

Measurements of MCZ 7068 are as follows: lateromedial breadth across distal end, 12.5 mm; depth of external condyle, 6.3 mm; depth of internal condyle, 4.2 mm. The only measurement possible on PB 2061 is depth of internal condyle, 4.3 mm.

I want to thank Drs. Pierce Brodkorb and Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. for loaning the fossil material. This work was supported by a Frank M. Chapman Fellowship, 1969–1970, from the American Museum of Natural History.—JOEL CRACRAFT, *Department of Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, New York City, New York 10024.* (Present Address: *Department of Anatomy, University of Illinois at the Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois 60680*), 20 July 1970.

Birds feeding on an ant mating swarm in Maine.—On 23 June 1970 my attention was called to an ant mating swarm by the flycatching activities of several Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*). During the next 6½ hours (09:00 to 15:30 DST) I watched steadily and observed five species of birds feeding on the ants. These observations were from a porch and lawn on a wooded slope of a hill during a calm hazy day in South Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine. The ant species involved in the flight was not determined.

SPECIES OBSERVATIONS

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).—Two males and one female (or subadult male) were first observed capturing flying ants at 09:00 by flying from the upper and lower branches of evergreens into the air in flycatcher fashion. These three birds were observed feeding throughout the observation period. They would fly to within a few feet of the ant and hovered as they maneuvered themselves within striking range. They were generally successful and performed in this manner throughout the day. The finches also fed on grounded ants and would fly from branch to branch, or branch to ground, wherever an ant had landed. The finches were so intent in their pursuit of ants that they often landed on some stone steps within several feet of where I was sitting.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*).—Two were observed flycatching from 11:10 to 11:45 and 13:00 to 14:05 in this same area. However, they came back to the same tree most of the time. The waxwings did not feed as actively as the finches (nor were they observed pursuing grounded ants).

Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata*).—A male that sang most of the morning and the latter part of the afternoon was seen to feed on ants on five separate occasions. He took both flying ants which he captured by “flycatching” and by pursuing grounded ants which had alighted on a branch or the trunk of a tree.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*).—One male was seen feeding on flying ants. His manner of feeding was to fly up to the prey and hover in front of the ant while he snapped at it. He was successful twice while I observed.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*).—A nesting pair of Blackburnians made only sparse use of this abundant food supply. While it was not possible to watch the male closely for any length of time he was not observed to flycatch and was seen taking an ant off a pine branch only once. The female was busily engaged in nest building, but was seen chasing and feeding on ants several times.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).—Several were seen flying through this area during the day, and by their actions were presumably feeding. The longest time they were observed in the area was for several minutes moving back and forth over the hill slope, but positive sightings of ant captures were not made.

Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*).—Several were seen in this general area at one time. Their attitude was similar to that of the Barn Swallows, staying in the area for short periods of time but no sightings of ant captures were observed.

The following were noted during the observation period, but were not seen to feed on ants: Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*), Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*), American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), and Black-and-White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). The last two species were seen feeding on insects other than ants.

Unlike the observations of Baird and Meyerriecks (Wilson Bull., 77:89–91, 1965) the food supply (represented by the ants) was not heavily used by birds. Certainly there was no observed social stimulation during this period. Only the Purple Finches fed heavily on ants, and their activities were apparently not sufficient to stimulate or attract other species to this abundant food supply.

I noted several species feeding on grounded ants, while Baird and Meyerriecks apparently saw none. This was most evident with the Purple Finches and Hermit Thrush which were observed taking grounded ants. Although exact capture counts were not made, I would estimate that both these species fed as much on grounded as on flying ants.

I would like to thank James Baird for his advice.—RICHARD A. HARLOW, JR., *Tabor Academy, Marion, Massachusetts, 02738, 10 August 1970.*

Nesting of Bell's Vireo in North Dakota.—The first known nesting record of the Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) in North Dakota was obtained by the junior author, approximately one mile northwest of Bismarck, North Dakota on 11 July 1954. The male had been seen, and its characteristic song heard, in the immediate vicinity on 9 July, but the nest had been overlooked at that time. When discovered, the nest contained one dead young and had been abandoned. A severe rainstorm which had deluged the site, one day prior to the discovery, was believed responsible for the death of the young bird and the desertion by the adults.

The nesting site was in a thicket of dogwood (*Cornus* sp.) in the bottomland on the east side of the Missouri River. Similar dogwood thickets form a part of the woodland-edge complex of the bottomland hardwood forest found in this river valley for many miles up and down from Bismarck. This habitat was similar to that described for the species in South Dakota (Over and Thomas, "Birds of South Dakota," Univ. of South Dakota Mus., 1946).

A search of the literature has revealed no earlier records of this species from North Dakota. Barlow (Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., 12:241–296, 1962) stated that it "is a summer resident in riparian and second growth situations in the central United States south of North Dakota." It has, however, been reported in increasing numbers during recent years from both Minnesota and South Dakota. Huber (Flicker, 33:109–110, 1961) has summarized known information from southeastern Minnesota, and more recently he has reported it for Rock County in southwestern Minnesota (Loon, 36:53, 1964). For South Dakota this species is listed as a summer resident in four of the state's six ornithological regions, including the three regions bordering on North Dakota (Checklist of South Dakota Birds. South Dakota Bird Notes, 8:13–19, 1956). The species has been found as far west as La Creek Refuge near Martin (South Dakota Bird notes, 9:24, 1957) and as far north as Chamberlain (loc. cit. 4:29,