

***Doricha enicura* in Honduras and Chiapas, Mexico.**—This species seems never to have been found outside of the country of Guatemala. About a year ago, I obtained from Mr. C. F. Underwood, a female which was collected at Montaña La Cruz, Honduras, on July 1, 1936. Recently an immature male has also come from Mr. Underwood, taken at Soluteca, La Paz, Honduras, on April 6, 1937. These two, apparently, constitute the first records for the country of Honduras.

During the summer of 1938, four males were received, secured at Comitán, Chiapas, Mexico, all of them collected between September 13, 1937, and September 20, 1937, inclusive. The occurrence of these birds in Chiapas is apparently a first record for any part of Mexico, unless the authors of the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' (2: 345, 1897) were incorrect when they came to the conclusion that de Oca "mistook *D. eliza* for the present bird."—ROBERT T. MOORE, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.*

Persistence in egg-laying by injured Robin.—At 3.00 p.m., on May 26, 1937, I was crossing a pasture field of the Abel Rynders farm in Cohocton Township, Steuben County, New York, and approached a weed- and brush-grown fence-row that paralleled a macadam road. A medium-sized shrub in this fence-row, which I later identified as witch hobble (*Viburnum alnifolium*) attracted my eye and I leaned over to snap off a branch for later identification. As I did so, a female Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) flew from her nest atop a stump about a foot below my outstretched hand, and two feet above the ground, then suddenly 'nosedived' to a partially dried-up roadside drainage ditch about six feet below the fence-row elevation. She now commenced dragging one wing and fluttering along the ground, apparently simulating a crippled bird. Following her I caught her easily and found the wing injury to be real, and an apparent nerve-paralysis as no bones were broken. In leaving the nest she had struck her wing either on the barbed-wire fence or a snag that projected from the stump at the nest level. Taking the injured bird to a veterinarian the nerve paralysis was confirmed and a careful examination again showed no broken bones. The injured bird was returned to the nesting site and released at 5.30 p.m. The nest contained one egg.

At 1.30 p.m. of the following day, May 27, 1937, I returned to the Robin's nest and found to my surprise that a Robin was on the nest. In order to determine whether it was the injured female or, possibly the male bird, it was necessary to flush the bird. The Robin allowed very close approach this time and did not leave the nest until my outstretched hand was within a foot distant. It then fluttered from the nest and proved to be the injured female with complete inability to fly. It ran agilely along some dead limbs that leaned against the fence and nesting stump, to reach the ground. The nest now contained two eggs! Evidently another egg had been laid since twenty hours ago when the Robin was returned to the nest.

I did not have an opportunity to revisit the nest until 10.30 a.m., June 1, 1937. The Robin was gone and remnants of eggshells were lying at the foot of the nesting stump. A careful search along the fence-row failed to reveal feathers or any trace of what had caused the nest to be broken up.—J. KENNETH TERRES, *Soil Conservation Service, Bath, New York.*

Robin and Mourning Dove use the same nest.—Two eggs of a Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) and one of a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) were observed in a typical Robin's nest situated at a height of seven feet in the fork of a sweet-cherry tree near New Castle, Pennsylvania, on May 8, 1933. Two days later several hours were spent observing the nest and the females of each species were found taking