

after such a flight, I saw a clear-winged insect in his bill. The nuthatches hawked steadily for eight minutes. On the evening of August 30, I saw a different (banded) male nuthatch make a twisting flight, apparently hawking, from the same elm to another tree. I also saw a Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) make a hawking flight from the tree. Winged ants were flying about the immediate vicinity on both evenings, and the birds may have been capturing them. I have not found any previous record of such feeding by either *Sitta carolinensis* or *Parus bicolor*. Bent (1948. *U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 195: 27, 28, 52) cites records for the Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) and Pygmy Nuthatch (*Sitta pygmaea*), and there are records for *Sitta europaea* (1949. *Brit. Birds*, 42: 56, 386).—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

The Carolina Wren, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, as a mimic.—Though mimicry by this species has been reported many times, some ornithologists still seem to have reservations on the subject. Bent (1948. *U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 195: 212) summarizes the literature, listing 12 bird species the Carolina Wren has been thought to imitate. The name 'mocking wren' has been applied to *Thryothorus ludovicianus* in publications on the birds of Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, and 'mocker' has been applied to the bird in New Jersey.

While looking over some old notebooks recently, I found substantially this entry under date of April 30, 1903 (locality, Bloomington, Indiana): A Carolina Wren singing; the song was so like that of a Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) as to deceive me until I saw the performer.—W. L. McATEE, 6200 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois.

A Black and White Warbler's Nest with Eight Cowbird Eggs.—In an oak-hickory woodland about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Half Moon Lake, Washtenaw County, Michigan, I found, on May 16, 1949, a nest of the Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) which contained not only 2 eggs of the Warbler, but also 8 of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). The nest, constructed of grasses, dried leaves, hair and shreds of inner bark, was only 80 mm. in diameter, within, and was about three-quarters roofed over. The entrance was approximately 75 mm. wide by 50 mm. high. The female bird was on the nest and flew when I approached closely.

Within the next 4 days, I visited the nest twice, finding the female Warbler present, her mate still absent. She was apparently obtaining her own food. On one occasion, she left the nest only when I came very near, and she moved quickly along the ground, trailing her outspread left wing and twice falling, as if in an effort to draw my attention from the nest. Following the Warbler, I discovered, only 40 feet from her nest, a Towhee's nest, where both parents were attending 3 nestlings.

On May 26, I found that the 2 Warbler eggs had been removed from the nest, one destroyed completely, one punctured and lying nearby. (Fortunately, the full contents of the nest had been photographically recorded, earlier.) Whether the Warbler had removed her own eggs or whether this was the work of a Cowbird that returned even at this late date is, of course, not known.

Dr. George M. Sutton and Mr. Haven Spencer accompanied me to the nest on May 30 and succeeded in photographing the Black and White Warbler atop the pile of Cowbird eggs in her nest (Figure 1). We measured the eggs and compared patterns of speckling, photographed the group together and returned them to the nest. In Figure 2, the eggs are numbered, left to right, 1 to 4 in the top row and 5 to 8 beneath. Measurements, in millimeters, were as follows:

1.—21.3 x 16.6	3.—22.3 x 15.5	5.—21.7 x 15.2	7.—23.6 x 16.4
2.—21.6 x 16.4	4.—22.5 x 15.4	6.—22.2 x 16.1	8.—22.8 x 16.3

The damaged Warbler egg measured 17.8 x 14.0 mm.