

cowbird entered the trap, and I banded it. On 3 September I retrapped it; on the left side of its breast, beneath the gray juvenal plumage, was a patch of black feathers, the vanes opening.

Friedmann (*The Cowbirds*, Springfield, Ill., Chas. C. Thomas, 1929: 265) writes that young cowbirds usually leave the nest on the 10th day after hatching but if frightened may leave on the ninth. A few even earlier departures, at the estimated age of 6-7 days, have been observed by Richard A. Hill (Host-parasite relationships, summer movements, and population structure of the Brown-headed Cowbird in a prairie habitat of west-central Kansas. M. S. thesis, Fort Hays Kansas State College). So if, as I believe, it was this cowbird that I startled from the Song Sparrow nest on 5 August, the bird must have hatched on about 28-31 July. On 3 September, then, its postjuvenal molt was already under way at the age of about 38 days, or perhaps even 34-35 days.

I thank Jay M. Sheppard for suggesting this note.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore, Maryland 21207. Received 16 February 1976, accepted 6 May 1976.

Bay-breasted Warblers Feeding on Fruit: Interspecific Social Facilitation?—At about 1135 on 4 October 1975 we noticed a Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) feeding on the fruits of a very large dogwood (*Cornus florida*) about 2 m from the window of our home west of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. A few seconds later we saw a Common Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) and a Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinensis*) also feeding on the fruits. We then saw a Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) feeding on a fruit. Within the next 15 min we noted more Bay-breasted Warblers feeding on the fruits, with as many as four individuals engaged in the activity at one time. Intermittent observations over the next three hours revealed an occasional, single Bay-breasted Warbler eating the fruits. Each individual appeared to have difficulty in plucking the fruits, often pulling at several before removing one from the tree. The fruits were swallowed entire. We have not seen the behavior before or since, although we saw Bay-breasted in the dogwood several days before and after 4 October. The temperature at the time of the observation was about 16°C, and no frost had yet occurred in the area that autumn. Insects appeared to be of at least normal abundance.

Bent (*U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 203:385, 1953) states: “. . . the bay-breasted is almost wholly insectivorous, indulging occasionally, perhaps, in a little wild fruit.” He gives no details concerning possible frugivory. We do not know whether our chance observation indicates that the Bay-breasted Warbler may frequently consume dogwood fruits or if the frugivory by the warblers was a case of interspecific “social facilitation.” It does seem unusual that our only observation of frugivory in the Bay-breasted Warbler is also the only case we have seen of more than one individual bird, let alone several species, feeding simultaneously on the fruits of dogwood.—HELMUT C. MUELLER, *Department of Zoology and Curriculum in Ecology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514*, and NANCY S. MUELLER, *Department of Biology, North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina 27707*. Received 12 February 1976, accepted 5 April 1976.

Incomplete Prebasic Molt in a Dark-eyed Junco.—On 15 November 1975 I banded (1360-93684) an adult female Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) (skull completely ossified; eye, red-brown; wing chord, 72 mm and coloration pale gray) that had not yet completed its prebasic (postnuptial) molt. It had already renewed fully all of its primaries, secondaries one through four, tertials, and wing coverts. All were new in texture and color and not worn. However, secondaries five and six as well as all three alular feathers were a worn and faded brown compared to the other newer, gray plumage. The wings were symmetrical. The tail consisted of six fully grown, new rectrices on the left side, but on the right side rectrix one was missing. In addition, rectrices two and six were incompletely grown. The former measured 51 mm, and the latter 55 mm, whereas the overall tail length was 63 mm. The body plumage appeared new and uniform, and showed no signs of incomplete or continuing molt.

Based on observations made on breeding juncos in the Adirondack Mountains 52 km (32 miles) north of my yard where this capture took place, molt in adults