

von Fuehrer and Mrs. Ruby Taylor Ruettinger, of the Carnegie Museum (where the egg now is) for their assistance in measuring, photographing, and describing the specimen.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON AND JOHN B. SEMPLE, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Possible homosexual mating of the Rock Dove.—Although it is known that captive Domestic Pigeons sometimes mate homosexually, a search of available literature yields no record of feral ones doing so. One phenomenon of some such unions, however, is the assumption by each bird of both rôles in copulation ('The Posthumous Works of C. O. Whitman,' Carnegie Institution of Washington, 3: 34-35, 1919). The following two instances of reciprocal treading by feral birds may indicate, therefore, that these matings do occur in the Rock Dove state; it was impossible to collect the birds for positive interpretation of their behavior. The pigeons were members of a small flock that has lived wild, in a city neighborhood of detached homes, for seven years to the writer's knowledge; whether the individuals were the same on each occasion is not known.

April 21, 1938: Bird A walked around bird B for a turn or two, crouched, and was trod. That was repeated. Then B crouched and was mounted by A; however, A stepped right down again and itself crouched and was trod for a third time. B then crouched again, and A mounted and now performed, to every appearance, normal copulation.

August 24, 1940: A was treading B when the birds were first noticed. Upon dismounting, A walked a few steps and crouched, and B walked to it, mounted, and trod. B, after dismounting, in turn moved several steps away and crouched, and A again mounted and trod. There was no billing or wheeling between-times; the birds walked directly to each other. The second and third treadings seen appeared to be somewhat briefer than normal.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 3201 *Carlisle Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.*

Chimney Swift having benign lymphangioma.—On May 15, 1939, while trapping Chimney Swifts, *Chaetura pelagica*, with Mr. John B. Calhoun in Charlottesville, Virginia, I removed a bird from the gathering cage, that had a large prominence evident under the left side of its neck. The bird was taken to the laboratory, etherized and the tissue removed. The mass was approximately 2×1.5 cm. in diameter, attached to the skin at one small point, and moved about quite freely under the skin when manipulated. The specimen was preserved in Bouin's fixative and sent to Herbert R. Mills, M.D., Clinical Pathologist, in Tampa, Florida, for gross and microscopical examination. His report follows: "The tissue which we received from you a few days ago from the neck of a Chimney Swift, *Chaetura pelagica*, is an ovoid solid encapsulated nodule, measuring 2×1.5 cm. Microscopical sections show no evidence of malignancy. The sections are characterized by many small vascular-like spaces separated by a loose fibrous stroma. These spaces are lined with endothelial cells and are practically empty. Opinion: Benign lymphangioma."—J. C. DICKINSON, JR., *University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.*

Boreal Flicker in Kansas.—The author became interested in the Boreal Flicker, *Colaptes auratus borealis* Ridgway (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 24: 31, 1911; type locality, Nulato, lower Yukon River, Alaska), after reading a note by Alexander Wetmore (Auk, 57: 113, 1940), in which he states, "Recent studies have indicated to me that this race of flicker, though not recognized in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-list,' is valid, with a breeding range extending from Labrador to