

the station grounds in an excited, noisy manner. We checked the chimney and found the young had taken wing. Neither from the manner of flight nor plumage, however, could individual swifts in the group of 25 be recognized as adult or immature, except for those adults that showed emarginated wings in molt. Perhaps the Yellow Bay swifts had been joined by a small group of swifts in post-breeding dispersal or early migration. In Willamette Valley, Oregon, flocks of Vaux's Swifts were seen in migration by mid-August (Gullion, *Condor*, 53: 140, 1951). Or perhaps the young from all nests in the Yellow Bay vicinity emerged from their nesting cavities the same morning and flocked, possibly in response to communicated excitement, thus swelling the resident group to over twice its former size. Four broods of four young could do this.—PAUL H. BALDWIN, *Montana State University Biological Station, Bigfork, Montana*, and *Department of Zoology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado* and WILLIAM F. HUNTER, *Biology Department, Chelsea High School, Chelsea, Michigan*.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora tyrannus tyrannus*) taken in Texas.—On 4 February 1961, David Blankinship and I discovered a Fork-tailed Flycatcher approximately 18 miles north-northeast of Edinburg, Texas, along an unpaved road. We first noticed the bird at a distance when it flew out in typical flycatcher fashion from a dead weed stalk in a water-filled roadside ditch. Expanses of grass and weeds were the only cover in the immediate area except the narrow strips of woody vegetation along the roadside and an occasional small plot of brush.

I secured the bird, which proved to be a female. The feathers, especially those of the tail, showed considerable wear. Thomas D. Burleigh of the U. S. National Museum identified the specimen as an example of the nominate race. It has been deposited in the Museum of Zoology of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Although there have been several sight records in the state, the Fifth Edition of the A. O. U. *Check-list of North American birds* (1957) does not list Texas among the states where the Fork-tailed Flycatcher has been recorded. The bird reported here is evidently the first specimen to have been taken in Texas and, as far as I can ascertain, the first taken anywhere in the United States in more than half a century (see Bond, J., *Auk*, 57: 418, 1940).—PAULINE JAMES, *Department of Biology, Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas*.

An observation of tolerance of disturbance by a male American Woodcock on his singing ground.—On 25 May 1962, at about 2030 hours (8:30 P.M.) an automobile turned over in a ditch killing two of its occupants at Rear Maugerville, Sunbury County, New Brunswick, Canada. I passed the scene of the accident at 2050 on my way to count singing male American Woodcocks (*Philohela minor*). A crowd had already collected. The woodcocks started *peenting* at 2125 and I finished my count at 2200. I arrived at the scene of the accident again at 2205.

A woodcock was *peenting* vigorously about 30 meters from the wrecked car and the crowd. If he started *peenting* at the same time as the others I had counted about a kilometer away, he began an hour after the accident, when the crowd had gathered and the police were searching the area with strong lights looking for bodies and pieces of the car within 30 meters of him. When I left the scene at 2220 he was still *peenting* strongly with a coroner's jury at work within 30 meters.—BRUCE S. WRIGHT, *Northeastern Wildlife Station, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., Canada*.