

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker on Anegada, British West Indies.**—On January 24, 1950, I collected a female Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) from a coconut tree on Anegada Island. My guide informed me that this bird was not uncommon and that he saw "woodpeckers" every year. Sapsuckers are ordinarily rare migrants in this part of the world. The island of Anegada, covered with the most meager xerophilous scrub and only thirty feet above sea level, hardly appeared to be the place to find one. I believe this a new record for the island. The bird is No. 26 in my collection.—GEORGE A. SEAMAN, *Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.*

**Injury-feigning by the Catbird.**—At the 1949 annual meeting of The Wilson Ornithological Club, Mr. Frederick V. Hebard gave a paper entitled "Survey of injury-feigning birds on the A.O.U. checklist." At that time there were no published records of injury-feigning by members of the family Mimidae, and, so far as I know, there have been none since. Mr. Hebard informed me later (letter dated January 10, 1950), however, that a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) he had observed (during the first week of August, 1949) "feigned mildly for the first several days after the eggs had hatched." He added that "this was the first Catbird nest from which I had ever surprised the adult bird."

On May 30, 1949, I flushed a Catbird from a nest containing five eggs. The bird flew to a gravel road only a few feet away and gave a modified broken-wing display, *i.e.*, fluttered its wings moderately fast as it moved slowly along the road away from me and the nest. The same behavior was repeated the following day, when there were still five eggs. The nest was destroyed before my next visit.

That injury feigning is not a common behavior pattern of the Catbird is indicated by the lack of published records and by the fact that I have observed it only at one nest in a six-year period, during which I observed 118 nests of this species.

A more common type of behavior of the Catbird when surprised on its nest is an intimidation display. In this, the incubating bird moves only a short distance from the nest before advancing with outstretched wings toward the observer, giving the typical loud alarm note repeatedly. Catbirds have, on several occasions, approached to within two or three feet of me with their wings outstretched in this manner.—ANDREW J. BERGER, *Department of Anatomy, East Medical Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 20, 1953.*

**Brewer's Blackbird nesting in Indiana.**—Although a number of sight records and one specimen (Mumford, 1951. *Wilson Bull.*, 63:47) of Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) have previously been reported from Indiana, it was not until the spring of 1952 that the first nesting record was established. Since 1949 sight records have been obtained from Lake, St. Joseph, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, Noble, and Wayne counties. I have failed to find any earlier reports and Butler (1898. *Indiana Dept. Geol. Nat. Resources Ann. Rep.* 22:1178) carried the species on the hypothetical list.

Hubert O. Davis, W. Marvin Davis, and Richard E. Phillips observed a number of Brewer's Blackbirds of both sexes on a small, isolated remnant of prairie near Schererville, Lake County, Indiana, April 8, 1949. They also recorded the birds there in 1950 and 1951, but no search for nests was made. On May 11, 1952, Phillips found at least ten pairs of Brewer's Blackbirds on the area and was successful in locating a nest. It was on the ground in a rather dense growth of switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*) remaining from the previous year. This had fallen over and formed a tangled mat over the ground. The nest was sunken into the ground so that the rim was level with