

Indigo Bunting Nesting in Colorado.—On August 5, 1953, Robert J. Niedrach and I observed a singing male Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) east of Morrison, Jefferson County, Colorado. Nesting activity was suspected when the bird was again seen at the same place on August 7. The next morning, John W. Flavin and I located the nest in marginal weed growth of a dense roadside thicket. It contained four well-grown young and was placed two feet high in a thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*) associated with a heavy stand of ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*) and cordgrass (*Spartina* sp.). As is often the case, the nest contained facial tissue and cigarette papers in the foundation; Angus cattle hairs were used in the lining.

A second male of this species was seen in the vicinity, as well as many of the Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*).

Returning early on August 9, we found only three young in the nest. Dr. Alfred M. Bailey secured stills and movies of the male feeding the nestlings (plate 24). The female did not come to the nest. Two young were banded, the third eluding capture. On August 10, we found the nest destroyed by mowing.

Though there are ten published records of the occurrence of *Passerina cyanea* in Colorado, this is the first established instance of breeding. The observations of Dearing and Dearing (Condor, 48: 139–140) on nesting activity near Flagstaff, Arizona, are apparently the only such record for the species west of central Colorado—A. LANG BAILY, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado*.

Phoebe Nests with Three Cowbird Eggs.—Two Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) nests, located on small cliffs near water in Seneca, Maryland, had each been victimized three times by Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) when first discovered on May 16, 1953. The first nest held three Cowbird eggs but none of the Phoebe. Since the three eggs differed markedly from one another in background color and in distribution of spots, they were presumably laid by different Cowbirds. On May 20, two newly-hatched young were present, but on May 23 the nest was empty. The second nest held two newly-hatched Cowbirds, one Cowbird egg, and three Phoebe eggs on May 16. On the following day the Cowbird egg hatched. The Phoebe eggs gradually disappeared in the course of the following week. On May 24 the young cowbirds were in the nest, but it was empty when visited late in the afternoon of May 25. This may have been the tenth day after hatching for two of the Cowbirds and the ninth day for the third, suggesting that the Phoebes had successfully fledged three young Cowbirds.—LAWRENCE KILHAM, *8302 Garfield St., Bethesda, Maryland*.

Unusual Nesting Behavior of the Brown-headed Nuthatch.—On the campus of Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro, Bulloch County, Georgia, during April and early May, 1951, two pairs of Brown-headed Nuthatches (*Sitta pusilla*) simultaneously nested in a single cavity. We spent at least one and sometimes as many as three hours at the nest each day from April 5 through May 1. A few observations were made prior and subsequent to these dates.

The nesting cavity was located in a dead stub of a pecan tree about seven feet above the ground. In addition to the nuthatches, a pair of Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) nested in the same stub about nine inches above the opening to the cavity used by the nuthatches. Why this particular stub was so populated is difficult to ascertain. Nearby there were many pecan trees with similar dead stubs seemingly as suitable as nesting sites.

The nuthatches did not molest the bluebirds nor attempt to interfere with their nesting. However, the bluebirds constantly attacked the nuthatches. In spite of this, the nuthatches seemed to have no fear of the bluebirds and frequently alighted