

From the foregoing it appears that the pairs of Bluebirds will not ordinarily nest within several hundred feet of each other unless possibly when the territory is broken up by woods or buildings. As to the re-mating of the same pair on succeeding years, I do not know whether this is unusual or not as I have been unable to find any other observations published on it. Throughout the nesting activity of the Bluebirds both of the adults appeared to share equally in nest building and feeding the young. The male also assisted in incubating the clutch, although the female appeared to do most of it. I was unable to make any time records of this phase. Since I was transferred to New Mexico in the fall of 1936 I was unable to carry my observations further.—HAROLD J. BRODRICK, *National Park Service, Carlsbad, New Mexico.*

Bluebird nesting in Cliff Swallow's nest.—Although there is a long list of novel containers chosen by Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) in which their nests have been built, I never knew of one to select a Cliff Swallow's nest until this summer. Five Cliff Swallows' nests were in use under the eaves of a small cottage at Round Lake (between Lake Placid and Keene, New York), along with two old nests that were in fair condition. In early July, I noticed two Bluebirds that were spending much time on the roof. Presently I saw that nesting material was being carried, and that the bird carrying it would first alight on the roof, then duck under the eaves into one of the old swallow nests. The nest within was constructed with great difficulty, for one of the Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon albifrons*) from an adjoining nest would attack the Bluebirds again and again, often forcing them to flee with the nesting material. The attacking continued well into the incubation period, though the Bluebirds were never molested when once within the flask-shaped structure of the nest. On July 23, the three eggs were hatched. About this time the Cliff Swallows using the same side of the building, had finished nesting and were no longer in evidence. The adult female Bluebird and the young were banded.—RALPH C. PRESTON, *21 Fairview Ave., Tuckahoe, New York.*

Nesting of the Pepper-shrike.—Little has been written on the nesting habits of many tropical birds. Because of the interesting taxonomic position of the Pepper-shrikes, it seems desirable to report that the nesting is similar in many respects to that of the *Vireonidae* which they superficially resemble.

On July 3, 1937, I discovered a nest of *Cyclarhis flaviventris subflavescens* at El Volcan, Province de Chiriqui, Panama, at 4100 feet elevation. The nest was in a coffee grove in a large clearing in the jungle. It was built about seven feet from the ground in a fork next the main trunk near the top of a coffee tree. Two twigs diverging from the trunk at this point suspended the nest in typical vireo fashion. It was constructed largely of a type of moss that grows luxuriantly on the trunks and branches of the neighboring forest trees. Its texture was not as delicate as that of a true vireo, being more heavily and clumsily woven. Within the nest were two fledglings, about five days old. Their eyes were just opening, and their pin feathers were beginning to sprout everywhere. Strange to say, there was not a trace of natal down anywhere upon them, so that they must have been the epitome of nakedness at birth.

The parent birds made little demonstration at my presence, but flew up into a large forest tree which had been retained in the clearing to give shade to the coffee plants. From this vantage point they regarded me rather closely, but with little evidence of alarm. Occasionally one of them sang a short, low-pitched, melodious, vireo-like song, uttered with very little expression. Aside from this, and an occasional flirting of wings and tail, neither bird appeared to be nervous. At even this