

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus (Say). Common Rock Wren. An individual of this species flew into a window of the museum on October 25, 1946, and is now number 23993 in the collection of the Division of Birds. Goodrich stated in "Birds in Kansas" (Rept. Kans. State Bd. Agric., 64 (267): 255, 1945) that the rock wren is common in certain parts of western Kansas and is "rarely but occasionally found in the east"; no definite localities are cited. Specimen number 23993 is the first record of the bird for Douglas County, and seems to be the easternmost locality in Kansas from which this bird has been taken.—M. DALE ARVEY, *Museum of Natural History, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Atypical copulatory behavior of a robin.—Observations of six instances of copulatory behavior in the eastern robin (*Turdus m. migratorius*) by various people during the spring of 1948 indicated that both birds were always silent during copulation, and the act was accomplished without strife or excited behavior of any type other than occasional wing fanning by the male. One case, however, varied radically from the others. In this instance, the male advanced on the female with his wings slightly open, bill gaping, and body feathers extended, and tried to mount. She drove him away with a vicious peck. The male then mounted an earth clump, fanned his wings vigorously as he tried to copulate with it, then ran and tried to mount the female again. She dodged and ran a few steps; the male then tried to copulate with a piece of crumpled newspaper, again fanning his wings vigorously, then went to the female and attempted to mount from the front, but was again driven off. He returned once more; this time the female squatted and he mounted, apparently successfully. The female then violently attacked him and chased him away, the two flying out of sight in a long, twisting flight.—HOWARD YOUNG, *Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.*

A robin rears a cowbird.—On May 15, 1948, in Scott County, Iowa, I found a nest of the robin (*Turdus migratorius*) which contained one addled egg and a nestling cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) which was about ready to leave the nest. Both the male and female robin showed a great deal of concern while I banded the bird. Of the many robins' nests that I have examined this is the first one that ever contained a cowbird. Friedmann (*The Cowbirds*, p. 193, 1929) recorded that the robin was one of the few species that refused to accept the eggs of the parasitic cowbird and usually punctured the eggs and ejected them from the nest.—JAMES HODGES, *3132 Fair Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.*

More veeries breeding in Washington, D. C.—In *Auk* (60: 103, 1943) I reported the first record of veeries (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) breeding in Washington, D. C. At least one of three fledglings had apparently been raised successfully by a pair that nested in "lower Rock Creek Park" in 1942.

On June 9, 1948, my wife and I heard a veery singing at the south entrance of The National Zoological Park, less than a mile upstream from the nesting site of 1942. On June 21, we discovered two veeries in the territory, both singing, and we found the two together on other occasions thereafter. It was not until July 11 that I discovered the nest, with three fledglings, about a foot above the ground in a tangle of Japanese honeysuckle. By July 17, the young were out of the nest and being fed by their parents, but I was unable to count them.

On June 13 and subsequent occasions I discovered that veeries were to be found continuously along a mile of Rock Creek, beginning about three miles upstream from the territory of the veeries in the Zoological Park. On June 20, I found a nest with