

455), however, found that 10 per cent of 243 goldfinch nests were built in *Cornus stolonifera* in southern Michigan, and Stokes (Wilson Bull., 62, 1950:118) found goldfinch nests "commonly placed in red-osier dogwood" in Wisconsin.

The same bush has been used as a nest site by one or all three of the species in successive years. In several instances, in a single summer, either two or three of the species discussed here have built in the same clump or thicket or in nearby bushes.

One especially interesting example of nest site association, in panicked dogwood, was observed at Geddes Pond in 1952. On June 10, I found a Yellow Warbler nest with three young estimated to be four or five days old; a Traill Flycatcher nest was under construction in the same clump of dogwood 53 inches from the warbler nest. Three young flycatchers hatched on July 3 or 4. An American Goldfinch nest, begun about August 15, was placed 40 inches from the Traill Flycatcher nest and 23 inches from the Yellow Warbler nest. In 1953 both Yellow Warblers and Traill Flycatchers nested again in this same clump of dogwood. I did not visit the area until July 7, 1953, at which time the one remaining flycatcher flew from the nest at my approach; the warbler nest had been empty for some time.

At the University Botanical Gardens, two young flycatchers left their nest in a privet hedge on July 30, 1953. On August 20, I first noted a complete, empty goldfinch nest, in the same hedge, 40 inches from the flycatcher nest. Five goldfinches hatched on or about September 5.—ANDREW J. BERGER, *Department of Anatomy, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 10, 1953.*

The White-winged Crossbill in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon.—On September 17, 1953, while preparing some specimens of Red Crossbills, Mr. Ed Parker, a local forest Ranger, asked me how old a crossbill had to be "before they developed white markings on their wings." On questioning Mr. Parker he told me that since late August of that year a flock of crossbills "with white patches on their wings" had been seen at Big Cultus Lake, altitude 4668 feet, in the Deschutes National Forest. On September 19, 1953, Mr. Parker guided me to the exact spot where he had observed these birds. As our boat landed on the lake shore, an adult White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) was seen among the rocks beside an old campfire site. Between 4 and 5 p.m., we saw five more individuals. An adult male, a female and one immature were taken; the sex of the latter could not be determined.

To the best of my knowledge this species has not before been taken in the Cascade Mountains south of Mt. Rainier, Washington, and only once in the Wallowa Mountains (Miller, Condor, 40, 1938:226) of extreme northeastern Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, October 3, 1953.*

Yellow-headed Vulture in Tamaulipas, México.—Inspired by Wetmore's interesting and clarifying paper (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 40, 1950:415-417) on the Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*), and Heermann's (Dresser, Ibis, 1865:322-323) sight record of this species in the Brownsville region of Texas, presumably in 1864, we decided to look carefully for it during our visit to the Tamaulipas coast in the summer of 1953.

We had been in México only three days, but had trained our binoculars on several scores of Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) in the Tampico region before identifying the smaller yellow-headed species. On June 19 one was seen flying over sand dunes along the Gulf, east of Loma del Real. On June 23, we saw two birds perched together on fence posts along the Mante-Tampico highway 6½ miles south of Altamira. We did not identify a Yellow-headed Vulture again with certainty until July 20, when we saw two flying over the field at the Tampico airport.

On July 21, we obtained a specimen. A vulture that we identified as this species alighted on a fence post in the open, marshy *Spartina* flats, 8 miles north of Tampico and about a mile inland from the Gulf. As we approached it, a Turkey Vulture soared close and actually flew at the Yellow-headed Vulture, driving it from its perch and settling there itself—this in spite of the fact that there were many similar perches to either side. Fortunately the *burrovianus* alighted again only a few posts away. The larger *aura* showed definite signs of anxiety. Twice as we neared it, it made false starts, spreading its wings as though to fly, while the Yellow-headed Vulture seemed undisturbed by our presence, although we were actually closer to it. Blake (Birds of Mexico, 1953:64) called attention to this apparent tameness of the Yellow-headed Vulture. Having individuals of the two species so close together, we had excellent opportunity to compare them and were struck especially by the marked differences