

and went directly to a nearby tree without feigning lameness like they usually do. Turning my attention to the nest I was surprised to see that it contained three eggs. The nest was composed of fine grass and Spanish moss. This made the second set of three eggs of the Ground Dove that I had found, the other being in a similar situation. Both were located inside the city limits of Orlando, Florida. WRAY H. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

The Black Swift (*Nephoecetes niger niger*) in St. Croix.—During a few hours spent ashore at Frederiksted, St. Croix, on July 23, 1933 the writer observed at close range a Black Swift (*Nephoecetes niger niger*) hawking for insects in the company of about twenty Caribbean Martins (*Progne dominicensis*). There is no previous record of the occurrence of this or any other Swift in St. Croix, or, in fact, in any of the Virgin Islands.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

Speed of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird's Flight.—On September 2, 1933, I was making a fast trip by auto from Washington to the Allegheny Mountains in Virginia beyond Harrisonburg. Not far out of Warrenton we had settled down to a speed of fifty miles per hour on highway 211, when a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) suddenly paralleled our course along the side of the roadway as if deliberately racing with us. It actually passed us for a short distance keeping straight with our course, then swerved away. Its speed appeared to be somewhere between 55–60 miles per hour. Since the bird did not seem to be frightened, for we were not chasing it, this probably represented a normal flight sally.—H. A. ALLARD, *U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

Food of the Gila Woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis uropygialis*).—In the Tucson, Arizona, area a gall-insect (*Pachypsylla venusta*) frequently attacks the leaves of the hackberry tree (*Celtis reticulata*). The galls form on the leaf petiole, becoming from a quarter to half an inch in diameter. During the winter the outer shell hardens like a nut.

I have often seen the Gila Woodpeckers tear the galls loose from the twigs and, flying to a fence post, proceed to chisel out the contents. The hard gall is wedged into a crack on the post and then opened by repeated hammering. Around the base of one fence post I counted nearly 300 empty shells. Sometimes cracks in nearby trees are used. At one time five of these Woodpeckers were seen in a single tree, all of them feeding on the galls.

According to Dayton (Important Western Browse Plants, U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Publ., no. 101, 1931, p. 25) a related species of hackberry (*C. douglasii*) is also heavily galled by a *Pachypsylla*. This plant, which is found in the northwestern United States, is outside the range of the Gila

Woodpecker. It would be interesting to know if some other species of Woodpecker is doing the control work in this area.

I am indebted to Dr. E. D. Ball and Dr. L. P. Wehrle of the University of Arizona for the identification of this gall insect.—A. H. ANDERSON, *Route 2, Box 105C, Tucson, Arizona.*

A Family of Arkansas Kingbirds Near Toledo, Ohio.—A sight record for the Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) in Ohio was published in 'The Auk,' January, 1931, p. 123. This bird, observed near Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, by Miss Marjorie Dean and the writer on September 14, 1930, constituted what was probably the first record for this species in Ohio. On the strength of this observation the Arkansas Kingbird was included as a sight record in the 'Revised List of Ohio Birds' compiled by Milton B. Trautman and published April, 1932, by the Ohio Division of Conservation.

On July 29, 1933, some three miles east of the location of the sight record mentioned above I found a family of Arkansas Kingbirds consisting of one adult and three young at a point one and one-half miles north of the village of Bono, Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. Two of the young, a male and a female, were collected. Although both of these birds were well able to fly, all the tail feathers and all but two or three of the primaries were still more than one-fourth sheathed. The condition of these feathers and general lack of development pointed to the conclusion that the birds had been out of the nest only a short time.

The next day, July 30, Milton B. Trautman of Columbus, Ohio, and my brother, Bernard R. Campbell, returned to the same place and found only an adult which was collected by Mr. Trautman. This bird proved to be a female in very worn plumage. The fourth bird was not seen again.

The three skins, prepared by Bernard R. Campbell, were presented to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus, Ohio. A comparison of measurements of adult and young birds is as follows: adult wing—124 mm., juvenile wing (two birds)—108 mm. and 103 mm.; adult tail—81 mm., juvenile tail (two birds)—73 mm. and 68 mm.

The situation in which this group of birds was found was strikingly similar to that described by Dr. Roberts (Birds of Minnesota, Vol. II, p. 10) as a characteristic nesting habitat of this species. The size of the young birds and the condition of their plumage, the fact that the family group was apparently still intact, and the attachment to this locality shown by the female, make it appear probable that the birds nested in this locality.—LEWIS W. CAMPBELL, *304 Fearing Boulevard, Toledo, Ohio.*

Rough-winged Swallow in Bristol County, Massachusetts.—On May 29, 1932, Mr. Ludlow Griscom and I found two Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*) which we judged to be a mated pair about a small pond in the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. A year later, May 28, 1933, Mr. A. C. Bent, Dr. W. M. Tyler, Mr. E. B.