

Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas, just above the tree tops. According to Col. L. R. Wolfe (pers. comm.), the westernmost record of this species in Texas is from near Rockport, more than 400 air miles southeast of Fort Davis. The rarity of this species excluded the possibility of securing the bird as a specimen. We thank Dr. George M. Sutton, University of Oklahoma, for permitting examination of a specimen of the Swallow-tailed Kite.—R. ROY JOHNSON, *Department of Biology, University of Texas at El Paso* AND JANET E. JOHNSON, *308 Crane, El Paso, 30 January 1967.*

Osprey carrying bird.—On 11 October 1966 while watching a hawk migration near the shore of Lake Michigan, about 30 miles north of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, we saw an Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) approaching from the north which appeared to be carrying something bright red. As the bird passed us it was at an altitude of about 60 feet and was about 150 feet west of us. With favorable light and with the aid of binoculars we were able to determine definitely that the object being carried was a red bird, presumably a male Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*).—CHARLES SINDELAR, *1865 S. West Avenue, Apt. 5, Waukesha, Wisconsin*, AND ERROL SCHLUTER, *3701 S. Center Road, Waukesha, Wisconsin, 2 March 1967.*

Turkey nesting behavior.—Between 23 May and 4 June 1962, observations were made on a nesting Turkey hen (*Meleagris gallopavo*) in Vinton Township, Section 22, Vinton County, Ohio. The Turkeys in this area are presumed to be wild birds reintroduced in 1956 and 1957 by the Division of Wildlife (Sickels, 1959. Proc. First Natl. Wild Turkey Management Symposium, Memphis, Tenn.).

The nest, well concealed under a greenbrier (*Smilax* sp.) thicket at the base of a redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) tree, was discovered on 14 May 1962. The Turkey hen flushed directly from the nest when observed, knocked two eggs out, and flew out of sight to the south. The nest had 13 eggs in it.

On 23 May, at 6:30 AM, the hen was again flushed (she flew directly from the nest), and one egg was taken to determine the age of the embryo by comparing it with a known-age Turkey embryo series at the Waterloo Wildlife Experiment Station. The embryo was approximately 18 days old, which would place the start of egg laying on 23 April and the expected hatching on 2 June.

A pop tent blind was placed facing south 54 feet from the nest on 23 May. A total of 55 hours was spent in the blind during which time detailed notes were taken on nesting behavior and on the newly hatched poults.

The hen sat attentively on the nest, occasionally stood up in the nest, and apparently fed very little during the latter part of incubation. At one point in our observations (2 June), the hen was on the nest at 4:53 AM. She left the nest at 3:10 PM and returned one hour and 17 minutes later. If we assume she was on the nest at dark the previous day, this would make a total of at least 19½ hours of uninterrupted incubation.

The human disturbance factor should be mentioned, for the hen was flushed on three separate occasions. In addition, the blind undoubtedly influenced her behavior to some extent for she appeared to be aware of its presence by facing it during the observation period. When first discovered she was facing in the opposite direction. These disturbances, coupled with a jet plane breaking the sound barrier, a noisy vehicle passing on a nearby forest road on 2 June, and someone's shooting a shotgun five times one-half mile from the nest on 3 June, did not cause desertion. It was apparent that the hen