Equator ("Galapagos: World's End", p. 93. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1924). Of 30 Galapagos specimens examined in the American Museum, all those (14) taken between late February (molt begun) and May (molt incomplete) were replacing primaries; seven March, 1935 specimens (with from four to six fresh or sprouting primaries) bear labels, in J. P. Chapin's handwriting, showing enlarged gonads, two with brood spot and enlarged oviduct (one with two empty ovarian follicles), indicating recent egg-laying. (October and November specimens from the Galapagos are not molting, except for an immature; none carry gonadal indication.) Molting when breeding has not been noted in *P. chalybea*, but the possibility that this may occur near the Equator must be kept in mind in using molt and gonadal condition as clues to subspecific identification.

In this paper *P. subis* has been used in the sense of the A.O.U. Check-list (1957), and not in the broader sense of the "Distributional Check-list of the Birds of Mexico," pt. 2: 107 (1957), because the West Indian *cryptoleuca* and *dominicensis* and the west Mexican *sinaloae* seem to me at least as closely allied to *P. chalybea* as to *P. subis* (see Zimmer, 1955, *op. cit.*: 2–4). Though all forms of *Progne* are geographical representatives, the likelihood of some breeding overlap in Mexico and Argentina justifies the present maintenance of several species (Zimmer, *loc. cit.*; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8: 21, 23–24, 1935). In treating *elegans* as a subspecies of *P. modesta* Hellmayr and Zimmer are followed, with some hesitation; the English name selected is intended for the entire *P. modesta* complex. I am indebted to Dr. R. S. Storer for sending the Panama specimen of *elegans* for identification.—E. EISENMANN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.*

Blue Jays Attack a Red Bat.—Although the Blue Jay's habit of pestering hawks and owls and of frequently attacking other birds is commonly observed, assaults on bats may be rare. The following incident may therefore be worth recording.

During the noon hour of July 3, 1958, Mr. R. L. Browning, a student, came to my office to inquire whether anyone in the Biology Department might be interested in an observation which he and his wife had just made. While sitting under a tree on the University of Louisville campus they had become aware of a commotion overhead which involved a small group of screaming Blue Jays, *Cyanocitta cristata*. A bat then flew from the tree, followed by the attacking jays, and came to earth a few yards away. At the approach of the Brownings the jays departed while the bat remained motionless on the ground.

The three of us then went immediately to the scene of the encounter, where we located a Red Bat, *Lasiurus borealis* (Müller), in the grass. When picked up it made no attempt to fly but it was able to bite. The only visible evidence of injury was a small abrasion on one side of the abdomen. By the following day it showed no signs of distress.—WILLIAM M. CLAY, *Department of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville 8, Kentucky.*

Large Numbers of Bohemian Waxwings in New Mexico.—During the month of April, 1959, large numbers of Bohemian Waxwings *(Bombycilla garrulus)* were seen in Santa Fe, New Mexico by myself and other observers. The invasion of these birds began April 5 and lasted approximately one month. The last ones I saw were three on May 12. During the month at least 5,000, and possibly as many as 10,000, were present in the area. I saw hundreds in my garden on numerous occasions. As an indication of the great numbers of the birds, on April 13, a large

flock drank two and one half gallons of water from a container in my garden. It was a common happening to see limbs of trees bending under the weight of the birds, and to see them perched on television antennas. On April 30 and later, they were noted chasing one another through the tree-tops, perhaps evidence of courtship. Their principal food seemed to be the green seeds of Siberian elm, and the buds of cottonwoods. They also ate the buds from my cherry trees.

These large numbers were especially notable in view of the fact that up to this time there were only two published records of the occurrence in New Mexico (F. M. Bailey, 1928. Birds of New Mexico, pp. 591–592; and P. R. Snider *et al.*, Audubon Field Notes, **13**: 236, 1959), in which but 23 and 26 individuals were seen, respectively. I understand that during the winter of 1958–59 a great flight of Bohemian Waxwings occurred into many parts of the western United States where they are not usually seen.—JENS KNUDSEN JENSEN, *133 Mesa Verde Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

Northern Birds from a Florida Indian Midden.—Remains of an unusual number of northern birds are contained in midden material submitted for identification by Ripley P. Bullen of the Florida State Museum. The site, Green Mound midden, is located eight miles southeast of Daytona Beach, Florida. It is underlain by dune sands and is composed of about 65 percent oyster shells, 25 percent coquina shells, and 10 percent clam shells. Excavations were made by Mr. Bullen and Frederick W. Sleight of the Central Florida Museum, in collaboration with the William L. Bryant Foundation. The tested portion of the midden was twenty-five feet high. The dates used here are estimates made by Mr. Bullen based on partial returns of radio-carbon determinations. Archaeologically the midden represents both the St. Johns I and St. Johns II periods. Mr. Bullen estimated that the age of the bottom of the mound was A.D. 500, and that of the top to be A.D. 1200.

The birds identified to the species level are as follows:

Gavia immer. Common Loon—Six elements representing both St. Johns I and St. Johns II periods.

Morus bassanus. Gannet.—One incomplete left tarsometatarsus, St. Johns II.

Phalacrocorax auritus. Double-crested Cormorant.—Six elements representing both periods.

Branta bernicla. Brant.—One left carpometacarpus, St. Johns II.

Cathartes aura. Turkey Vulture.—One partial right ulna, St. Johns II.

Larus marinus. Great Black-backed Gull.—Two partial left humeri, one incomplete right humerus, and one incomplete right ulna, representing at least three individuals from St. Johns II.

Larus argentatus. Herring Gull.—Eleven elements representing both periods.

Larus atricilla. Laughing Gull.—One left tibia, St. Johns II.

Alca torda. Razorbill.—One left ulna, St. Johns II.

Three of the species identified are northern forms, rare or unrecorded in Florida today. *Branta bernicla* winters accidentally in the state. *Larus marinus* is a rare winter straggler. *Alca torda* has been reported as far south as South Carolina, but this is the first record of this species in Florida. The other species identified are common in Florida today either as permanent residents or as winter visitants.

It is interesting to note that the three northern species were all from early