



FIG. 2. Drawn from life by Betty Odle, 17 August 1963, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

conifers, so it is conceivable that perching could have been managed quite well in these overlapping branches, which would easily support the body of the bird.

A comparable case in a mammal is that of the Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) which extended its range into Michigan about 1900. This was around the time that Mourning Doves began to be noticed wintering here in any numbers. Most mammalogists recognize that the almost hairless tail and ears of the opossum frequently suffer severe frostbite and abbreviation after a hard winter in southern Michigan.—WALTER P. NICKELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, 14 October 1963.*

Nesting association of Pileated Woodpecker and Yellow-shafted Flicker in a utility pole.—An interesting example of interspecific tolerance was exemplified by the nesting in close proximity of a pair of Yellow-shafted Flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) and Pileated Woodpeckers (*Dryocopus pileatus*) in a utility pole. This 52-foot-high, creosote-treated, western red cedar utility pole structure was one of a pair erected in 1947 on the Pennsylvania Electric Company power line, 4½ miles west of Ridgway and ½ mile north of the Clarion River, Elk County, Pennsylvania. The flicker nest, containing 5 eggs, was located at a height of 28 feet above the ground. On 5 May, 1962 at 12:00 M, 2 flickers were observed perched on the cross arm of the pole, pecking and calling. An incubating Pileated Woodpecker on the nest in this pole did not react to this flicker disturbance. An adult flicker was observed leaving the hole at 4:30 PM on 29 May 1962 as the pole was approached prior to examination of the nest contents.

The pileated nest on 9 June 1962 contained three nestlings (2 females and 1 male) estimated to be 12 days of age based on Hoyt's (1944. *Auk*, 61:376-384) age classification. This nest was located 4 feet above the flicker nest hole at 32 feet on the same side of the pole. Both nest entrances faced upslope in a northerly direction.

Kilham (1959. *Condor*, 61:377-387) has observed intraspecific territorial defense by Pileated Woodpeckers. Hoyt (1957. *Ecology*, 38:246-256) reported strife between a nesting pileated and a flicker. However Hoyt (1948. *Auk*, 65:188-196) observed flicker and pileated nests near Ithaca in 1939 on opposite sides of the same nesting stump. No territorial defense or aggressive behavior was observed between a pair of nesting flickers and Pileated Woodpeckers in this study.—SANFORD D. SCHEMNTZ, *School of Forestry, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania (now at School of Forestry, University of Maine, Orono, Maine), 8 August 1963.*



FIG. 1. An 11-day-old cowbird in nest of Black-throated Blue Warbler. Photographed in Charlevoix County, Michigan, 1 July 1943.

Brown-headed Cowbird fledged in nest of Black-throated Blue Warbler.—On 1 July 1943 I found a nest of the Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*) at Camp Sherwood, on Walloon Lake, Charlevoix County, Michigan. This nest was at a height of 13 inches in the vertical fork of a sapling sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) beside a path. In the nest were a Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) about two days old, a cowbird egg, and one egg of the warbler. A total of nine observations was made through 10 July, when the cowbird fluttered away from the nest into a bush nearby, leaving the two unhatched eggs. Both male and female warblers fed the young interloper. Either one or the other or both hosts were present at all observations and permitted me to approach within 5 feet of them before taking flight. I photographed the nest and the then 11-day-old cowbird on 9 July, the day before the parasite left the nest.

Although Friedmann (1963. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 233:100-101) lists 10 records of Brown-headed Cowbird parasitism on this species, only one of these indicated that the hosts had raised a young parasite in the nest. Hathaway (1913. *Auk*, 30:557), the observer mentioned by Friedmann, saw a female Black-throated Blue Warbler feeding a young cowbird out of the nest near Burrillville, Rhode Island, 26 June 1910.—WALTER P. NICKELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, 14 October 1963.*

***Tanagra trinitatis* on Tobago, West Indies.**—The small South American tanager *Tanagra trinitatis* is described by Herklots (1961. "The Birds of Trinidad and Tobago") as occurring rather rarely in Trinidad with not even sight records from the neighboring island of Tobago. We were pleasantly surprised to encounter a male bird on Tobago on 22 February 1963.

The location was near the summit of the Main Ridge of the island where the road from Roxborough across the island to Bloody Bay cuts through the rain forest. We were