

This nest was nine or ten inches long, about three inches in diameter at the entrance. It bulged slightly at the top. This bulge seems to be characteristic of nests that are suspended from the top, and also of shorter nests. We were later shown nests suspended from the ceiling of the walk-about on the upper story of the lock control house at San Miguel. They were shorter than the nest that I had procured earlier and bulged at the top.

It is of course very curious that this bird should have begun to nest close to men, even inside the walls of houses, after having lived only in the forest. Many birds in eastern North America have of course done this since the coming of the white man. The Robin, the Cliff Swallow, which still nests against rocks in the west, the Song Sparrow, the Barn Swallow and Chimney Swift—all these have changed their habits somewhat. In this case the bird is in the process of changing.

The natives are said to call this the Macqua (Hoodoo) Bird. They believe, it is said, that if the bird is captured on Good Friday that its captor may have any wish granted.—JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR., *Cambridge, Mass.*

An Unusual Red-headed Woodpecker Accident.—On January 11, 1934, some students of the Upshur County High School, Buckhannon, W. Va., brought to me a specimen of Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) which had driven its bill so far into a red oak acorn that extrication had proved impossible, and the bird had starved to death. When found it weighed less than two-and-a-half ounces. It required a sharp pull to remove the acorn from the bill which had penetrated about three-eighths of an inch.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) in Massachusetts.—A female was collected at West Springfield, Mass., on April 29, 1933, and is now in the mounted collection of the Museum, Boston Society of Natural History. The bird was first discovered on April 25, 1933, by George Bartlett on whose farm it appeared; he in turn informed Miss Fannie A. Stebins. It was correctly identified two days later by Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., of Northampton, and was observed on or near the same place for several days by numerous observers including the writer, who took Ludlow Griscom and two other members of the Nuttall Club to the spot. Having obtained Bartlett's permission, the Flycatcher was collected by Mr. Griscom on the fourth day. It constitutes the first record of a specimen collected in Massachusetts.—AARON C. BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.*

Say's Phoebe in Western Montana.—There appear to be but two published records of the occurrence of Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya saya*) in Montana west of the continental divide. The first is that of a bird seen by the writer at Libby on July 20, 1924 (Condor, XXIX, 1927, p. 159). The second, published by Miss Caroline Wells, records the nesting of a pair of Say's Phoebes in Missoula, in 1929 (Condor, XXXII, 1930, p. 128).

Additional records have been obtained by the writer at Fortine, in the extreme northwestern corner of Montana. Solitary Say's Phoebes were observed on August 23, 24 and 25, 1927; April 7, 1930; and September 8, 1933.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

Status of the Wood Pewee in Middle Florida.—My limited experience with the Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes virens*) in Florida is somewhat different from that of A. H. Howell as given in his 'Florida Bird Life,' I have never found it breeding in high lands but always in pine sapling groves or in short-leaved pines growing in low grounds near large swamps.

On June 26, 1930, about three miles south of Lake Mary, Seminole County, I found a single male among short-leaved pines and oaks near a deep swamp and watched it for several hours in the hope of discovering its nest but was unsuccessful. It sang from the tops of the trees moving from place to place. The female was never seen. In May or June, 1930, I found another male east of Fort Christmas, Orange County, acting in the same way and again I failed to find either female or nest. In a dense pine sapling thicket near the big swamp at Samsula, Volusia County, J. C. Howell Jr. heard one singing early in June, 1932. The spot was visited by myself and others on June 17, 19 and 25, and two singing birds were located while on the last occasion an old nest was found on a pine limb eight feet out from the trunk.

In Duval County the bird is a regular breeder and according to S. A. Grimes, who has found a number of nests, it occupies higher ground in oak and pine woods.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Fla.*

Breeding of the Prairie Horned Lark at Lexington, Virginia.—Since 1930 I have seen an occasional pair of Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) in the neighborhood of Lexington, Virginia, during the breeding season, but have not been able to find a nest until this season, when I located four. On April 16, 1934, Robert P. Carroll and I visited a nest on the Tribrook Golf Course, two miles south of Lexington, with four downy young. The golfer who had discovered the nest told us that the eggs had hatched on April 14. Something took the young birds a few days later. On April 20 John H. Grey and I found a nest two miles north of Lexington in a closely cropped pasture. It had three grown young which safely left the nest on the following day. On April 23 I saw a third nest on the Tribrook Course which contained two young about ready to leave. The caretaker tells me of a fourth nest on the same links, the young of which had left the nest about April 18. Two of these nests were in the fairway, one in the rough. In no case did the adults manifest any special concern at our presence. These nests are considerably farther south than any previous record for the Valley of Virginia, and there is only one record (Lynchburg, Virginia) farther south on the Atlantic slope.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Singing of the Tree Swallow in New Hampshire.—In connection