

TABLE 1
SEX RATIOS OF SCAUP OBSERVED IN THE FIELD

Month and Year	Number of Birds Sexed	Males : Females		Sex Ratio Male : Female
January 1953	476	355	121	290 : 100
February 1953	2015	1111	904	120 : 100
March 1953	2149	1369	780	180 : 100
April 1953	934	466	468	100 : 100
May 1953	155	97	58	170 : 100
June 1953	4	3	1	300 : 100
July 1953	4	4	0	400 : 0
Total 1953	5737	3405	2332	146 : 100
January 1954	496	319	177	180 : 100
February 1954	2323	1331	992	130 : 100
March 1954	602	363	239	150 : 100
April 1954	453	217	236	92 : 100
Total 1954	3874	2230	1644	136 : 100

in British Columbia had sex ratios of four or five males to every female, and that on the nesting grounds the non-breeding birds, chiefly yearlings, showed an excess of males that was greater than the ratio stated above. Low (1945. *Ecol. Monogr.*, 15:35-69) reported that spring populations of Redheads in Iowa had a sex ratio of 142 males for every 100 females. Sowls (1955. "Prairie Ducks," pp. 162-164), working at the Delta Marsh in Manitoba, recorded spring flights of Lesser Scaup in which the males outnumbered the females 2 to 1, and Furniss (1935. *Wilson Bull.*, 47:277-278) also reported a preponderance of males in spring flights of Lesser Scaup in Saskatchewan, with a ratio of 160 males for every female. However, Sowls (*op. cit.*) did not find this male-dominated ratio in the fall flights of Lesser Scaup. Hochbaum (1944. "The Canvasback on a Prairie Marsh," pp. 149-153) presents an excellent discussion on the possible reasons for the one-sided sex ratios in waterfowl, particularly the diving ducks.—JOHN M. CRONAN, *Rhode Island Division Fish and Game, Providence 3, Rhode Island, November 1, 1957.*

Chimney Swift nesting in an abandoned Pileated Woodpecker hole.—On June 29, 1956, while making a routine investigation of an abandoned nesting hole of a Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), I was startled by the appearance of a Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) at its entrance. Subsequent visits throughout the summer indicated that a pair of these birds was using the tree as a nest site. At least one young was successfully fledged in 1956. The nest site was used again in 1957.

The hole was located about 20 feet up in a very old, though still living, yellow birch (*Betula lutea*). There were several holes in the tree, but the one facing out toward the trail was apparently the only one used by the swifts.

It is not a common occurrence to find swift nests in the wild, but it seems even more unusual to find them using a hollow tree where the opening is to the side and not above.—P. B. HOFSLUND, *Biology Department, University of Minnesota, Duluth, Minnesota, November 1, 1957.*