

This nest was nine or ten inches long, about three inches in diameter at the entrance. It bulged slightly at the top. This bulge seems to be characteristic of nests that are suspended from the top, and also of shorter nests. We were later shown nests suspended from the ceiling of the walk-about on the upper story of the lock control house at San Miguel. They were shorter than the nest that I had procured earlier and bulged at the top.

It is of course very curious that this bird should have begun to nest close to men, even inside the walls of houses, after having lived only in the forest. Many birds in eastern North America have of course done this since the coming of the white man. The Robin, the Cliff Swallow, which still nests against rocks in the west, the Song Sparrow, the Barn Swallow and Chimney Swift—all these have changed their habits somewhat. In this case the bird is in the process of changing.

The natives are said to call this the Macqua (Hoodoo) Bird. They believe, it is said, that if the bird is captured on Good Friday that its captor may have any wish granted.—JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR., *Cambridge, Mass.*

An Unusual Red-headed Woodpecker Accident.—On January 11, 1934, some students of the Upshur County High School, Buckhannon, W. Va., brought to me a specimen of Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) which had driven its bill so far into a red oak acorn that extrication had proved impossible, and the bird had starved to death. When found it weighed less than two-and-a-half ounces. It required a sharp pull to remove the acorn from the bill which had penetrated about three-eighths of an inch.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) in Massachusetts.—A female was collected at West Springfield, Mass., on April 29, 1933, and is now in the mounted collection of the Museum, Boston Society of Natural History. The bird was first discovered on April 25, 1933, by George Bartlett on whose farm it appeared; he in turn informed Miss Fannie A. Stebbins. It was correctly identified two days later by Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., of Northampton, and was observed on or near the same place for several days by numerous observers including the writer, who took Ludlow Griscom and two other members of the Nuttall Club to the spot. Having obtained Bartlett's permission, the Flycatcher was collected by Mr. Griscom on the fourth day. It constitutes the first record of a specimen collected in Massachusetts.—AARON C. BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.*

Say's Phoebe in Western Montana.—There appear to be but two published records of the occurrence of Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya saya*) in Montana west of the continental divide. The first is that of a bird seen by the writer at Libby on July 20, 1924 (Condor, XXIX, 1927, p. 159). The second, published by Miss Caroline Wells, records the nesting of a pair of Say's Phoebes in Missoula, in 1929 (Condor, XXXII, 1930, p. 128).