

Red-wing, *Agelaius phoeniceus*, Anting.—On June 8, 1949, at 5:00 p. m., I observed an adult male Red-wing anting on a lawn in Vilas Park, Madison, Wisconsin. Observations were made at 30 feet with the aid of 6-x binoculars.

This bird was anting when first noticed and continued rapidly and steadily for seven minutes, picking up ants at least 20 times in this period. The behavior described by Ivor (Auk, 58: 415, 1941) applies in part to the behavior observed in this instance, particularly holding the only partly spread wing out from the body, wrist forward and raised, tips of the primaries forward and touching the ground, and the tail brought forward. The Red-wing apparently rested on his tarsi, using the spread tail for support.

The rapidity of the anting made it difficult to see exactly what was being done with the ants. At any rate, ants were picked up and "placed under the primaries." There did not appear to be any attempt to slide them along the feathers as has been noted by some observers. The anting was noticeably alternate, first on one wing and then on the other, using a new ant each time.

It might be of interest to note here that the attitude of a Red-wing, while preening under his wings following a bath, closely resembles the attitude in anting. Such preening seems to be directed toward the under-wing coverts or the base of the primaries. This same movement is also used to smooth and dry the head feathers.

A live ant found in the short, dry grass where the bird had been anting was identified by Dr. M. R. Smith of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as *Formica fusca* var. *subsericea* Say. On August 1, 1950, I observed two adult males anting vigorously in the same spot on the lawn as described above. They were observed in continuous anting behavior for ten minutes after they were first sighted.—ROBERT NERO, Dept. Zoology, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Bullock's and Baltimore Orioles, *Icterus bullockii* and *galbula*, in Southwest Georgia.—Two young males of Bullock's Oriole have been collected by the writer in Grady County, southwest Georgia. The first one, with a striking black pencil mark down the center of the throat, was taken February 5, 1947, as a cold northwest gale was blowing. The other, with a suggestion of the black throat-marking present, but obscured by whitish tippings to the feathers, was collected November 22, 1948. These, as far as known, constitute the first records of this species for Georgia, and the southeast, east of Louisiana. Perhaps the presence of the Bullock's Oriole in the region is not surprising when the southeastward movement of many western birds is considered; the *time* is, at first thought. In this connection should be mentioned the female specimen of this species that was picked up dead in southern Louisiana on February 5, 1939 (Tabor, Auk, 57: 257, 1940).

The time of appearance of three specimens of the Baltimore Oriole in Grady County was surprising then, for the species had not been observed in the immediate region during 25 years of active field work, though a sharp lookout had been kept for it during "normal" migration periods. A young male with a few black feathers scattered about on the throat, top of head, and nape was collected February 14, 1948. This specimen appeared in the writer's yard under similar conditions of the year before when the first Bullock's Oriole was taken. It was very cold with a stiff northwest wind. Both specimens were probably attracted to the dooryard during the time of stress by pecan bits exposed in feeding trays.

Another Baltimore Oriole, also a young male, was collected on adjoining Birdsong Plantation on November 20, 1948, as it fed on ripe black gum, *Nyssa biflora*, fruits. This specimen, also showing a scattering of black feathers on the throat, top of head and mantle, was very much like a female in appearance. It was one of three orioles

feeding together on black gum fruits in a group of gums and oaks in a large, open pasture. A "cold front" had come blustering out of the Northwest on the late afternoon and night of the 19th. The Bullock's Oriole collected two days later was apparently one of this trio, while the third bird was seen on the first date only and was probably injured in the attempt to collect it. These birds were wild and wary, and difficult to observe and collect. The identity of the four orioles collected, three in the confusing plumage of immature birds, was confirmed by Messrs. Allen J. Duvall and M. Brooke Meanley, after comparison with specimens in the national collections in Washington.

A third Baltimore Oriole, an old male in brilliant plumage, was collected on November 25, 1949, in the same, tree-dotted pasture where the trio was found in 1948. This was a lone bird that appeared with a "cold front" and below freezing temperatures out of the Northwest. Through the kindness of Dr. J. Fred Denton of Augusta, Georgia, I am able to present the record of another November oriole for the state of Georgia. This was a male Baltimore Oriole in immature plumage taken by him in Richmond County on November 7, 1948. There are also a considerable number of sight records of "Baltimore Orioles" (some of which may well have been Bullock's Orioles in the confusing plumage of immature birds) almost every fall and winter in the southeast.

If the Baltimore Oriole at least is really on the way to becoming a winter resident of the Coastal Plain of the deep Southeast, the tendency seems to have been evidenced first and to the greatest extent in South Carolina (Sprunt, Alexander, Jr., and Chamberlain, E. Burnham, 'South Carolina Bird Life,' 1949: 497-499). Records appear to have become increasingly frequent in the coastal section there since 1933. "Thus, during excessively severe weather, at least three birds in as many counties made their appearance in the coast region in early 1934." Following 1941, many winter records were accumulated, January and February, 1949, showing the most of all. From the evidence presented, it seems that the wintering habit is now established in South Carolina. It may well be in other states of the southeastern group without being apparent, due to greater scarcity of field ornithologists.

One fact stands out; many of the orioles are first noted following the passing of "cold fronts" out of the northwest. Such storms in this region are usually accompanied by high winds and penetrating cold. It looks as though the orioles not infrequently ride in on these "cold fronts," possibly from points to the northwestward. The collection and critical examination of a representative series of these orioles might produce interesting results. Should the birds come from the northwest, occasional hybrids between the two species might be expected to appear (see Sutton, 'Oddly Plumaged Orioles from Western Oklahoma,' *Auk*, 55: 1-6, 1938). It may have been only a coincidence that both species were represented in the trio first observed in Grady County, Georgia, on November 20, 1949.

In any case, it would seem that the deep Southeast is now a favorable region for wintering orioles of this genus; the fine condition of the four specimens skinned is evidence of that. The writer, who is as familiar with the "agricultural face lifting" in South Carolina as he is with that in Georgia, has been impressed with the profound ecological changes in the region during the past 26 years; most of it in the last ten. The preference of both the Bullock's and the Baltimore Orioles for largely open country with scattered tree growth is now being met in the Southeast by the extensive areas being opened up for "improved pasture," an important part of the "agricultural revolution." More than two million acres of such pasture land have been developed in Georgia alone since 1825. A scattering of trees, many of which are

important fruit bearing species like the black gum, are customarily left for shade for the livestock. Tractor farming for peanuts, corn, cotton, and other row crops has opened up further large areas. "One mule" or "two mule" "patch farming" is on the way out, lessening the attraction of the country for such birds as the Bob-white, but improving it for others. The agricultural changes coming with such rapidity are being reflected by equally rapid changes in the birdlife; the case of the orioles is just one of many.—HERBERT L. STODDARD, SR., *Sherwood Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia.*

A Substitute Name for a Bulbul, *Pycnonotus*, of Northwestern India.—With the submergence of the genus "*Molpastes*" into *Pycnonotus*, now a general practice, *Molpastes haemorrhous pallida* Stuart Baker (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 38: 15, 1917) becomes preoccupied by *Pycnonotus layardi pallidus* Roberts (Journ. S. African Orn. Union, 8: 49, 1912).

For the Indian bird, I propose *Pycnonotus cafer humayuni*, new name, in honor of Humayun Abdulali, an eminent worker in the ornithology of India.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

A Cardinal's, *Richmondena cardinalis*, Choice of Food for Adult and for Young.—There seem to be few data recorded on the extent to which adult birds select food for the young different from that which they prefer for themselves.

In April, 1942, a pair of Cardinals, banded in my yard in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the year before, built a nest seven feet from the ground in an arbor vitae beside the house across the street. The three young hatched on May 9, were fledged on May 20, and remained near the nest for some days. The adults regularly frequented my yard, gathering much of their food there. At noon on May 24 the adult male, on his way back to the nest territory, stopped at my feeding shelf with his beak full of small green worms such as I had often seen him feed to the young. He immediately put the worms down on the shelf and began cracking and eating sunflower seeds. After a minute or two he took the worms in his beak but again laid them down and ate a few more seeds. He then picked up the worms for the second time, flew across the street, and (presumably) fed the young. At 5:30 p. m. the same day I saw the whole incident repeated without noticeable variation.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.*

Courtship Feeding of Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*.—On July 15, 1949, Robert J. Niedrach of the Denver Museum of Natural History took me with him on an expedition to Echo Lake in Clear Creek County, Colorado, where in the summer of 1942 he and Alfred M. Bailey had discovered the first two nests of the Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak ever found. Our objective was to find more nesting grosbeaks which he could photograph in color. We found two nests with young in them in about three hours of searching.

In both instances we were guided to the nests by the adult birds after they had betrayed their presence to us by their soft call notes—'cheewee! cheewee!' The male bird of the first pair was immature, but the male of the second pair was a beautiful specimen, fully mature, with a rosy-red head and breast. He had been feeding, like the female, on the tender terminal buds of the Engelmann spruce. The throats of both birds were gorged with food.

We watched them flitting from tree to tree, uttering their soft call notes, until they came together on a branch. Immediately, the female fluttered her wings and begged for food which the male gave to her. It was not evident, however, that she swallowed