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 (*Richmondena 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

under observation had a strong tendency to remain on her eggs. This is in agreement with Audubon's account (Bent, 1932. *U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 162).

The blind was entered at 10:00 AM on 3 June. The first poult was observed at 11:00 AM, one day after the estimated hatching date. The hen raised her body slightly, and the poult walked out of the nest from underneath her. It appeared to be dry, and stayed close to the nest. The hen fed the poult for four minutes by picking up material she could reach from a sitting position, and placing it in the poult's mouth. The poult then returned to the nest.

Subsequent poult observations on 3 June were at 11:45 AM (three observed for 10 minutes), 2:20 PM (five observed for 15 minutes, and 2:45 PM (two observed for 15 minutes). In each of these cases the poults stayed close to the nest. During the 11:45 AM observation, the hen picked at her body and then the poults picked at the hen's mouth.

We left the blind at 4:10 PM. The hen was on the nest and showed no indication of leaving.

When we entered the blind at 5:15 AM on 4 June the hen was on the nest. At 8:00 AM a poult walked out of the nest from underneath the hen, followed by another poult. They picked at material around the nest and appeared to be more active, sometimes running four or five feet from the nest and returning. These poults were replaced by two more poults that exhibited the same behavior pattern. A crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) flew over the nest area, called, and the poults immediately ran for cover under the hen.

On 4 June, at 9:15 AM, the hen without hesitation walked off the nest followed by four poults, and disappeared in the cover to the southwest. We left the blind at 9:45 AM to examine the nest. Two dead poults and six infertile eggs were found. The poults had apparently been stepped on by the hen.

This paper is a contribution from Ohio Pittman-Robertson Project W-105-R.—ROBERT W. DONOHOE, CHARLEY E. MCKIBBEN, AND CHARLES B. LOWRY, *Waterloo Wildlife Experiment Station, Ohio Division of Wildlife, New Marshfield, Ohio 45766, 23 January 1967.*

Incubation period of the Spotted Sandpiper.—A. C. Bent (1927, *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 142, Part I, 84) reports the incubation period of the Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) to be 15 days. Although Bent mentions no variations, I found the incubation period to vary normally from 14 to 16 days. In one case the incubation period was 18 days.

In the summers of 1959 through 1961 observations were made on Spotted Sandpiper nests on the farm of E. M. Burger, Niskayuna, New York. All nests were within 1,000 feet of the Mohawk River. Eleven nests were studied throughout the entire incubation period and were checked daily. In 10 of the nests both parents were often observed on or near the nest. In two nests the incubation period lasted 14 days, in one nest the incubation period lasted 16 days; and in the remaining seven nests the incubation period was 15 days.

On 16 June 1961 a nest was found 160 feet from the river under a squash plant. Three eggs were in the nest and both parents were nearby. The next day the nest contained four eggs. Thereafter only one parent was observed at the nest. This bird was marked with paint applied with a squirt gun. Although the nest was checked at least three times daily, the marked adult was the only bird observed on the nest. The