

Red-wing, *Agelaius phoeniceus*, Anting.—On June 8, 1949, at 5:00 p. m., I observed an adult male Red-wing anting on a lawn in Vilas Park, Madison, Wisconsin. Observations were made at 30 feet with the aid of 6-x binoculars.

This bird was anting when first noticed and continued rapidly and steadily for seven minutes, picking up ants at least 20 times in this period. The behavior described by Ivor (Auk, 58: 415, 1941) applies in part to the behavior observed in this instance, particularly holding the only partly spread wing out from the body, wrist forward and raised, tips of the primaries forward and touching the ground, and the tail brought forward. The Red-wing apparently rested on his tarsi, using the spread tail for support.

The rapidity of the anting made it difficult to see exactly what was being done with the ants. At any rate, ants were picked up and "placed under the primaries." There did not appear to be any attempt to slide them along the feathers as has been noted by some observers. The anting was noticeably alternate, first on one wing and then on the other, using a new ant each time.

It might be of interest to note here that the attitude of a Red-wing, while preening under his wings following a bath, closely resembles the attitude in anting. Such preening seems to be directed toward the under-wing coverts or the base of the primaries. This same movement is also used to smooth and dry the head feathers.

A live ant found in the short, dry grass where the bird had been anting was identified by Dr. M. R. Smith of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as *Formica fusca* var. *subsericea* Say. On August 1, 1950, I observed two adult males anting vigorously in the same spot on the lawn as described above. They were observed in continuous anting behavior for ten minutes after they were first sighted.—ROBERT NERO, Dept. Zoology, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Bullock's and Baltimore Orioles, *Icterus bullockii* and *galbula*, in Southwest Georgia.—Two young males of Bullock's Oriole have been collected by the writer in Grady County, southwest Georgia. The first one, with a striking black pencil mark down the center of the throat, was taken February 5, 1947, as a cold northwest gale was blowing. The other, with a suggestion of the black throat-marking present, but obscured by whitish tippings to the feathers, was collected November 22, 1948. These, as far as known, constitute the first records of this species for Georgia, and the southeast, east of Louisiana. Perhaps the presence of the Bullock's Oriole in the region is not surprising when the southeastward movement of many western birds is considered; the *time* is, at first thought. In this connection should be mentioned the female specimen of this species that was picked up dead in southern Louisiana on February 5, 1939 (Tabor, Auk, 57: 257, 1940).

The time of appearance of three specimens of the Baltimore Oriole in Grady County was surprising then, for the species had not been observed in the immediate region during 25 years of active field work, though a sharp lookout had been kept for it during "normal" migration periods. A young male with a few black feathers scattered about on the throat, top of head, and nape was collected February 14, 1948. This specimen appeared in the writer's yard under similar conditions of the year before when the first Bullock's Oriole was taken. It was very cold with a stiff northwest wind. Both specimens were probably attracted to the dooryard during the time of stress by pecan bits exposed in feeding trays.

Another Baltimore Oriole, also a young male, was collected on adjoining Birdsong Plantation on November 20, 1948, as it fed on ripe black gum, *Nyssa biflora*, fruits. This specimen, also showing a scattering of black feathers on the throat, top of head and mantle, was very much like a female in appearance. It was one of three orioles