

***Tanagra minuta*, an addition to the Mexican list.**—While examining bird skins in the collection of the Moore Laboratory of Zoology, Phillips found in a series of *T. affinis* a previously undetected specimen of the White-vented Euphonia, *T. minuta* Cabanis. The specimen, apparently an adult male, is labeled Palenque, Chiapas, altitude 210 m, 9 May 1946, and was taken by Mario del Toro Avilés. It represents the only known record of this species from Mexico, and an extension of the species' range 300 km northeastward from the former northernmost known locality of occurrence, at Cobán, Guatemala. The bird is No. 43767 in the Moore collection. According to Griscom (1932. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 64:373), *T. minuta* is “. . . exceedingly rare north of Costa Rica,” and seemingly only two specimens have been reported (Salvín and Godman, 1883. *Biologia Cent.-Am.*, Aves, 1:259) north of there—both from Cobán. It seems possible, however, that the species' seeming rarity may result from the failure of collectors to search for it, in distinction to the very similar *T. affinis*, which is so common in many parts of Mexico and Central America. For this reason we deem it desirable to call attention to the field characters of *T. minuta* that might distinguish it from other species. Females are readily distinguishable by a broad band of dull yellowish crossing the breast and forming a marked contrast to the grayish throat and abdomen. Males are much more difficult, but might possibly be distinguished from *T. affinis* by their more tawny, less purely yellow chest and by the white crissum, a character which *minuta* shares with no other species of *Tanagra* in its northern range. In the hand, *T. minuta* is readily distinguished by its less swollen mandible, the outline of which is nearly straight. In direct comparison with *T. affinis*, *T. minuta* is distinctly smaller. Although the area of Palenque, Chiapas, is one in which this species might be expected to occur, it is still desirable that ornithologists having an opportunity to visit there, or in other similar habitats in Chiapas and Tabasco, attempt to learn more of the distribution and abundance of this supposedly rare euphonia.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D.F.*, AND JOHN WILLIAM HARDY, *Moore Laboratory of Zoology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, 6 June 1964.*

Birds feeding on an ant mating swarm.—From 1600 to 1900 hours (DST) on 23 August 1961, we watched 13 species of birds feed on a mating swarm of *Lasius alienus* (Foerster), a common Holarctic species of ant. We first noted this activity through the aerial feeding of Starlings over a large grassy field on the Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary, Lincoln, Massachusetts. A brief trip around Lincoln showed that the mating swarm was restricted to this Drumlin Farm field; later, a few ants were seen in another part of Lincoln, 1 mile to the north, and several swarms were noted in Wayland, at distances varying from 1 to 3 miles southwest of Drumlin Farm.

During the period of observation there was a solid overcast (a few light showers), the temperature was in the lower 60's, and it was essentially windless.

SPECIES ACCOUNT

Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*).—A flock of 19 first appeared over the field around 1615, fed for a period of 15 or more minutes, and gradually drifted south, out of sight. At 1700 this same flock was seen about ½ mile east of the field, flapping and gliding in a manner usually associated with migratory flight. However, at 1730, the same (?) flock reappeared over the field and for a brief period resumed their characteristic feeding flight. Feeding altitude in this species was highly variable.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*).—A maximum of 15 swifts fed over the general