

***Elanus leucurus* breeding in Surinam.**—The South American race of the White-tailed Kite (*E. l. leucurus*) according to Hellmayr and Conover ('Catalogue of Birds of the Americas'. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 13, pt. 1, No. 4: 18, 1949) has been found definitely breeding only in Argentina and Chile. "The scattered records from the northern parts of its range (Colombia, Rio Branco, the Guianas, Venezuela, and Trinidad)," say these authors, "probably refer to winter visitors from the south." My records from Surinam also pointed in that direction, as I saw one in December, one in March, four in April, one in May, four in June and one in July. I considered this species as only a migrant in Surinam (Ardea 24: 328, 329, 1954; Haverschmidt, "List of the Birds of Surinam": 36, 1955) and I am still of opinion that probably most, if not all, the birds I observed in these months were migrants.

However, *Elanus leucurus* does breed in Surinam. A pair were observed on the sugar estate "Marienburg" (Commewijne District) by Mr. Renssen almost daily from the moment he came to live there in September 1958. The birds frequented a particular place wholly overgrown with thick shrubbery with a few scattered trees amidst open fields, which were at that time not under cultivation. In the last days of December the birds were present with three young on the wing, and a loosely built nest of sticks was found in one of the trees. On January 3, 1959 I accompanied Mr. Renssen to that place and on arrival we immediately spotted the three young birds sitting together on a branch in one of the trees. It was clear that the young were still dependent of their parents. Twice one of the two parents disappeared in the neighboring fields to return in a short time with prey (a small mammal) in its talons, and alit near the young, passing the prey to one of them, after much calling. A Gray Hawk, *Buteo nitidus*, which ventured to come near was dived at and chased away by one of the old birds. I collected one of the young *Elanus*, which now bears my field number 3694 in the Leiden Museum. Aside from this fledgling (weight, 265 gms.; wing, 278 mm.; tail, 135; not sufficiently grown for measurements to have taxonomic significance), my only Surinam specimen, a juv. ♂, Paramaribo, April 1, 1947 (now in Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan), weighed 272 gms., and measured, according to Dr. H. Tordoff: wing (chord) 289, (arc) 293; bill (from cere) 17.5, to base 22.5; tail 167; tarsus 38. These measurements indicate the smaller southern race, *E. l. leucurus*.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, P.O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam.

Rufous Hummingbird feeding on Sap of English Walnut at Sapsucker Holes.—On July 13, 1958, four Rufous Hummingbirds, *Selasphorus rufus*, were observed feeding on the sap of the English walnut, *Juglans regia* L. The sap was exuding from holes made by the feeding activity of the Yellow-bellied (Red-naped) Sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*. This activity was observed in a clearing at the site of an abandoned sawmill, approximately two miles northeast of Golden and Silver Falls State Park, in the Coast Range mountains of western Oregon. A single English walnut was located at the edge of an old apple orchard, about 150 feet from a small mountain stream. When first observed, the sapsucker was feeding in the upper branches of the walnut. The trunk and main branches were practically girdled by the hundreds of holes which had been made by this species.

Two pairs of Rufous Hummingbirds were flying around the tree. Occasionally they darted down to within six inches of the sapsucker but made no attempt to molest the larger bird. As I approached the walnut the sapsucker became alarmed