



Figure 1. Position of Red-headed Woodpeckers during copulation.

parallel on a limb, in typical woodpecker fashion, and remained motionless. The partner appeared and obtained copulatory position by clamping the side of the limb to the female's left with one, or possibly both, feet. The male then rotated his body so that the anus was upturned (see Figure 1). In this position the copulatory organs of the pair united, and the male exhibited a rapid, repeated, sideward motion lasting a few seconds. The female remained motionless. The active partner immediately flew from the tree and chased a third Red-headed Woodpecker that had neared the scene. Soon the abandoned female fluffed her feathers and flew in the direction taken by the male.

Kilham (*Auk*, 75: 322, 1958) described a similar copulatory position in his study of the Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*). However, in that species "the male starts well-mounted, then gradually falls off to the left side and somewhat backward. . . ." It would be of interest to know if this side posture is also used in other species of woodpeckers. Perhaps such a posture is necessitated because of two factors: the female's habit of perching parallel to the branch; and the possession of stiffened rectrices by members of the Picidae. Perhaps the combination of these two factors prevents satisfactory union of copulatory organs in any other position.—WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN, *Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.*

Knot Collected Inland in Oregon.—On 6 May 1959, an injured Knot, identified as the American race (*Calidris canutus rufa*), was collected on the gravel road that runs through McFadden's marsh, approximately 10 miles south of Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon. This bird had apparently been injured by flying into a wire fence parallel to the road. The author observed seven more of these Knots the same morning feeding on the edge of the marsh.

This is the first known record of this species east of the Coast Range in Oregon, although it is a rare migrant along the coast. In "Birds of Oregon" Gabrielson

and Jewett list this species as a rare migrant on Yaquina Bay. According to these authors, three specimens have been taken in Oregon since 1902, all at Seal Rocks, a few miles south of Newport on the coast: two on 19 August 1914 and the third on 31 August 1929. No Knot is known to have been taken in Oregon since that time. The Knot is common on the California coast and at times is abundant at Willapa Harbor, just to the north of the Columbia River, but it generally either fails to stop in Oregon or passes along the coast at sea.

This specimen is now (No. 5547) in the collection of the Oregon State College Museum of Natural History, Corvallis, Oregon.—KENNETH R. PORTER, 1713 Rainbow Avenue, Laramie, Wyoming.

Worm-eating Warbler "Adopts" Ovenbird Nestlings.—On 17 June 1959, a nest of an Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) was found in Oakland, Bergen County, New Jersey. On 19 and 20 June I visited the nest for purposes of photography. The nest was on the ground among ground pine (*Lycopodium*), under a dogwood tree (*Cornus*), near the base of a wooded hillside, between 20 to 30 feet from a rough, unimproved, dirt road. At the time, four eggs were being incubated by an Ovenbird, which I photographed on the nest. A male Ovenbird could be heard singing nearby on both days and at one time approached and began to scold us when we neared the nest, while the female remained incubating. On 25 June I was told that the young had hatched. When I visited the nest on 26 June, I found four young being fed by one Ovenbird, which I photographed (Figure 1). I assume that this was the female, because she invariably approached the nest from the right, walking along the same route and in the same manner as I had observed during incubation. On returning for further photographs on 27 June, I noticed that two birds were now feeding the young and removing fecal sacs. The second bird proved to be a Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*). It was very wary in its approach, and would hop down to the nest instead of walking to it. Photographs were taken of this bird (Figure 2). I visited the nest again on 28 June and 1 July 1959, and on each occasion both the Ovenbird and the Worm-eating Warbler were observed feeding the nestlings, without any evident hostility. On one occasion, both the Ovenbird and the Worm-eating Warbler brought food to the nest at the same time, each feeding a different nestling. On another occasion, the female Ovenbird picked up a fecal sac and the Worm-eating Warbler tried to take it from her; both flew off, each with part of the sac. Additional photographs of each bird at the nest were taken on 1 July (Figures 3, 4). No second adult Ovenbird was observed near the nest at any time after the young hatched. On 3 July the young were gone. I did not observe either adult in the vicinity.—STANLEY J. MACIULA, 2 Springdale Court, Clifton, New Jersey.

A Grasshopper Sparrow near Quebec, Province of Quebec.—On 28 May 1959, on a field trip to Charlesbourg, Quebec County, an unfamiliar bird song caught my attention. After a careful search through binoculars in a dry pasture, a small, sparrow-sized bird was noticed.

The bird was collected and proved to be a Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus sarranarum*). I referred it to *pratensis* after it was compared with specimens of the western race *perpilladus* in the collection of the Quebec Provincial Museum. The subspecific identity was confirmed by Mr. W. Earl Godfrey, Curator of Birds at the National Museum of Canada.

This seems to be a northeastward record for that species in the Province of