

Yellow-headed Blackbird nesting in Michigan.—On July 1, 1955, Robert R. Rafferty of the Michigan Department of Conservation found several Yellow-headed Blackbirds on the Presque Isle River in Gogebic County, Michigan. The locality was about two and one quarter miles southwest of the town of Marenisco (T46N, R43W, Sections 31 and 32) and less than six miles from the Wisconsin line. As a result of his discovery, we visited this identical area late in the afternoon on June 20, 1956, and soon found two male Yellow-headed Blackbirds (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*). After watching one male for some time we realized that he had three mates while the second male had two. We were unable to locate a nest that evening so collected a male for the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. This male weighed 97.3 grams and his testes measured 10 x 8 and 12 x 8 mm. The next morning Walkinshaw again went to the area and soon found two nests of the species. Both of these nests were located in cattails (*Typha latifolia*) along the northwest river bank and about 50 feet from the channel. The two nests were 15 feet apart and apparently belonged to one male and his two mates. Each nest contained three eggs and they were, respectively, 16 and 17 inches above the water. They were better made than Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius*) nests; well woven onto the cattail stalks, they were constructed of cattails and *Carex*. The first found nest with three eggs was collected for the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.

The area where the nests were found was an extensive marsh consisting mainly of cattails, rushes (*Scirpus validus*), *Juncus*, and Bur-reed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*). Two young lads living along the river said they had seen the Yellow-headed Blackbirds prior to our visit but that they had never seen them before 1955. They had fished the river for a number of years.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, 1703 *Wolverine-Federal Tower, Battle Creek, Michigan*, WILLIAM A. DYER, *Union City, Michigan*, W. POWELL COTTRILLE AND BETTY DARLING COTTRILLE, 6075 *Browns Lake Road, Jackson, Michigan, September 26, 1956*.

Nesting of the Bahaman Yellowthroat.—Since nothing has been recorded concerning the nidification of the Bahaman Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis rostrata*), the following account of a nest of the Eleuthera race (*G. r. coryi*) should be of interest. This was found on June 18, 1956, by Herbert Sands, one of my students, who showed it to me on the following day. The nest was situated about two feet above the ground in a six-inch cavity of a broken-off stub of a living custard apple tree (*Anona* sp.) in a temporarily "dry" mangrove swamp. On June 19 the nest, which was composed of leaves with a soft lining of grass, contained two partly-fledged young that were being fed by both parents.—F. M. COLLETT, *Tarpum Bay, Eleuthera, Bahamas, October 1, 1956*.

Mourning Dove nestlings infested with larvae of *Philornis*.—Two nestling Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), heavily infested subcutaneously with fly larvae, were found at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on July 17, 1956. The maggots, which were scattered over all body surfaces, including the abdomen and underside of the wings, measured about one-half inch long and three-sixteenths inch in diameter. Since they were imbedded just below the epidermis with an external opening about one-eighth inch in diameter, they were very conspicuous. The maggots were in an advanced stage of development and could be forced from their host easily by slight pressure applied at the base of each parasite. Seventeen specimens were removed from one dove and 26 from the other.

Several larvae were taken to Dr. J. H. Roberts, Entomologist, Zoology Department, Louisiana State University. Under Dr. Roberts' care, they pupated the day following re-