

After several birds had missed the feather, one caught it in mid-air and the chase continued. Apparently, picking it out of the air was more fun than taking it off the surface of the water, for thereafter the swallows generally tried to get it in mid-air. This observation lasted several minutes. At this time there were hundreds of Tree Swallows over the reservoir but only about a half-dozen were playing with the feather.—CHARLES W. LINCOLN, 392 Highland Avenue, Upper Montclair, New Jersey, October 24, 1955.

Nesting heights of some woodland warblers in Maine.—During 17 summers at the Audubon Camp on Hog Island (and adjacent mainland) in Lincoln County, Maine, we found a great many nests. I kept a record of the height from the ground of many of the nests of woodland warblers (Parulidae) and tabulate herewith the accumulated data. The heights reported for the lower nests represent actual measurements. The remainder, although estimates, were obtained mostly with the aid of a camera range finder and may be considered reasonably accurate.

Species	Total nests	Height of the nests from the ground (in feet)								lowest	highest
		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40+			
Parula Warbler	71	0	7	16	22	9	11	6	5 $\frac{1}{12}$	54	
Magnolia Warbler	33	18	13	2	0	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	14	
Myrtle Warbler	44	0	4	12	17	6	2	3	6 $\frac{1}{12}$	43	
Black-throated											
Green Warbler	58	1	5	15	19	10	6	2	3	51	
Blackburnian Warbler	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	43	76	
Bay-breasted Warbler	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{12}$	16	
American Redstart	50	2	6	18	11	5	6	2	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	52	

The study area is located in red spruce (*Picea rubens*) and white spruce (*P. glauca*) woodlands or in mixed spruce and hardwood forests. All the nests of the Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*) were located in *Usnea* lichen. All nests of the Magnolia (*Dendroica magnolia*), Myrtle (*D. coronata*), Blackburnian (*D. fusca*), and Bay-breasted (*D. castanea*) warblers were located in red or white spruce or in balsam-fir (*Abies balsamea*). Nearly all the Black-throated Green Warblers (*D. virens*) nested in conifers, whereas all but two of the American Redstarts' (*Setophaga ruticilla*) nests were found in deciduous growth.—ALLAN D. CRUCKSHANK, R.R. 1, Box 1590, Rockledge, Florida, October 18, 1955.

Nest-building movements performed by a juvenile Olive-backed Thrush.—A captive juvenile Olive-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*), when approximately 17 days old and while snuggling down into my wife's cupped hands, performed perfectly typical nest-shaping movements characteristic of adult females. The bird simultaneously kicked backward with both feet and forcibly thrust its breast against the side of the cup. The wings were held rather high on the back but not unfolded and the tail was rather depressed. The bird would perform a few rapid thrusts and kicks and then turn slightly in the cup and repeat these acts. It fell asleep after a few such attempts.

Several hours later I held this bird in my cupped hands in order to see if I could observe this behavior pattern again. The performance was repeated and by increasing