

## NESTING OF THE NARROW-BILLED TODY

On June 12, 1930, on the summit of Morne Tranchant approximately 5900 feet above sea level in southeastern Haiti, I flushed a Narrow-billed Tody (*Todus angustirostris*) from an open, level spot where a horse had been tethered. The lush grass had been cropped short and presented a lawn-like appearance. Although I did not suspect a nest, later in the day when I again flushed the tody from the same place my suspicions were aroused. I found the nest in a tiny burrow in the side of a horse's hoof-print. The burrow was almost straight and was about a foot in length, culminating in a small chamber where 2 eggs had been deposited, approximately 1 inch below the surface of the ground. As a result of the daily torrential rains of the season, the "nest" was saturated and the eggs almost half embedded in the soft mud. I collected the eggs, which were fresh and perhaps did not constitute a complete clutch. They measure 15.2 x 13 mm. and 16 x 13 mm. The only other nest of this tody that has been described was found by Abbott on May 9, 1919, below Hondo Abajo, Dominican Republic (see Wetmore and Swales, 1931, *U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* **155**: 288-289). This likewise held 2 eggs, one of which contained "a fair sized embryo." They measured 15.5 x 13.5 mm. and 15.7 x 13.5 mm.

It will be noted that eggs of *T. angustirostris* are definitely smaller than those of the better known *T. subulatus*. Eggs (23) of the latter species taken by Abbott in the Dominican Republic measure from 16.4 to 18.8 mm. in length (average 17.5 mm.), 13.8 to 15.1 mm. in width (average 14.4 mm.); eggs (14) collected by me on Gonave Island, Haiti, measure 15.9 to 18 mm. in length (average 16.8 mm.), 13.3 to 14.6 mm. in width (average 14 mm.). In view of the fact that specimens of *T. subulatus* from Gonave Island examined by Wetmore and Swales (*l.c.*, p. 286) were "very slightly larger" than those from Hispaniola, it is rather surprising to find that eggs of this tody from Gonave Island average smaller than those from the mainland.—JAMES BOND, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

## NESTING BEHAVIOR OF NUTTALL'S POOR-WILL

On Mt. Timpanogos, Utah County, Utah, June 2, 1945, I observed an unusual nesting performance of Nuttall's Poor-will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*). A poor-will was flushed at a distance of about 6 feet, revealing a single egg on the bare ground. Closer examination showed, to my surprise, a second bird sitting close to the exposed egg. This bird made no effort to escape, but allowed me to handle it with little resistance. When this second bird was picked up the second egg of the nest was exposed. Even after being replaced on the nest the bird showed no inclination to escape, but opened its mouth wide, raised its wings, and trembled violently. I finally decided to save the bird as a specimen. It proved to be a male with well developed gonads and the crop filled with insects. Both eggs were completely fresh.

The nest site was on a south-facing hillside where small bare areas alternated with a dense chaparral, chiefly Gambel's oak. The "nest" was situated on a moderate slope, entirely exposed except for a small oak sapling 4 to 6 inches high that gave it a little shade. It consisted of a slight hollow about 4 inches wide in bare earth and without lining of any kind.—C. LYNN HAYWARD, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

## A LARGE NEST OF THE ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW

On June 2, 1944, 2 Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*), presumably a pair, were observed to be carrying nesting material into the garage at the Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Oakland County, Michigan. This behavior continued sporadically for about 2 weeks until the door was closed for a period of several days. Attempts to find the nest were unsuccessful until June 22, when a large mass of material was found in the open on the top of a tool cabinet 7 feet above the floor and about the same distance below the garage