

Approaching as near as possible without frightening the birds away, I watched them repeatedly snip off a blossom, hold it in the uptilted beak for a second or two and then drop it to earth and move on to another blossom where the performance was repeated. After watching this activity for some time, I examined many of the discarded blossoms and found that in every one of them the calyx was slashed just where the petiole was attached to the sepals—a neat, deep incision about the length of the Cardinal's beak.—PHYRNE SQUIER RUSSELL, *Natural History Museum, Stanford, California*.

Cardinal, *Richmondena cardinalis*, Wintering in North Dakota.—On November 7, 1948, I saw a male Cardinal at Fort Yates, Sioux County, North Dakota. Fort Yates is on the west bank of the Missouri River about 60 miles south of Mandan. Numerous additional sight records were secured during the following weeks. In December, I placed a feeding shelf outside a kitchen window and within a few days we had two bright males and one female feeding regularly at the shelf. This was the greatest number seen at any one time. One male was banded on January 8, 1949. I last saw a male bird on March 7. No summer records were secured. Mrs. K. H. Lee, a reliable observer, stated that several of these birds spent the winter of 1947–48 in Fort Yates. According to Dr. S. O. Kolstoe, an accomplished ornithologist, about a dozen Cardinals spent the winter of 1947–48 on the campus of the North Dakota Teachers College at Valley City in Barnes County, 60 miles west of Fargo. It has not been determined whether any Cardinals are spending the present (1949) severe winter in that state.—HENRY C. KYLLINGSTAD, *1419 Santa Cruz Drive, Santa Fe, New Mexico*.

Doubly-occupied Nests of the Eastern Cardinal, *Richmondena cardinalis*.—On March 1, 1948, the junior author began making regular observations on a pair of Cardinals that eventually nested in a yard in Warrensburg, Missouri. The male soon established his territory and defended it against all other male Cardinals. The territory included an area approximately 120 feet wide by 250 feet long in the yards of two adjoining residences. By the last week of March, the female accepted the male and remained in his territory.

The pair began nest building on March 27. The nest was built in a rambler rose bush that climbed the side of the front porch. Cardinals had nested in this same rose bush for the past two years, and the present pair used the lower part of a nest that remained from the preceding year as a substrate for the new nest. The nest was a typical Cardinal's nest in all other respects. It was completed by March 31.

The first egg was laid on April 2 but, although the female was frequently on the nest on April 3, a second egg was not found in the nest until April 4. There is, however, the possibility that a Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*, could have removed an egg had one been laid on April 3. On April 4, a Cowbird egg also appeared in the nest, but the female Cardinal began incubation and did not pay any attention to the Cowbird egg. The female was often frightened from the nest by the passage of persons through the door of the house located a few feet away, but she returned as soon as they had left the area.

On April 11, a second pair of Cardinals appeared in the vicinity. The two males fought considerably on April 12, but on that day another Cardinal's egg appeared in the nest. The following day, two more eggs appeared in the nest. One of these was thought to be a Cowbird's egg, but it was so similar in appearance and size to the eggs of the Cardinal that its identity could not be determined with certainty.