

GENERAL NOTES

A Florida Specimen of Sennett's Nighthawk, *Chordeiles minor sennetti*.—While examining a number of Nighthawks in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, I recently handled a considerable series from Florida. As would be expected, these are mostly referable to the race *chapmani*, with a few migrant examples of *minor*. However, there is one adult male, taken at Clay Springs, Orange County, by Wm. J. E. Bross on April 21, 1896, which I have identified as *C. m. sennetti*. The wing of this bird measures 201 millimeters and is too large for *chapmani*. The range in wing measurements of a series of 14 male *chapmani* from Florida is given by Oberholser (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 86: 75, 1914) as 178–192 millimeters with a mean of 184.1. In plumage the present specimen agrees with a good series of *sennetti*, being too pale for either eastern subspecies.

A check of routine sources (Howell, 'Florida Bird Life,' 1932; 'Zoological Record,' 1930–1945) fails to reveal any other Florida record of this Nighthawk; McAtee, Burleigh, Lowery, and Stoddard (Wilson Bull., 56: 152–160, 1944) do not list it as a migrant east of Louisiana.—ROBERT M. MENDEL, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Aerial Feeding on Insects by Ruby-throated Hummingbird, *Archilochus colubris*.—During the early evening of August 19, 1950, at Pottageville, Ontario, a Ruby-throated Hummingbird was first observed in direct flight toward a flower garden where it was accustomed to feed at various times during the day. Suddenly it wheeled and began a series of gyrations. The tangled course of its aerial maneuvers was encompassed in a restricted space estimated at seven or eight feet in diameter. The performance lasted for nearly a minute. The angle of the sun made it possible to perceive numerous tiny insects in the air. Because of the speed of action one could not see the insects actually grasped by the bird but such was apparent. I have seen no better display of aerial feeding by goatsuckers or swifts.

A partial survey of the literature reveals that this habit has been observed, but rarely. Roberts (The Birds of Minnesota, Univ. Minn. Press, 1: 654, 1932) records a similar observation as does Wilson (American Ornithology, Brewer Edition, 1854: 118–119).—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Canada.*

A Western Record of the Quetzal, *Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno*, and Chachalaca, *Penelopina nigra*, in Mexico.—During recent biological investigations in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, Mr. Thomas MacDougall was successful in obtaining a specimen of the Quetzal. The Quetzal occurs principally in Central America, but has been known from mountainous areas of Chiapas, Mexico. MacDougall's record indicates that this species occurs still farther westward and northward into the Sierra Madre of eastern Oaxaca.

The Quetzal was obtained in the cloud forest near the divide on the Atlantic slope of the Sierra Madre, at about 5000 feet elevation and approximately 12 miles east of La Gloria and toward Cerro Azul (=Cerro Prieto), Oaxaca, on March 25, 1949. La Gloria is 18 miles north of Niltepec and about 50 miles northeast of Tehuantepec. Cerro Azul or Cerro Prieto is the local name for the highest group of peaks in the Sierra Madre. Where the Quetzal was taken there were many epiphytic plants, including several species of cacti and bromeliads, together with tree ferns, several kinds of undergrowth palms, and large-acorned oaks, and to a lesser extent white pines and red gum. The trees were heavily covered with mosses. The specimen obtained was one of a pair, apparently nesting, with the female remaining in the area