

## GENERAL NOTES

**Blackpoll Warbler banded in Bermuda recovered in North Carolina.**—During the fall of 1962 the writers banded a total of 352 migrant passerines on Bermuda in connection with a special study of the migration of the Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendrioca striata*) (see Nisbet, Drury and Baird, *Weight-loss during migration, Part I, Bird-Banding*, 34 (3) 1963). One of these birds (104-54842), an immature Blackpoll Warbler, banded at St. David's Island on October 11, 1962 was shot by G. H. Abernethy at Pembroke, North Carolina during November, 1963. The exact date of recovery was not recorded. At the time of banding the bird was recorded as having an incompletely ossified skull with a weight of 13.8 gms, and a wing length of 72 mm. (chord).

Since the Blackpoll does not winter on Bermuda, this individual presumably completed its migration to the South American wintering grounds and returned north again to the breeding grounds prior to being shot on its second journey south.

The recovery of this bird is of especial interest for the following reason: it offers tangible proof that Blackpolls can complete their migration successfully following a landing on Bermuda, regardless of the circumstances which bring them there initially, and accordingly provides further evidence in support of the hypothesis of Nisbet *et al* (*ibid.*) that the Blackpoll migrates directly across the western north Atlantic from New England and the middle Atlantic states to South America in fall.—David B. Wingate, P. O. Box 437, Hamilton, Bermuda and James Baird, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Massachusetts.

**Behavior of Hiding Young Killdeer.**—On 8 August 1942 I chased four three-week-old killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus vociferus*) on an athletic field in order to read their band numbers. I had banded these birds three weeks before while they were still in the nest and was checking to learn the period of parental care. At this age the young birds are quite fleet of foot, although not yet able to fly. The grass on most of the large football and soccer fields was kept closely mown with the exception of a space about 8 x 10 feet under and immediately surrounding the soccer goals. Here the grass had been allowed to grow to a height of about one foot and was very thick. These young birds began to run toward the tall grass at the soccer goal as soon as I appeared at the edge of the field. Two of these birds dropped low in the short grass and "froze," each with one leg extended at a diagonal above it. Two others which were in the lead of the running birds went around the tall grass area to the side opposite me and came back into the tall grass near its center. These young were crouching and did not have their legs extended as did those in the open area when I reached down and lifted them up. I have found no reference in the literature to this type of behavior in the killdeer.—Walter P. Nickell, Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

**Birds and Insects Feed at Sapsucker Trees.**—On June 25, 1949, in Wilder-ness Park, Emmet County, Michigan, I observed several species of birds and insects feeding at holes drilled in a paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) by the yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). The tree, about 10 inches in diameter at 12 feet above the ground, showed about 200 perforations arranged in vertical lines about one and one-half inches apart completely encircling the trunk. The holes in the vertical lines were about one inch apart, averaging about 11 per line. Colored motion pictures were taken with a 6-inch telephoto lens from a distance of 16 feet. During a half-hour period I observed and photographed, in the order of their appearance, the following species of birds and insects which were attracted to this tree: red admiral butterfly (*Vanessa atalanta*), male downy woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*), male hairy woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*), female yellow-bellied sapsucker, female hairy woodpecker, female sapsucker again, male ruby-throated hummingbird (*Archilocus colubris*) and male sapsucker. Between visits of the birds, two red admirals, two angle wing butterflies (probably *Polygona interrogationalis*), one painted lady (*Vanessa cardui*), two bald-faced hornets (*Dolicovespula maculata*), several green flies, and several smaller diptera fed at these perforations. The male and female sapsuckers occupied the borings the greatest portion of the time with the male staying longest of all. Evidently the sapsuckers were