

teal was never seen in association with an additional hen Mallard or a Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) present on this pond. Both in the water and on land the teal was always closer to this particular female Mallard than to any other duck. Aggression was not seen between the three members of this trio.

Several similarities are apparent between these two associations. In both cases, the female Mallard was "paired" with a drake Mallard and a drake Green-winged Teal. Neither hen was observed to copulate with either male. To our knowledge, neither hen produced a brood, and neither was incubating when observations ceased. The potential for hybridization was not realized in either case. Both associations occurred in southern Wisconsin, which is outside the normal breeding range of Green-winged Teal.

We wish to thank P. A. Johnsgard for advice in preparing this manuscript.—CARL H. NELLIS, JAMES J. ZOHRER, AND DANIEL W. ANDERSON, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 28 October 1969.*

A second Swallow-tailed Kite record for Trans-Pecos Texas.—On 5 August 1969 an adult Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) was observed soaring over Rio Grande Village, Big Bend National Park, Brewster County, Texas. It remained within a three-mile long area over the Rio Grande or its floodplain, on both sides of the river, including the vicinity of Boquillas, Coahuila, Mexico, from 09:30, when it was first found and photographed by the author, until at least 16:30 when David Easterla observed it there. It remained in flight at all times, gracefully soaring with seven Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) and two Black Vultures (*Coragyps atratus*).

The record constitutes only the second sighting of the Swallow-tailed Kite for Trans-Pecos Texas. Johnson (Wilson Bull. 80:102-103, 1968) reported a lone bird over Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County (about 120 miles north of Rio Grande Village) on 26 August 1966. However, Pansy Espy (pers. comm.) observed a Swallow-tailed Kite over Fort Davis for 10 days; 25 August to 3 September 1966. These records are undoubtedly of post-nesting wanderers. The species is known to wander widely after nesting; Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull., 167:52, 1938) reported many fall sightings from New Jersey to North Dakota west to Colorado and Carlsbad, New Mexico. In recent years there have been few fall sightings anywhere but on its regular migration route. In Texas, one was seen north of Fort Worth in Denton County, 22 August 1966 (Williams, Audubon Field Notes, 21:52, 1967); and one was seen near Stockdale, Wilson County, 21 August 1964 (Webster, Audubon Field Notes, 19:57, 1965). Although the species once bred in eastern and central Texas, Wolfe (Checklist of the birds of Texas, 1956:18) considers it to be a "Very rare summer resident in southern area," Galveston to Calhoun Counties, "and rare migrant south to Brownsville."

According to Allan Phillips (pers. comm.), the fact that the bird was seen also over Boquillas, Coahuila, Mexico, constitutes the westernmost Mexican record and only the second for Coahuila. Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore (Distributional checklist of the birds of Mexico, Part I, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 29:48) do not include a record for Coahuila.—ROLAND H. WAUER, *Big Bend Natl. Park, Texas 79834, 24 September 1969.*

Giant water bug in an owl pellet.—Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus*) and other owls feed on a variety of animals including even scorpions and centipedes (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull., 170:1938). The ability to consume species that possess stinging or biting body parts associated with toxic substances seems remarkable. On 12 October 1969 an owl pellet, probably that of *Bubo virginianus*, was found below a TV tower near Bithlo, Orange County, Florida. The pellet consisted largely of hair from an opossum (*Didelphis*

marsupialis) and a giant water bug (*Lethocercus* sp.) (Hemiptera: Belostomatidae). The insect was intact and about 5 cm in length. Giant water bugs can inflict a notably venomous bite.—WALTER KINGSLEY TAYLOR, *Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Technological University, Orlando, Florida 32816, 20 November 1969.*

Egg transport recorded for the Red-bellied Woodpecker.—The activities of a pair of Red-bellied Woodpeckers (*Centurus carolinus*) at a nest hole seven feet above the ground in a tree and 20 feet from my apartment door in Tampa, Florida, held my attention every morning in the spring of 1968. On 25 June 1968, at 08:00, I suspected that perhaps one of the parents was feeding young since the tail of one of the woodpeckers bobbed in and out of the nest hole. A moment later it flew directly towards and only a few feet above me and disappeared behind some nearby buildings. As soon as it left the nest I noticed an unbroken, white egg in its bill, presumably its own, oriented with the larger end towards the tip of the bill. Unfortunately, I was unable to determine the sex of this bird.

Egg transport, due to destruction of the nesting tree, has been recorded on film for the Pileated Woodpecker in Florida and noted for the Yellow-shafted Flicker in Massachusetts due to disturbances by Starlings (Truslow, *Living Bird*, 6:227–236, 1967). A record of the Red-bellied Woodpecker transporting House Sparrow eggs is given by Brackbill (*Bird-Banding* 40, 323–4, 1969). A high population of Starlings, one pair of which eventually occupied the evacuated nesting hole, may have been responsible for this unusual behavior in this present sighting.—GRAHAM C. HICKMAN, *Dept. of Biology, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79415, 26 January 1970.*

Eastern Phoebe nesting in old Barn Swallow nest.—The Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) often chooses unusual nesting sites and occasionally uses a nest, with repairs, in successive years (Bent, *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 179:141–142, 1942). I have found only one recorded instance, however, of a Phoebe laying in an abandoned nest of another species. Stoner (New York State Mus. Circular, 22:1–42, 1939) reported a case where a phoebe lined an old Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) nest with horsehair and successfully fledged a brood from it. On 8 June 1969, I inspected for possible reuse old Barn Swallow nests in a culvert near the Purdue Golf Course in West Lafayette, Indiana. A phoebe was flushed from a previous year's Barn Swallow nest which had been unused this year. A check of the nest showed that it contained four fresh phoebe eggs. The nest was attached to a vertical concrete wall about five feet above a small stream which flowed through the culvert. It was made completely of mud and straw and apparently had not been modified by the phoebe. The eggs were resting on a few coarse straws which covered the mud base.

Subsequent checks revealed that these eggs were the complete clutch. On 26 June, all of the eggs had hatched and the adult phoebes were feeding the young. On that day, Russell E. Mumford, Purdue University, verified that the nest's construction was that of the Barn Swallow. On 11 July, I flushed two fully fledged phoebes, able to fly well, from the nest, and they landed near an adult in a bush just outside of the culvert.

Earlier in the year, on 4 May, a typical phoebe nest was found under the same culvert with a full clutch of four eggs. It, too, was attached to the vertical wall and was composed primarily of mud and moss. Bent (op. cit.: 142) said that moss is "a constant component of phoebe's nests." The eggs had disappeared on 15 May and I removed the nest. It is possible, although not determined, that it was the same female that built this earlier nest and later used the old Barn Swallow nest. If this was the case, it may be that, being