

wings, especially when the young were well grown and crowded forward. The only count of feedings made was on July 24, when three occurred from 10:45 to noon. Although I believe Chimney Swifts feed their young less frequently than do many small birds, there is no approach to the five hour or greater intervals between feedings characteristic of the Black Swift (*Nephoecetes niger borealis*) as observed by Charles M. Michael (Condor, 1927, v. 29, pp. 89-97). Feeding continued late in the evening, ceasing only with complete darkness. Some observers (e. g., Frank Bolles in Popular Science Monthly, 1894, v. 45, pp. 24-29) have described truly nocturnal activity, but my Swifts were always quietly roosting when I inspected them at night. The young, when about half grown, were obviously much crowded in the small nest and began to clamber about the surrounding wall. Audubon states (Birds of America) that if the nest falls, the Swiftlets climb the wall and live. While this is without doubt true when they are well grown, I noted one year that after the nest rim was accidentally broken, the young, but a day or two old, tumbled out, and although I repeatedly replaced them, only one survived. At three weeks of age the young in 1935, as they clung to the wall with long wings extended far below their tails, appeared like adults. They now exercised by the method described above for the incubating bird when alarmed, deliberately raising the wings, snapping them down, and fluttering to another spot. Despite much practice of this kind, the Swifts sometimes delay nest-leaving for several days after attaining full growth. On July 25, 1935, as I approached the nest, two of the birds flew from the barn for the first time, one I collected, and the fourth, after flying the length of the building without finding exit, settled again near the nest. That they at times find their way out of the barn with difficulty was demonstrated on a former occasion when I saw one, covered with dust and cobwebs, fluttering among the rafters. A visit on the night of July 27, 1935, revealed the five Swifts, parents and young, clustered near the nest to roost. Again on the 28th they roosted together, but two nights later they had left; thus corroborating the statement of Otto Widmann (Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, 1922, v. 24, p. 58), and others, that when the young are able to fly well, the entire family joins others of their kind at some favored roost.

Young Swifts, as is well known, utter loud, rasping calls when fed. Any disturbance or jar sets them off, and the cries, given with upward thrusts of the open beak, are continued for several seconds. Then all cease calling in a moment, as by clockwork. The nestlings, when a week or two old, also give subdued twitters, which become louder with age and probably change into the rather similar notes of the adults. The old birds, while about the nest, give frequent utterance to vigorous and extended twittering.—DEAN AMADON, *Cornell University*.

Second Appearance of the Rufous Hummingbird at Pensacola, Florida.—From November 26 through December 13, 1934, the Rufous Hummingbird was seen almost daily at my home in Pensacola, Florida, and a specimen was obtained (Auk, vol. LII, p. 187).

On December 8, 1935, Mr. Francis M. Weston observed a Hummingbird in his yard, which is about a half mile from my home, while on December 12 a bird was reported by my mother; both were suspected of being the Rufous Hummingbird. I saw the bird on December 14 and again on December 17, at which time I was afforded such an excellent view that the bird could be identified unquestionably as an adult male Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*). It was last seen on December 19.

The favorite food plant both years was the Chinese hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinen-*

sis), but it was also feeding on a red *Salvia*. Its departure both in 1934 and 1935 coincided with the destruction of its source of food by cold weather.

The first occurrence was accepted as a chance wanderer, but its second appearance suggests that its occurrence in the Eastern United States might be more regular than is supposed, and it is suggested that all winter Hummingbirds be examined closely.—ROBERT C. McCLANAHAN, 1700 E. Avery Street, Pensacola, Florida.

Pileated Woodpecker in Grand Canyon National Park.—During the past year several interesting bird observations have been reported from Grand Canyon National Park, the most recent of which was recorded by the writer in August of this year.

On August 5, 1935, Park Ranger N. Dodge and I were on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon in the vicinity of Saddle Mountain. The vegetation in that locality is typical of the Canadian Zone, mostly spruce and fir. As we were passing a large fir tree, we both observed numerous large holes, obviously recent Woodpecker workings. Examining them closely, we came to the conclusion that, without doubt, the holes were the work of the Pileated Woodpecker. Several of the holes were measured to learn the diameters and depths as a further aid in determining the identity of the bird. The largest hole measured five inches in diameter and seven inches in depth. Several others measured slightly less. Although we looked the region over thoroughly, no trace was found of the bird, but several other trees were found with similar holes dug into their trunks.

On August 30, while going through a heavy growth of fir on the Saddle Mountain-Point Imperial area, I heard a loud tapping sound from a nearby tree, and investigated to see what was causing it. To my astonishment a large bird took off from the trunk of the tree, flew about twenty-five yards, and landed on another tree in plain sight—without doubt a Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus* subsp?). For several minutes I studied the bird with binoculars from about fifty feet to make absolutely sure of its identity, and to learn something regarding its habits. Having studied the species in the Sierra Nevada of California, the identity of this bird was easily recognized.

Immediately after this incident I wrote to Dr. Charles T. Vorhies, University of Arizona, and to Mr. Lyndon L. Hargraves, Curator of Ornithology at the Museum of Northern Arizona, requesting any data that they might have regarding the occurrence of this bird in Arizona. Both replied that they knew of no records for the state, and that this one was therefore of much interest and importance.

It will be very interesting to see if this bird or others of its kind are found on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon next summer.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *Assistant Wildlife Technician, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.*

Occurrence of Rough-winged Swallow at Wells River, Vermont.—On July 25, 1934, we noted a Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*). The bird was resting on a guy wire, fifteen feet above ground, and was observed carefully at short range with six power binoculars for several minutes. Absence of brown breast band and dark throat and breast were noted and also larger size, making confusion with the Bank Swallow (*Riparia r. riparia*) impossible. Subsequently an individual of this species was seen on August 4, 1934.—WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vermont.*

Porcupine Quills Kill Raven.—Mr. W. D. Barnard, Northern State Forest Nursery, Trout Lake, Vilas County, Wisconsin, found a dead Raven November 8, 1935, which he gave to me a week later. Autopsy showed the bird, a female, to be in