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Helpers at the nest in Barn Swallows.—Auxiliary feeding of nestlings by immature Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) has been recorded often, as in studies by Forbush (1929, Birds of Massachusetts and other New England states, vol. 3, Norwood, Massachusetts, Norwood Press), White (1941, Brit. Birds 34: 179), Williamson (1941, Brit. Birds 34: 221-222), Armstrong (1947, Bird display and behavior, London, Lindsay Drummond, pp. 191-192), and Skutch (1961, Condor 63: 198-226). All these reports assume the helpers to be siblings from previous clutches, but none verifies the identity of the immature helpers, quantifies the amount of help given, or indicates the presence of adult helpers.

We conducted a study on three colonies of color-banded Barn Swallows in Portage County, Ohio during the 1975 breeding season to ascertain if the above stated behavior existed in these colonies and if any additional aid is given by other adults of the colony. Helpers performed a substantial proportion (6-28.5%) of the total feeding visits at 8 of the 21 nests where feeding observations were made (Table 1). A feeding visit is defined here as actual food delivery to begging chicks by any bird of the colony.

At one nest (Nest BOF, Table 1) where helping was noted, immature offspring from the first clutch were seen feeding newly hatched siblings, verifying the aforementioned observations of other authors.

TABLE 1
SELECTED FEEDING INFORMATION FROM 8 BARN SWALLOW NESTS

Colony	Nest number	Total feeding visits noted	% feeding by helpers (adults unless noted)	Fraction of clutch fledged
1	G11	137	28.5	4/5
1	G3'	67	6.0	4/4
1	G21	122	20.5	4/5
1	G1	19	15.8	4/5
1	G8	129	7.1	4/5
1	G8 ¹	26	26.9	2/4
3	BOF	154	26.0	3/5
3	BOF ¹	324	12.3 (immatures) 7.2 (adults)	5/7

¹ Second clutch 1975 breeding season.

Between 22 and 25 July a flock of 17-19 unidentified individuals joined the parents and immature offspring in feeding duties, indicating that in addition to immature offspring of the year, non-colony-members also help parental adults feed nestlings. In this case, helpers' activities exceeded 19% of the total feeding observed.—GERALD R. MYERS AND DAVID W. WALLER, *Department of Biological Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.* Accepted 10 May 1976.

Leapfrog feeding in the Great Egret.—I studied the feeding behavior of Great Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*) during the breeding season in a mangrove lagoon in San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico, daily for 7 weeks. Except for brief feeding stops in the early morning by large numbers of departing roosting birds, rarely were more than 20 Great Egrets feeding at once, despite the presence of 40 pairs nesting nearby. The feeding ground (described more fully by Dickerman and Juarez 1971) was along the shallow side (less than 30 cm deep) of a large body of open brackish water (0.7 km × 0.4 km) among growths of a grass-like plant that grew to a maximum of 45 cm above the water. When only small numbers were present, the egrets fed in the "stand and wait" or the "wade or walk slowly" manners (Meyerriicks, 1960a).