

cottonwood stream border, I observed 12 to 15 Starlings between 9 and 11 a.m. Here I saw a male Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer*) fly to a nest hole at the top of a dead cottonwood trunk. He was promptly displaced by a male starling, carrying food, who entered the hole, then turned around and looked out. It was a sharply cut aperture, probably of this year's excavating by a flicker. The flicker remained for the next half hour in the neighboring cottonwood tree, 12 to 15 feet distant, and called repeatedly, but it did not come into the nest tree again. The male starling continued to stand guard while I was there. He was not otherwise belligerent toward the flicker. Probably the issue had been settled some time before.

The female starling, carrying food but growing wary as I watched, retired to a distant tree top and several other starlings gathered with her there, evidently in response to her agitation. Finally she returned to the dead cottonwood top, hopped about for some time, and then departed without food. Again she came with insects and left without them. I had changed my seat to one in sight of a second hole 8 feet below, but she had not entered either nest hole. On circling the tree, a third, older, ragged-edged flicker hole was disclosed on the opposite side, 18 inches below the first. She returned a third time with a large billful of angle worms and soon entered this hole, appearing at once without them. I saw her bring food four more times at intervals of 6 to 8 minutes. The nest was about 35 feet up in the cottonwood.

Three Tree Swallows also came and hovered a few inches in front of the upper nest hole to which the flicker had come, but they never alighted. The male starling was always nearby. Once when the flicker came very near, the female starling gave a warning cry at the nest entrance and the male came closer to her.

It would seem that the flicker had been driven from his newly-excavated nest hole in the dead cottonwood top, or that at least the tree had been preempted by the starlings before the flicker's spring-time return.—JOHN L. BLACKFORD, *Libby, Montana, June 6, 1954.*

Another Blue-footed Booby in Southern California.—An immature booby was found at Paloma Street and North Foothill Boulevard in Pasadena, California, on the night of September 17, 1954, by Mrs. Roberta H. Rumble. The bird was exhausted and apparently in a dying condition. It was given water and a small trout, and by the next day it appeared fully recovered. We put it in a large flying cage where it promptly perched on the back of a large desert tortoise and rode around contently all day. It only slipped off to refresh itself with a dip in a large tub of water and to nibble on the tortoises' lettuce. It accepted a half cup of mosquito fish which it captured itself in the water dish. The bird was checked for identity by Jean Delacour of the Los Angeles County Museum and was determined to be *Sula nebouxi*, the Blue-footed Booby. There are three previous records of this species for southern California, the most recent in 1934 (see Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:52).—ALMA STULTZ, *Audubon Center of Southern California, El Monte, California, November 23, 1954.*

Great Swallow-tailed Swift in Michoacán, México.—Prior to 1951 the Great Swallow-tailed Swift (*Panyptila sancti-hieronymi*) was recorded only from the mountains of western Guatemala, where six specimens had been collected. In that year, Carr and Dickinson (Wilson Bull., 63, 1951:271-273) reported nine specimens from south-central Honduras and a sight record made by Griscom and Miller in north-central Nicaragua in 1917. More recently the known range was extended to extreme southern México by Alvarez del Toro (Condor, 54, 1952:113-114), who obtained a specimen at Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas. A smaller species, *Panyptila cayennensis*, which occurs locally in the lowlands from eastern Honduras south to southern Brazil, is known in México from the unique type of *P. c. veraecrucis* from Presidio, Veracruz (Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, 1947:143-144).

On June 6, 1954, I collected a specimen of *P. sancti-hieronymi* at a point 3.5 miles northwest of Tzitzio, 6500 feet, Michoacán, México, on the road leading south from the Mexico City-Guadalajara highway to Huetamo. This individual was one of five to eight birds of this species that circled low over my camp in the late afternoon in association with another, smaller swift (probably *Cypseloides niger*) and several unidentified swallows. The locality has been described by Davis (Condor, 55, 1953:90-98) in connection with a report of the birds of the Tzitzio region. It is a region of slopes and ridges where dry pine-oak forest mingles with leguminous thorn-scrub elements invading upward from lower elevations to the south. Near the highway, four or five miles northwest of my camp site, there is a series of vertical cliffs.