

*Above:* crown, cheeks, and auriculars red, the red extending down sides of neck, but not onto nape; lores black, and fine black edge to forehead; nape, back, and rump olive, brighter on rump, and with reddish-golden wash on nape and upper back (this is similar to male, but duller and lacking yellow band on nape); *below:* throat yellow with black chin spot; orange band across upper breast, with anterior edge clearly defined against yellow throat and posterior edge merging with yellow-orange of lower breast and straw color of belly; clear gray patch at side of upper breast; flanks and all but mid-line of belly broadly streaked with grayish-olive.

The female of *tucinkae* is separated from the females of all other species of the genus by the presence of red on the head. This fact, coupled with the constancy shown by the females of the other species, is sufficient to maintain *tucinkae* as a separate species rather than a race of *bourcierii*. On the basis of the resemblance between the males, *tucinkae* is probably most closely related to *bourcierii*, but its wide isolation, no member of the group being found between Ecuador and southeastern Peru, has permitted it to develop into a separate specific entity.—MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR., *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

**Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linné), from Brazil.**—The winter range of this conspicuous North American species is stated as extending from southern Mexico to the northern part of South America—British Guiana, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (Hellmayr, *Cat. Birds Americas*, 5: 103, 1927). The occurrence of the bird also was supposed in Brazil; Bent (Tyler, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 79: 27, 1942) quotes: "probably through western Brazil." On November 13, 1948, I obtained a specimen of *Tyrannus tyrannus* (No. A. 1125, coll. zool. Fundação Brasil Central) on the Rio Kuluene, eastern main tributary of the Rio Xingú, Mato Grosso, central Brazil. This region is situated in the center of South America; the geographical position of the place (camp "Jacaré" of the Expedition Roncador-Xingú, Fundação Brasil Central) is 12° 0' 16" South, 53° 23' 45" West, which latitude corresponds with the known wintering quarters of the species on the west coast of South America, in Perú. The Rio Kuluene region is transitory among the typical "Campo cerrado" of Mato Grosso and the "Hyleia Amazônica" in the north. The Kingbird was encountered at the border of the forest. Its plumage was worn; the sex could not be determined. This November record of *Tyrannus tyrannus* in central Brazil coincides well with the expected time of winter migration of the species, the egg-dates from British Columbia to Florida are between May and July.—HELMUT SICK, *Fundação Brasil Central, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*

**Gray Kingbird, *Tyrannus dominicensis*, Nesting in Alabama.**—For some time I have suspected the occurrence of the Gray Kingbird at Fort Morgan, Alabama, having heard its *kit-kittery* regularly imitated by Mockingbirds there. My first trip there "in season" (May 14, 1950) proved this suspicion correct. One pair of these large tyrants was seen and heard near the north shore at the Fort, and possibly a third individual 100 yards farther west. Returning to the spot an hour later, I saw a Gray Kingbird fly to a partly constructed nest in a fire-killed live oak, *Quercus virginiana*, thus leaving no doubt regarding its breeding there. No collecting gun was obtainable, but the writer is thoroughly familiar with this species on the coast of Florida where it is common locally.

This appears to be the westernmost nesting record of the Gray Kingbird in the United States, as no previous records have been published west of Pensacola, Florida. It is also the first record of any kind for this bird in Alabama. A sight record by George H. Lowery (Auk, 63: 184–185) 32 miles off the Louisiana coast, May 11, 1945,

indicates that it may range farther west, at least casually.—HENRY M. STEVENSON, *Department of Zoology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.*

**Courtship Display of the Rock Wren, *Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*.**—On several occasions (the last on March 20, 1950) I have observed the courtship display and mating antics of Rock Wrens. In each case the birds were moving about on broad exposed rocks, at no time descending to the nearby level ground. Both birds were highly active but the male showed the greater "animation." The female, while crouching low to the rock surface, crept about in a strange zig-zag manner, reminding one of some mechanical toy. She fluffed her body feathers, fluttered her wings, and at the same time spread wide her dusky feet and tail. During this period she gave a series of faint squeaky notes. The male, with tail also widely spread and head up-raised on a plane above the horizontal, flew actively about her at a distance never greater than three feet, but generally very much nearer, often alighting and showing off, now in front, now behind her. He uttered no notes. After a few rounds at this the female flew to another rock and the curious performance was repeated. In each case, such antics went on for several minutes before copulation took place. After mating the female flew to a new location at some distance, the male erratically following. Courting was resumed after a lapse of 15 or 20 minutes, and then another copulation took place.—EDMUND C. JAEGER, *Riverside College, Riverside, California.*

**Another Record of the Cedar Waxwing, *Bombycilla cedrorum*, Feeding on Dragonflies.**—Kennedy, in his study of birds feeding on dragonflies, found that only three of a total of 225 stomachs of the Cedar Waxwing contained dragonflies (*Ecol. Monog.*, 20 (2): 130, 1950). The writer, accompanied by Ladd Heldenbrand and Donald McCarraher, observed at close range a Cedar Waxwing perched on a low limb at the edge of Wingfoot Lake near Suffield, Ohio, devour a large specimen of a dragonfly in the early evening of August 10, 1948. The bird struggled with the insect which nearly proved to be too large to swallow; after repeated gulping and manipulation with its bill for a minute or two, the waxwing was finally able to swallow it. The difficulty of feeding on such large prey, with other reasons given by Kennedy, probably explains why this bird seldom does so.—RALPH W. DEXTER, *Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.*

**Some Observations on the Nesting and Feeding Habits of the Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*.**—During 1949 and 1950 some observations were made on the nesting and feeding habits of a pair of Starlings which nested under a window sill at Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Kentucky.

They were first observed feeding young on April 28, 1949, and all the birds had left the nest by June 21. In early April of 1950 a pair nested in the same location, and by April 11 six eggs had been laid. One of the eggs was removed but no more were laid. By April 24 all eggs had hatched, thus making an incubation period of about 13 days. More complete observations were made on the frequency of the feeding of the young at this time (Table 1). The time of the observations varied between 4:30 a. m. and 7:35 p. m., and both parents took part in the feeding, as they were often seen at the nest at the same time. The food consisted of earthworms, grub worms, insects, some vegetable matter and fruit. By May 11 the young were almost grown and were trying to get out of the nest, and by May 14 all had left the nest. Some of them were later seen on the campus following the parents which occasionally fed them.

On May 15, presumably the same pair was seen bringing straw and grass to the old nest, but only a very thin layer was added. By May 22 two eggs had been laid and