TABLE 1

NUMBER PAIRS ADULT OREGON JUNCOS PRESENT DURING BREEDING SEASON

| Area | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 acres farm land and deciduous woods | 47 | 33 | 10 | 10 |
| 40 acres open pasture and sparse conifer woods | 18 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| 40 acres heavy second-growth fir-larch-lodgepole pine | 32 | 24 | 12 | 8 |
| 80 acres heavy uncut forest fir-larch-lodgepole pine | 57 | 49 | 22 | 10 |
| Total for 220 acres | 154 | 115 | 47 | 29 |
| Total pairs all bird species | 1009 | 870 | 705 | 595 |

after the snow has largely but not entirely disappeared. Here are some dates: 4,500 feet: 24 June 1932, nestlings 3 or 4 days old; 5,590 feet: 2 July 1922, one nest with five eggs, one with four small nestlings; 6,500 feet, Canadian zone: 1921, four eggs 4 July, young left the nest 27 July; 6,350 feet, Canadian zone: 1932, four young hatched 30 July to 1 August.

At my ranch near Fortine, some nests have been placed in unusual sites. For three years a pair constructed its nest and successfully raised young in the side of a straw-stack several feet from the ground. In 1941 a nest was placed 6 inches back in packed hay in the side of a hayshed, 3 feet from the ground. The young birds left the nest 27 June.

In 1931, a female Oregon Junco constructed and used a nest on the inside wall of a log barn, its top 38 inches from the floor. This nesting venture has previously been described (Bird-Lore, 35:155–156, 1935. Photograph printed sidewise).

In 1941, a pair nested successfully in an old Robin nest saddled on a rafter of an open-end garage, 8 feet from the floor. The young birds left the nest 26 May.

Most unusual was a 1956 nest constructed in the interior of a woven-reed fish basket hanging on a garage wall 5 feet from the floor. Entrance and exit were gained through the 2 × 3½ inch slot in the basket's cover, about 9 inches from the bottom and an inch out from the nearest side. Four eggs were laid 11 to 14 May, and the young birds left the basket 6 June.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana 59918, 5 March 1970.*

**Large number of birds exploiting a fruit tree in Surinam.**—Near Phedra on a hill overlooking the Surinam River I noted on 13 November 1969 many birds feeding in a fruit-bearing tree amidst dense secondary growth. The tree had a height of about 15 meters and was filled with dense clusters of round fruits of the size of a cherry which had split open showing orange seeds. The tree was identified by Dr. G. F. Schulz of the Surinam Forest Service as *Guarea guara* (Meliaceae) and is locally known as Doivisiri (pigeon seed or kernel).

A number of birds constantly came to the tree, took seeds from the splitting fruits, and then flew away. This prevented my counting the individual birds that took part, but 23 species were recorded. They were: Little Chachalaca (*Ortalis motmot*), Black-spotted Barbet (*Capito niger*), Cinnamon Attila (*Attila cinnamomeus*)*, Grayish Mourner (*Rhyptipterna simplex*)*, Cinereous Becard (*Pachyramphus rufus*)*, Tropical

Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*), Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*), Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*), Rusty-margined Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes cayanensis*), Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*), Short-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus ferox*)*, Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens*), Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*)*, Forest Elaenia (*Myiopagis gaimardii*)*, Ochre-bellied Flycatcher (*Pipromorpha oleaginea*)*, McConnell's Flycatcher (*Pipromorpha macconnelli*)*, Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)*, Ashy-headed Greenlet (*Hylophilus pectoralis*)*, Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*)*, Blue-gray Tanager (*Thraupis episcopus*), Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*), Silver-beaked Tanager (*Ramphocelus carbo*), and Buff-throated Saltator (*Saltator maximus*)*. Specimens of those species marked (*) had *Guarea* seeds in the gizzards.

The presence of *Attila cinnamomeus* and *Hylophilus pectoralis* (I collected three specimens of the latter) came as a surprise for although they are well-known birds in the coastal area of Surinam I had not previously found them so far into the interior. They may have been wanderers. None of my specimens was in breeding condition except a male *Pipromorpha macconnelli* that had greatly enlarged testes.

The chachalaca, the Black-spotted Barbet, the Blue Dacnis, and the tanagers took the seeds while sitting on a branch, but all the others removed them in flight, fluttering in front of the fruits.

Unhappily in the course of the day a sweeping fire destroyed the whole lower vegetation of the area, and scorched the lower branches of the tree so that in the end it stood isolated in a burnt-over area. Nevertheless, I observed the same species feeding on the fruits of this tree on 16, 19, 23, and 30 November.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *Wolfskuilstraat 16, Ommen, Holland, 16 March 1970.*

## NEW LIFE MEMBER

Dr. Walther Thiede, a scientific adviser for the Far East for a German pharmaceutical firm has recently become a Life Member of the Wilson Ornithological Society. Dr. Thiede, who is both a pharmacist and a zoologist, obtained his doctorate at the University of Bonn. His major ornithological interests are the geographical distribution and life histories of palearctic birds, and he has published three books and 15 papers on ornithology. He is a member of ornithological societies in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, and the United States. Dr. Thiede is married and lives currently in Kobe, Japan.