hatched.

After I had replaced the young and was standing near the nest, a parent bird entered the room with food. The young made hissing sounds, but the adult did not approach closer than about five feet and soon flew out again and continued flying by the windows, occasionally darting into the room for a moment.

On July 1, I collected the two larger young. When handled, they emitted a low gritty-toned *screet-screet*. Placed on a flat surface, they used their wings as props, moving around on their wrists, much in the manner of bats. When confronted with a cone of rolled newspaper, they backed rapidly into it until squeezed together in the very tip, and there they crouched, heads down, facing the opening. In a partly covered cardboard box, they scooted to the darkest corners whenever the lid was changed about to expose them to the indirect light. These specimens are now in the collection of George M. Sutton, University of Oklahoma.

When I returned to Cuatro Ciénegas on August 22, all nesting activities in the mill had ceased and no birds were seen in the building. Barn Swallows were still present but I failed to find a single Cave Swallow or Cliff Swallow.

I now examined the nest from which the two nestlings had been collected. Built with its long axis parallel to the wall, the nest measured approximately 8 by 5 inches at the rim and it was 6 inches deep, outside measurements. The rim sloped gently to a cup measuring approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 2 inches deep, but the bowl had been so packed with lining that the young virtually had rested on a shelf. A few fine rootlets were pressed into the mud at the bottom of the cup, where considerable chitinous material from decomposed droppings and particles of feather sheathings had collected. On top of this waste was a layer of grass. The remaining space was filled with feathers—principally chicken and dove, with a single feather each of Chachalaca (*Ortalis vetula*), Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) and Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)—bits of thread and string, and one narrow strip of screening silk, pieces of which were scattered on the mill floor.

Cave Swallows were found at two other localities in México in 1958. On June 30, at a cotton plantation 20 miles northwest of Cuatro Ciénegas, on the road to Ocampo, several were flying with Barn Swallows about the doors of houses of farm laborers. On July 6, at Los Indios Courts, Santa Monica, Zacatecas, southeast of the city of Zacatecas, I saw two or three Cave Swallows, again with Barn Swallows, flying around huge, long-abandoned, cone-shaped granaries, some of which had been converted into tourist quarters, now no longer in operation.

The birds at Cuatro Ciénegas seem to be the first reported Cave Swallows nesting in association with Barn Swallows. Their nesting in a building within the foraging territory of the Cliff Swallow was of special interest. Selander and Baker (*op. cit.*) show that in the southern part of its range, where the Cliff Swallow does not breed, the Cave Swallow sometimes uses buildings, as well as caves and cliff crevices, but they report that in the United States (and apparently also in northern México), where both species breed, it has not been known to nest outside of caves. They found "no record of the two species associating" in Texas; and they suggest that "where the two species are sympatric, as in Texas and New Mexico, nesting of *P. fulva* is restricted to caves by competition with *P. pyrrhonota*." Thanks are due Drs. Selander and Sutton for critical suggestions regarding this note.—LOVIE M. WHITAKER, Norman, Oklahoma, April 10, 1959.

Further Records of the Hudsonian Godwit and Mississippi Kite in New Mexico.—A recent note by Montgomery (Condor, 61, 1959:58-59) relative to the occurrence of the Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) and the Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) in New Mexico prompts me to add the following records. On May 22, 1951, I collected an adult male Hudsonian Godwit on an intermittent pond near the western side of the usually dry playa known as Laguna del Perro,

Torrance County, New Mexico. Laguna del Perro is approximately 130 air miles northwest of the locality at which Montgomery recorded an individual of this species between May 16 and 20, 1958. When collected the godwit was being harassed by approximately 20 adult Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*) which had occupied the pond area as a nesting site. The godwit skin (U.N.M.C.V. no. 173) is now in the collection of the University of New Mexico. Perhaps these two known records of this bird in the state give a true indication of its accidental status there. On the other hand, one wonders if a systematic investigation of the widely scattered ponds and reservoirs on the plains of eastern New Mexico would not prove the Hudsonian Godwit to be more common in that area during spring migration than is shown by the available records.

On May 13, 1955, I observed an adult Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) in an oak grove on the eastern margin of a large playa approximately 6 miles east of Cloverdale and 4 miles north of the Mexican boundary in Hidalgo County, New Mexico. I approached within 75 yards of the bird as it sat on the top of a weathered stub in the crown of an oak. It was watched for nearly five minutes, during which time it was repeatedly attacked by a male Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*). Cloverdale is approximately 300 air miles west-southwest of the vicinity of Roswell, New Mexico, from which Montgomery has reported three sight records of this kite in June, 1958.—JOHN M. CAMPBELL, *Yale University, April 12, 1959.*

Ruby-crowned Kinglet Feeding on Nectar.—The Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) is a common winter resident in northern interior California. At Paradise, Butte County, in the fall of 1958, the first kinglets were observed on October 5, and by October 9 they were quite common. By October 13, a Ruby-crown had discovered our two hummingbird feeders, hanging in the ceanothus shrubs. Two or more Anna Hummingbirds (*Calypte anna*) were regular visitors to the red nectar bottles, and the Ruby-crown soon became a regular customer also; it continued until January 30. I have never seen more than one kinglet at a time, and I do not know if more than one individual comes to feed. The hummingbirds either hover in front of the bottle, or perch on the wire loop and feed for several seconds before flying away. The kinglet comes to the perch, takes a sip, flits away, comes back for another sip, and is always in motion. After several sips it flies into the surrounding shrubbery and in a few minutes it is back again. This goes on throughout the daylight hours.

As I could find no published record of Ruby-crowned Kinglets feeding on nectar, I wrote to the Tucker Bird Sanctuary, Orange, California, for information. In reply, Mr. John W. Williams writes as follows: "With reference to the Ruby-crowned Kinglet, we have had a similar experience with them. We have [two] that attempt feeding on the nectar in our bottles, but of course with the Bee Guards to protect they do not get nectar. Occasionally we leave the Bee Guard off to give them a feed."

Does the Ruby-crowned Kinglet also feed on the nectar of flowers if it is available?—JOHN McB. ROBERTSON, *Paradise, Butte County, California, January 30, 1959.*

A Late Seasonal Record of the Yellow-breasted Chat.—On December 5, 1958, a Yellow-breasted Chat was caught in a trap I had set on the roof of an aviary in my garden at 923 South Longwood Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The trap was intended to recapture a sunbird that had escaped from the aviary and was baited with honey water. This record of the chat is one of very late date for its presence in southern California. Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 21, 1933:149) records it in the fall only as late as October.—J. DELACOUR, *Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California, March 9, 1959.*

Bark-eating of Red-headed Woodpeckers.—While studying the territorial behavior of Red-headed Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) which wintered in Seneca, Maryland (Kilham, *Wilson Bull.*, 70, 1958:107-113, 347-358), I noticed that some individuals ate bark with increasing frequency from December, 1956, until May, 1957. On December 15, for example, I watched a Red-headed Woodpecker fly to the trunk of a river birch (*Betula nigra*) and remain at one place for 15 minutes, pecking lightly on the bark and resting intermittently. On close examination, I saw a series of shallow indentations. These covered several square inches and did not extend to the underlying wood. On the following morning the woodpecker worked on an adjacent birch in a similar manner