

six July birds represent a breeding colony and include a fledgling just out of the nest. Subsequently, other specimens were taken at Rancho Papayo, Puebla. Finally, between July 21 and 26, 1951, when encamped near Titzio, Michoacán, about 18 mi. E. by S. E. of Morelia, Dr. John Davis and Chester Lamb secured two adult males, two immatures, and one fledgling, undoubtedly representing another breeding colony. Therefore this species is now known to occur in five different states: Michoacán, Morelos, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Guerrero, which gives us a better conception of its range. It should be noted that the original description refers to the type locality as "Cuernavaca, Mexico." This is undoubtedly Cuernavaca in the state of Morelos and not the state of México.

The Moore Collection series of fifteen specimens gives us our initial knowledge of the breeding range, which extends at least from eastern Michoacán southwest through Morelos and southwestern Puebla to northwestern Oaxaca. In winter, at least, it ranges south to central Guerrero (Chilpancingo) and may breed there. No specimens from the center of this range, the State of México, have been discovered so far, but it seems reasonable to expect they will be found in old collections, probably in series of *Empidonaces*. Our specimens have been collected between about 4000 and 6000 ft. altitude. It is probably a much more common species than the eighteen known specimens indicate. Dr. Davis reports that it is a very quiet bird (neither he nor Chester Lamb heard it call) and that it is impossible to distinguish it in the field from several forms of the genus *Empidonax*.

Xenotriccus callizonus Dwight and Griscom is known from five specimens, three from the type locality, Panajachel, Lake Atitlan, Guatemala, and two collected by Pierce Brodorb at Chichimá, Chiapas, México in 1941. During the previous year, on June 23 and July 14, 1940, Mario del Toro Avilés secured for me a male and a female at Ocozocuaula, Chiapas, but this is the first time they have been reported. This makes a total of four individuals taken in México, all from the State of Chiapas.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *Laboratory of Zoology, Occidental College, Los Angeles.*

Food Habits of the Bobolink in Arkansas Rice Fields.—Prior to recent observations by the writers in the Arkansas rice fields, the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) was unreported as a fall migrant in the state of Arkansas. Several small flocks averaging about a dozen birds were first noted feeding in rice fields near Stuttgart on September 1, 1950, and during that autumn and the following, Bobolinks were seen almost daily, with the latest observation on October 24, 1951. In 1951 the earliest record was August 16. While the date of the seasonal population peak is controlled largely by weather conditions to the northward, the peak for the two seasons, 1950–1951, was approximately September 15. On that date in 1951, 435 Bobolinks were counted in one rice field, and a portion of this number, sometimes numbering as many as 100, remained in the same field for 25 days.

During the spring flight Bobolinks in this area are found primarily in oat fields, occasionally in newly sown rice fields, and often in grass fields. Although Bobolinks may be seen in rice fields any day throughout September, the few individuals involved inflict little damage to the crop. From field observations it is obvious that during their stay in Arkansas rice districts, they feed largely upon oats in the spring and rice in the autumn. However, since the writers were engaged in a study of depredations to farm crops in the area by other species, it seemed desirable to obtain specific information on the food of the Bobolink. During September and early October, 1951, in the vicinity of Stuttgart, 30 Bobolinks were collected and the stomach contents analyzed. The following table lists the data obtained.

STOMACH CONTENTS OF 30 BOBOLINKS, NEAR STUTTGART, ARKANSAS,
SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1951

Food item	No. stomachs	Per cent occurrence	Per cent by volume
VEGETABLE			
Rice, <i>Oryza sativa</i>	30	100.0	76.0
<i>Paspalum</i> sp.	19	63.3	14.3
<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	10	33.3	2.9
<i>Panicum</i> sp.	5	16.7	2.4
<i>Setaria lutescens</i>	2	6.7	1.2
<i>Ambrosia</i> sp.	6	20.0	0.5
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	1	3.3	0.1
<i>Brachiaria extensa</i>	2	6.7	T
INSECT			
<i>Coleoptera</i> sp.	1	3.3	2.7
<i>Rhynchophora</i> sp.	1	3.3	T
<i>Homoptera</i> sp.	4	13.3	T
<i>Pentatomidae</i> sp.	1	3.3	T
<i>Locustidae</i> sp.	6	20.0	T

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Breeding of the Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) in the Pocono Region of Pennsylvania.—Purple Finches have been much in evidence during the past three breeding seasons on the Pocono Plateau in Monroe County, Pennsylvania; and from the information I have received they are apparently regularly common summer residents in this part of the state. During the spring and early summer of 1951, three or four fully adult males were seen quite constantly about our home in Pocono Lake, and the songs of these birds were heard all day long.

One day in mid-May my wife called my attention to a female which was engaged in collecting dog hairs from the cracks between the floor boards of the back porch. Her mate was sitting a few feet away, displaying in the manner so characteristic of the species, but she seemed to be utterly oblivious of his presence. The dog hairs, each about one to one and one half inches in length, were picked up one at a time and held crosswise in her bill. After she had gathered quite a mouthful—and appeared to have a ludicrous mustache—she departed, followed by the male.

On the evening of June 25, I heard the incessant calling of young birds in a blue spruce tree in front of the house; and I located a nest with 4 well-fledged young about 20 feet from the ground, near the top of the tree. The following morning they had all left the nest and were heard calling from points up to 50 feet away. The call notes were characteristic—entirely unlike those of any other young birds; a loud and emphatic, two-syllabled *cher-wee*. This note was given repeatedly with very brief intermissions. For about a week thereafter we heard it constantly from the trees in the vicinity of the house.

On the morning of June 26 a female was observed carrying nesting material to the top of an adjoining blue spruce. Some Cedar Waxwings were building in a nearby red maple, and I had been watching them make attempts to get nesting material from the frayed ends of a clothesline. I placed some tow in the crotch of a tree, and this they most readily accepted. The female Purple Finch likewise discovered the tow and utilized it in her nest building. I was away from home for about ten days in the early part of July, and during this time the young apparently left this nest. On the morning of August 9, I heard the characteristic *cher-wee* of a young Purple Finch and discovered the mother feeding it on the electric line in front of the house. The latter bird evidently had not been out of the nest more than a week.—WILLIAM C. GRIMM, Pocono Lake, Pennsylvania.