

In Campeche I observed Lesson's Motmot during November and December, after completion of the molt, when pair formation was beginning (Motmots live in pairs the year round except during the molting period); the tail movements at this time were regular but not intensive. In specimens collected at this time the follicles of the ovaries were readily visible and the testes enlarged. Doubtless, intensity of the movement is directly correlated with degree of sexual activity.

During nesting, the male spends most of his time on a perch within seven meters of the burrow and oscillates his tail intensively at any disturbance. This may be considered a form of "distraction display" and may also serve as a danger-signal to the mate and to other birds near by. The racquet-shape of the central tail feathers causes a slower movement of the tip, giving the movement its characteristic "hypnotic" pattern.—HELMUTH O. WAGNER, *Apartado 7901, Succursal 3, Mexico, D. F.*

Northern Red-cockaded Woodpecker, *Dendrocopos b. hylonomus*, in Central Florida.—In the Twentieth Supplement to the A. O. U. Check-List, *D. borealis hylonomus* (Wetmore) was added to the Check-List as a valid subspecies (Auk, 62: 443, 1945). The material of this species available in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Memorial Collection at Cornell University upholds Wetmore's claim that the Florida population of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers is characterized by shorter wing measurements. In Wetmore's original description (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 90: 499, 1941), he states that he examined only a single specimen from the range of *hylonomus* (central and southern Florida) which fell outside the range of measurements given for that subspecies. This specimen he considered to be a straggler of *D. b. borealis* from the north.

On March 31, 1949, I collected a female Red-cockaded Woodpecker about four miles south of St. Cloud, Osceola Co., Florida. This specimen is apparently an additional record of the nominate race from within the range of the Florida subspecies. Wetmore gives the range of wing lengths of female *hylonomus* as 111.3 to 116.7 millimeters. The wing of the St. Cloud specimen measures 118.5 mm., or 1.8 mm. larger than Wetmore's largest specimen, and close to Wetmore's mean for female *borealis* (118.9 mm.). The Florida specimen which Wetmore identified as *borealis* had a wing 2.2 mm. longer than his maximum for *hylonomus*.

The St. Cloud specimen had an ovary five mm. in diameter, and weighed 41.2 grams. It was one of two seen at this locality; the other was not collected. It might be of interest to note that this specimen was collected no more than 12 or 13 miles from the type locality of *hylonomus*.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, *Muscivora forficata*, in South-central Florida.—The status of this species in Florida might adequately be described as irregular winter visitor in the Keys and accidental on the peninsula. Therefore, any occurrence regarding the latter is of interest. The writer has had winter field experience in the Lake Okeechobee-Kissimmee Prairie region for 14 years, during January, February and March. He never observed a specimen there until February 7, 1949, when one was seen on Trip No. 2 of the Audubon Wildlife Tours, near Lakeport, (State Highway 78) on the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee. There were six observers aside from the writer; a recognizable photograph of the bird was secured, and study was available at a range of about 35 to 50 feet, for as long as the party wished. Specific correspondence with several resident Florida ornithologists since has failed to reveal a previous record for this region.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, S. C.*