

played, held his wings out, and in a low crouch moved into the trap, pecking at the log as he went. He pecked lightly at the mirror several times, paced back and forth in the trap, and finally left the log and circled the trap twice. He then mounted the log behind the trap and pecked at it again.

At 05:53 the male moved to another log and began drumming at approximate 2-minute intervals. At 06:08 he left the log to feed for 3-4 minutes, then mounted the log with the trap again. Without displaying, he crouched with wings held out and rushed into the trap to peck briefly at the mirror. At 06:14 he returned to the log he had been drumming on and drummed at 2½- to 3-minute intervals, leaving once more to feed for approximately 5 minutes.

At 07:03 we left the blind, though the bird was drumming only 10 feet away. He left reluctantly and drummed immediately from another log within our view. As we advanced he moved to a log just out of sight and continued drumming. He remained in the vicinity of his drumming logs, and we trapped him later the same day. The same male continued to use these logs as a molting site through the summer, and we heard him drumming there twice in August.—H. LEE GLADFELTER, *Iowa Conservation Commission, Wildlife Research and Exhibit Station, Boone, Iowa 50036*, and R. SCOTT McBURNEY, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010*. Accepted 3 Apr. 70.

**Foliage-gleaning by Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*).**—Apparent gleaning of insects from leaves has been reported in Chimney Swifts by Fischer (New York Mus. Sci. Serv. Bull., No. 336: 1, 1958) and in Short-tailed Swifts (*C. brachyura*) by Collins (Bull. Florida State Mus., 11: 257, 1968). Neither author identifies the probable prey taken, but Fischer remarks (op. cit.: 104) that such "feeding would explain the occurrence, in a pellet, of species such as *Jalyaus spinosus* (Neididae, Hemiptera) which . . . belongs to a family of sluggish insects found in the undergrowth of woods and in meadows and pastures."

During the early afternoon of 5 August 1969 near Cobden, Union County, Illinois, I watched some 40-50 Chimney Swifts spend fully 20 minutes foliage-gleaning in a lofty grove of white ashes, tulip trees, sweetgums, and common cottonwoods. Some of the birds foraged in the manner Collins (op. cit.: 301) describes, in that they were seen "to bank sharply up and flutter briefly near the outermost branches of trees extending above the forest canopy," but most of them plummeted more or less tail first through the openings in the upper story, braking as when descending a chimney, to flutter briefly and glean among the leaves lower down in the canopy. I collected one of these swifts that had completed an incursion in a sweetgum, where presumably it had seized the weevil found in its mouth, an adult *Cercopeus*, probably *C. chrysorrhaeus* Say. The weevil was identified in the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by Rose Ella Warner, who mentions (pers. comm.) she could find no previous record of *C. chrysorrhaeus* being eaten by birds. In a review of these weevils, Sleeper (Ohio J. Sci., 55: 274, 1955) says "occasionally the adults will be found feeding on foliage during the day, but with few exceptions they are night feeders, spending the day in leaf litter and rubbish around the host plant."

Foliage-gleaning in *Chaetura* and certain other swifts may be more common than now realized, and birds seen flying near or below the forest canopy should be watched carefully, as they could be removing insects from vegetation, even though foraging principally for airborne prey or gathering twigs for a nest.—WILLIAM G. GEORGE, *Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901*. Accepted 16 Feb. 70.