

nevertheless, relatively large or wide, and the hair-like feathers of the nasal portion of the facial disc probably perform the same insect-catching function as the enormously developed rictal bristles of the Whip-poor-will.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Bethany, West Virginia*.

Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) Wintering in Florida.—I would like to give some additional observations on the Ani which was reported by Mr. William G. Fargo in the *Auk*, Vol. XLVI, pp. 388-389. Not until I read his article did I know that Mr. Fargo had found this same bird in Florida.

This Ani was first seen by me on January 24, 1929, among the mangroves surrounding a small pond, east of the Don Ce-Sar Hotel, near Pass-a-Grille, Pinellas County. It was seen at the same place two days later, January 26, when I returned to try to collect it. After passing up a good shot to study the bird more closely I was then unable to get within range of it again. The third observation of this Ani was not until February 17, and I then decided to see how long the bird would continue to stay. I looked for it again on March 3 and 17, not knowing that it had been collected in the meantime by Mr. Fargo on February 25. We therefore know that this Ani was present for at least a month during the winter.

The Ani is rather similar in appearance to the Boat-tailed Grackle but the heavy blunt bill is quite apparent and diagnostic. Its short jerky flights from one mangrove clump to another were confined to a very limited area. The only notes I heard were harsh and discordant whistles.

Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey sent me the following summary of the occurrences of the Ani in the United States:—"The only records of the Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) outside of Florida are those from Philadelphia, and Edenton, North Carolina, and several records from Louisiana in Saint Bernard and Plaquemine Parishes. The most northern record of its occurrence in Florida is Brevard County, made in the early spring. A number of the records of this bird from Florida are for the summer season but it apparently occurs at all times of the year."—PHILIP A. DU MONT, *Wilton, Connecticut*.

Feeding Habits of Chimney Swifts.—Last summer, 1928, I had an unusual opportunity to watch at close range the feeding of a brood of Chimney Swifts. It may have been a second brood, as the time was late July and early August. Our home near Lawrenceville, Virginia is in a very old house that has two large stone chimneys, with fire-places that will take a four foot back log, and with a "throat" large enough to admit in reality, a fairly good sized Santa Claus. In these old chimneys there is an offset, or ledge, at the top of the back-wall of the fire place, which in this case is about a foot wide.

At midday July 25, a heavy rain dislodged a nest containing four young Swifts, and both nest and nestlings fell to the ledge at the top of the back-wall. The cries of the young very soon attracted my attention to them, and by sitting on a low stool on the hearth I could look under the arch of