

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

good condition. Further examination by Dr. C. A. Herrick of the veterinary science department revealed the tip of a porcupine quill, five-eighths inches long, projecting from the wall of the gizzard. A second quill tip of this size had penetrated the heart wall and lodged in the right auriculo-ventricular valve. A connective tissue sheath had been laid down around the obstruction, but otherwise no signs of any pathological condition.—LEONARD WILLIAM WING, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.*

Unusual Nest Site of the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*).—At Ft. Lauderdale Fla., March 5, 1935, a Loggerhead Shrike began building a nest on one of the lower branches of a long-leaved yellow pine. The site was a little more than fifty feet from the ground. As theretofore, except on one occasion, I had never seen the nest of any Shrike more than eight or ten feet up, I made it a point to observe this one particularly.

When the young were hatched a large part of their diet consisted of the small chameleons common in the hedges and shrubbery of the locality. Lacking thorns or sharp twigs anywhere near the nest the birds impaled the quarry, not needed for immediate consumption, on the splintered stubs of branches of the pine which had been twisted off in south Florida's historic hurricane.

The young were not seen out of the nest until April 25. For a day or two after they first appeared they could be observed adventuring out along the home branch and then scrambling back again. About that time the first Gray Kingbirds appeared in nearby pines. These made no stand when the Shrikes assailed them and drove them away.

I could not determine exactly when incubation began. The nest was well started when I first noticed it. Fifty-one days elapsed before the young came off.—EDWARD R. FORD, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago.*

A Second Record of the White-eyed Vireo in Guatemala.—Included in a collection of birds made by the Leon Mandel expedition to Guatemala for Field Museum in 1933-34 is a single White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo g. griseus*). This specimen (F.M. 93996) is a female taken by the writer on December 18, 1933, at Bobos, a plantation of the United Fruit Company near Bananera, Izabal.

We are able to find but one other definite record of the occurrence of this form in Guatemala. In November, 1859, a specimen was collected for Salvin and Godman at Coban, Alta Vera Paz. (Biol. Cent. Amer., I, 1881, p. 200.)

The three specimens taken in March, 1928, at Tela, Honduras, by J. L. Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 460, 1929) appear to constitute the only additional record for Central America. Two of these birds, collected March 7, were thought to be mated and the third, a male obtained a week later, was heard to sing. In no case, however, was there evidence of sexual activity.

It is quite probable that the White-eyed Vireo will eventually prove to be a more abundant winter visitant in the Caribbean slope of Central America than has yet been established.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

The Sonora Yellow Warbler in Western Kansas.—A remarkable new record came to light recently when a female Yellow Warbler in the Kansas University collection (KU5851) was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Dendroica aestiva sonorana*. Dr. Oberholser penciled on the back of the label "typical *sonorana*, evidently a straggler." This specimen was taken by Bunker and Rocklund on the Smoky Hill River, two miles south of Wallace, Wallace County, Kansas, on June 24,