

primary coverts, and primaries; tail tip. All these dark parts are noticeably blacker than in a male specimen in the University of Oklahoma collection (UOMZ 3735). Hallux more noticeable in West Virginia specimen than in Oklahoma specimen but not very noticeable in either." Measurements: wing, 295 (chord), 301 (flattened); tail, 125; exposed culmen, 34; tarsus, 34.

It is interesting to note the occurrence of this species in the neighboring states of Ohio and Kentucky. For Kentucky, Burt L. Monroe and Burt L. Monroe, Jr. (1961. *Kentucky Warbler*, 37:32) list one bird seen on the Ohio River at Louisville on 6 November 1960 (Wiley, Summers). For Ohio, Borror (1950. *Ohio J. Sci.*, 50:20) lists a bird taken at Buckeye Lake (now in the Ohio State Museum) on 7 November 1925; Williams (1950. *Birds of the Cleveland Region. Cleveland Mus. of Nat. History Bull.* No. 2) lists its status as "rare and accidental winter visitor," and gives three records: Winslow, three specimens in Cleveland Harbor (prior to 1880); Spare, one bird at White City, 3 November 1944; Piskac et al., one bird on the lake front, 71st Street, 21 December 1947.

The specimen, prepared by Lloyd F. Kiff, is in the Marshall University Collection, No. 116A-1/190.—RALPH M. EDEBURN, *Department of Zoology, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, 12 March 1964.*

**Black Swifts nesting in a limestone cave in Colorado.**—On 7 July 1962, Gary Spurling and I flushed about six Black Swifts (*Cypseloides niger*) from a small cave at about 9,700 feet elevation, high up on the south side of the 1,500-foot-deep canyon of the South Fork of the White River, some 10 miles upstream from the South Fork Campground, Garfield County, Colorado.

The cave, in the thin-bedded limestone at the base of the Dyer member of the Chaffee formation of Devonian age, was the source of a torrential stream, about 10 feet wide and several inches deep, which cascaded from an opening about 10 feet wide by 15 feet high down a steep, largely treeless tributary gulch of the South Fork canyon. The passage, the floor of which was mostly covered by shallow water, extended horizontally southward into the canyon wall to a point about 80 feet from the entrance, where it was blocked by a mass of collapsed rock.

We found two nests, composed of damp moss or similar vegetable matter, in the twilight zone in niches in the west wall about 10 feet above the floor. One nest was about 20 feet from the cave entrance and the other about 40 feet from it. We did not have time to verify the identity of the nests by examining their contents, but they appeared essentially identical to Black Swift nests described and photographed by Knorr (1961. The geographical and ecological distribution of the Black Swift in Colorado. *Wilson Bull.*, 73:155-170) elsewhere in the Colorado Rockies; and this cave was only 17 miles northwest of the Dead Horse Creek nesting area discovered by Knorr.

To my knowledge, this is the only record of the nesting or roosting of the Black Swift in a limestone solution cave. However, the choice of this site should not be regarded as anomalous, since it included all the physical factors—water, high relief, inaccessibility, darkness, and unobstructed flyways—found by Knorr (loc. cit.:167-169) to characterize nest sites of the species. These cave nests were not so high above ground as is usual for surface nests, but this disadvantage was offset by the excellent overhead protection, awkward approach for predators, and invisibility of the nests from outside the cave.

Absence of previous records from caves may be attributed to the rarity of solution caves which spill water from sizable entrances directly onto steep slopes far above erosion base levels. The only similarly situated stream caves known to me are below the North Rim of

the Grand Canyon, Arizona, at much lower elevations than this Colorado cave. These have never been investigated for the presence of Black Swifts. Future visitors to any such sites should be alert for this little-known species.—DONALD G. DAVIS, *Route 3, Box 97, Fort Collins, Colorado, 17 March 1964.*

---

### NEW LIFE MEMBER



Dr. Albert E. Allin, who has been a member of the Wilson Ornithological So-

ciety for over 20 years, has recently become a Life Member. Dr. Allin, a pathologist with three degrees from the University of Toronto, is presently director of the Regional Laboratory of the Ontario Department of Health at Fort William, Ontario. He is the recognized authority on the birds of western Ontario, and has published about 160 scientific articles in both medicine and natural history. He is an Elective Member of the AOU and a member of the Cooper Society, Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Canadian Society of Microbiologists, and Minnesota Ornithological Society. Besides ornithology his interests include ichthyology, gardening, and general conservation.