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Mississippi Kites fledge three.—For 12 years Mississippi Kites have been coming to an area along the Rio Grande just west of El Paso, Texas. This is the most western extension of their range thus far reported. We have found a few nests, one of which in 1967 housed a brood of three, a rare occurrence. I can find no published report of another such nesting in Texas. Bent (U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 167, 1937) states that G. W. Stevens found but three sets of three eggs in 500 nests in Oklahoma, and that George M. Sutton found no set of three in 40 nests examined.

The El Paso nest was built in a cottonwood, one of a row standing at the edge of a cottonfield near Canutillo, Texas. Gertrude Rose and Ruby Allen watched an adult feeding a fledgling 26 and 30 July on a bough 30 feet above the road. Two fledglings were being fed there 5 and 6 August when Mrs. Rose, Mary Belle Keefer, and others visited the spot. A third young was heard calling within the tree somewhere, but it remained invisible. Glimpses of it and of a part of the nest were obtained 7 and 8 August when Miss Keefer, Lena McBee, and others took turns watching from a vantage point out in the field. The whitish downy-headed nestling rose on wobbly legs to be fed, then disappeared behind concealing mistletoe. Allen and McBee watched from the field 9 August and obtained a full view of the bird, which had left the nest and was settled upon a bough just above it. At intervals a parent kite appeared, circling high. Gradually the circle of flight was narrowed and its plane tilted until contact was made with the crying young. Throughout these observations watchers from the road kept the older two fledglings in view. Until 9 April they were found in the nest tree, usually near each other, but on this last day of our visits they were in a neighboring tree, still above the road. They received food from both parents, who usually approached them through the row of trees. They were fed mostly large and small insects, but once the older one received a tiny frog, which it dropped after trying unsuccessfully to tear the skin. The desiccated front half of a large frog was lying at the edge of the road.—LENA G. MCBEE, 2002 Westridge Road, Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220.

Dual calling by birds of paradise.—A recent article by Diamond and Terborgh (Auk, 85: 62-82, 1968) reports a number of cases of dual singing by New Guinea birds, but mentions no instance of its occurrence in the family Paradisaeidae. Therefore my observations of it in the Greater Bird of Paradise (*Paradisaea apoda*) may be of interest.

In 1909 W. Ingram (Avicult. Mag., 3: 142, 1911) introduced 48 *Paradisaea apoda apoda* to Little Tobago, a 280-acre island in the southern West Indies. This subspecies, native to the Aru Islands off the coast of New Guinea, has survived on Little Tobago in small numbers to the present day. While studying this population from September 1965 to July 1966, I noted dual calling between male birds on 36 occasions. As I know of no records of dual calling by New Guinea populations of this species, it could be an artifact of the Little Tobago population's isolation. I have no tape