

Equator ("Galapagos: World's End", p. 93. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1924). Of 30 Galapagos specimens examined in the American Museum, all those (14) taken between late February (molt begun) and May (molt incomplete) were replacing primaries; seven March, 1935 specimens (with from four to six fresh or sprouting primaries) bear labels, in J. P. Chapin's handwriting, showing enlarged gonads, two with brood spot and enlarged oviduct (one with two empty ovarian follicles), indicating recent egg-laying. (October and November specimens from the Galapagos are not molting, except for an immature; none carry gonadal indication.) Molting when breeding has not been noted in *P. chalybea*, but the possibility that this may occur near the Equator must be kept in mind in using molt and gonadal condition as clues to subspecific identification.

In this paper *P. subis* has been used in the sense of the A.O.U. Check-list (1957), and not in the broader sense of the "Distributional Check-list of the Birds of Mexico," pt. 2: 107 (1957), because the West Indian *cryptoleuca* and *dominicensis* and the west Mexican *sinaloae* seem to me at least as closely allied to *P. chalybea* as to *P. subis* (see Zimmer, 1955, *op. cit.*: 2-4). Though all forms of *Progne* are geographical representatives, the likelihood of some breeding overlap in Mexico and Argentina justifies the present maintenance of several species (Zimmer, *loc. cit.*; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 8: 21, 23-24, 1935). In treating *elegans* as a subspecies of *P. modesta* Hellmayr and Zimmer are followed, with some hesitation; the English name selected is intended for the entire *P. modesta* complex. I am indebted to Dr. R. S. Storer for sending the Panama specimen of *elegans* for identification.—E. EISENMANN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.*

**Blue Jays Attack a Red Bat.**—Although the Blue Jay's habit of pestering hawks and owls and of frequently attacking other birds is commonly observed, assaults on bats may be rare. The following incident may therefore be worth recording.

During the noon hour of July 3, 1958, Mr. R. L. Browning, a student, came to my office to inquire whether anyone in the Biology Department might be interested in an observation which he and his wife had just made. While sitting under a tree on the University of Louisville campus they had become aware of a commotion overhead which involved a small group of screaming Blue Jays, *Cyanocitta cristata*. A bat then flew from the tree, followed by the attacking jays, and came to earth a few yards away. At the approach of the Brownings the jays departed while the bat remained motionless on the ground.

The three of us then went immediately to the scene of the encounter, where we located a Red Bat, *Lasiurus borealis* (Müller), in the grass. When picked up it made no attempt to fly but it was able to bite. The only visible evidence of injury was a small abrasion on one side of the abdomen. By the following day it showed no signs of distress.—WILLIAM M. CLAY, *Department of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville 8, Kentucky.*

**Large Numbers of Bohemian Waxwings in New Mexico.**—During the month of April, 1959, large numbers of Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrulus*) were seen in Santa Fe, New Mexico by myself and other observers. The invasion of these birds began April 5 and lasted approximately one month. The last ones I saw were three on May 12. During the month at least 5,000, and possibly as many as 10,000, were present in the area. I saw hundreds in my garden on numerous occasions. As an indication of the great numbers of the birds, on April 13, a large