

the White-crowned Sparrow, second most numerous species in the area, were located in most cases under a grassy tuft in an open area, close to a willow used as a song post. A nest found on July 14 contained one young which left a few days later; the three young of a nest found on July 6 left on July 9; the four young of a nest found on July 16 left on July 22 and 23. The last nest was situated 1½ feet above the ground in a three-foot spruce. A total of fourteen territories of the Lincoln Sparrow were located, and there may have been one or two more; each was placed in a moist or swampy willow thicket. One pair of Spotted Sandpipers was regularly seen on East River, and later two young were found. The Broad-tailed Hummingbird definitely nested on the census area, but the number of adults present was difficult to determine. The Rufous Hummingbird started to appear on the census area in numbers in late July, and it was common at the time the study was stopped on August 10. Rufous Hummingbirds were observed chasing Broad-tailed Hummingbirds, but this usual territorial antagonism among hummingbirds cannot be regarded as evidence of nesting.

This study was carried out under the supervision of Dr. Francis Trembley of Bethlehem University as a research project at the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory.—TOM C. MCHUGH, 17004 Lakewood Heights Boulevard, Lakewood, Ohio, June 1, 1948.

Boat-billed Heron in East-central Tamaulipas, Mexico.—A party of three hunters from the United States, accompanied by two Mexican guides, observed several Boat-billed Herons, *Cochlearius cochlearius*, early in 1948 on the Rio Soto la Marina in east-central Tamaulipas, Mexico. This river is about 125 miles south of Brownsville, Texas, and the party observed the birds about 25 miles inland from the coast. Twelve birds were found on January 31, and 20 at the same locality on the following day. A dead bird, brought to camp on February 3, was examined closely by all members of the party, and colored motion pictures were taken of it. It was not preserved as a specimen.

The birds permitted the men to approach by boat almost to the bases of the trees in which they perched before flying. From the fact that there was some variation in plumage, it was judged that there were both immature and adult birds in the flocks.

This observation has come to light through one of the party, Louis A. Klewer, a professional outdoor writer of Toledo, Ohio. Klewer has been an observer of birds for more than 25 years and has participated in the banding of many Black-crowned Night Herons and other herons in the eastern United States. He immediately recognized that the Mexican bird was something new to his experience, and further study after his return convinced him that he had seen the Boat-bill. This identification was confirmed later by examination of a specimen of *Cochlearius cochlearius* loaned by the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.

These observations extend the known range of this species approximately 75 miles to the north. Earlier records from southern Tamaulipas have been summarized by Sutton and Pettingill (Auk, 59, 1942:8).—HAROLD MAYFIELD, 2557 Portsmouth Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, June 1, 1948.

Whistling Swan in Ventura County.—On December 1, 1947, an adult male Whistling Swan, *Cygnus columbianus*, was captured alive by Mrs. Mary Searcy in a pool in the Sespe Creek, about two miles north of Fillmore. It was exhausted when taken, and was placed in a small wire enclosure and given food and water. There were blood stains on the feathers at the left base of the neck, and a large bruise was visible on the tip of the left wing. Five days later the bird died and was given to W. J. Sheffler of Los Angeles who stated that its death was caused by an infestation of maggots that ate through the esophagus and most of the flesh on the neck at the point of entry. It is now no. 2701 in Mr. Sheffler's collection.—SIDNEY B. PEXTON, Fillmore, California, April 2, 1948.

Another Black Pigeon Hawk from California.—While driving south on U. S. Highway No. 99 on October 27, 1947, I found an adult female *Falco columbarius suckleyi* lying dead beside the pavement about four miles south of Willows, Glenn County, California. As the waterfowl season was open at the time and hunters were plentiful within the area, I assume the bird was killed by one of these. When found, it had been dead two or three days but was in good condition to be prepared as a specimen.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, Portland, Oregon, December 30, 1947.