

are white, both above and below, the front and fore part of the Crown black, from the junction of the upper and lower bill white feathers on each side, leaving a triangle of black feathers from the Eyes and back part of the Crown which is deep red, . . . [.] its legs was an inch and a half long with four toes. . . , the two outer ones the longest and four inches in length[.] the bill white and bony very strong and firm. . . , which is three inches in length, the tongue is six inches in length. The Iris when dead of a bright Yellow. . . , it weighed upwards of 1 lb."

Fleming evidently began counting primaries with the longest one, not with the outermost. Judging from Ridgway's measurements (1914. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* no. 50, pt. 6: 167, and pl. 8), the wing was larger than an Ivory-bill's, and the leg shorter, but it is not clear how the measurements were taken, and they may have been only approximate. The bill length is only slightly too large for *Campephilus*, and the total foot length seems right.

Tanner (1942. *Nat. Audubon Soc. Res. Rept.* 1) considered as the result of mistaken identity or, at least, unproved, the claims of Ridgway (*op. cit.*, p. 168), and of Allen (*in Bent*, 1939. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* no. 174:12) that this woodpecker formerly occurred in Franklin and Monroe counties, Indiana. Wetmore, however, recorded archeological evidence, presumably from the 15th or 16th centuries, of its occurrence in Scioto County, Ohio (1943. *Wilson Bull.*, 55:55). Although the present record does not validate the Indiana reports, it does make them appear more plausible.

Editorial help from K. L. Dixon and, through him, Dr. Tanner, is acknowledged with thanks.—DANIEL MCKINLEY, *Biology Department, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, August 7, 1958.*

Production of pellets by a Blue Jay.—A captive immature Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), which was recovering from a broken wing, habitually perched in a "mimosa" tree in our yard at Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland. Mr. C. V. Morton, U.S. National Museum, identified the tree as (*Abizzia lebeck*).

As soon as we placed the jay in the tree it flew excitedly from branch to branch, gleaned insects from the leaves and branches, and ate the flowers of the tree. On two occasions, once on July 7, 1958, and once several days before, the bird regurgitated a hard pellet composed entirely of compressed blossoms of this tree. In each case, the pellet's surface was a hard, rough greenish-yellow crust. The interior was softer and consisted of the reddish tips of the flowers. The pellets were about half an inch in length and had two slightly tapering ends.—DONALD H. LAMORE, *605 College Street, Nevada, Missouri, August 26, 1958.*

Ruby-throated Hummingbird captured by a Praying Mantis.—A friend of mine, Conrad Steele of Lexington, Virginia, told me recently of a curious incident. Early in September, 1957, at Lexington, he saw a praying mantis (*Mantis* sp.) capture a hummingbird. While he is not particularly familiar with birds, the Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) is our only hummingbird. While sitting on a porch near which were some flowers that hummingbirds had been visiting, he detected a fluttering noise in a bush. Walking to the spot, he found that a mantis had its claws around a hummingbird's neck. When he clapped his hands the insect released the bird, which flew a short distance and fell to the ground. He picked the bird up, making sure that it was a hummingbird. After resting on his hand for a moment the bird buzzed away, apparently in good condition.—J. J. MURRAY, *109 East Broadway, Louisville 2, Kentucky, December 18, 1957.*