

insects below (*vide* R. Aymard) and so may compete with the crow for a "probing" niche. Further, *Corvus moneduloides* is an omnivorous species (Delacour, Guide des Oiseaux de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et de ses dépendances, Paris, Delachaux et Nestlé, 1966), presumably with many sources of food available to it. Thus it is hard to imagine what selective pressures could have acted to produce such a highly specialized foraging pattern. Nonetheless the discovery of tool-use by such an inquisitive bird as a crow is perhaps not too difficult to imagine.

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More notes on interspecific cacique and oropendola colonies in Surinam.—Dunham (Auk, 88: 178, 1971) describes two cacique colonies in the savanna region of Surinam where *Cacicus cela* and *C. haemorrhous* nested together. The nesting together of these two species in Surinam has been known for centuries as J. G. Stedman (Narrative of a five years expedition against the revolting negroes of Surinam, vol. 1, London, 1796, p. 205) gives a clear description of a mixed colony he observed on 23 December 1774!

In the same region where Dunham made his observation I found a small colony of *C. cela* in a low tree among savanna bushes on 31 October 1967. Many birds were still building and only 3 nests were occupied, one of them containing 2 eggs and two with 2 nestlings. On 5 November a number of *C. haemorrhous* were busily nest-building in the same cluster of nests, and on 18 February 1968 the two species were still nesting together. On 31 October 1969 in an isolated tall tree standing in a small forest clearing near Zanderij I found another mixed colony of these two species where *C. cela* was in the minority. In December 1970 and January 1971 both species nested once more in the same tree, and a small number of Crested Oropendolas (*Psarocolius decumanus*) were nest-building on the same branches as the caciques. *C. haemorrhous* also nests together with the Green Oropendola (*Psarocolius viridis*) as on 4 December 1966 I found a cluster of nests of *C. haemorrhous* in a large tree at the edge of the forest near Phedra with a number of nests of *P. viridis* on the same branches as the caciques.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *16 Wolfskuilstraat, Ommen, Holland*. Accepted 26 Aug. 71.

Nesting of Chuck-will's-widow on Andros Island, Bahamas.—On 12 June 1970 I found a female Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) in a clearing surrounded by Caribbean pine (*Pinus caribbaea*) some 8 miles north of Fresh Creek, Andros. The bird was extremely disturbed by my presence and showed the distraction displays usually associated with nightjars. A short search at that time did not reveal the presence of any eggs or scrape. I returned on 13 June and eventually located the bird sitting out in the open on a single egg in an area of broken limestone. I visited the area again on various dates up to 26 June, after which no further visits were practicable. During this period the single egg was still being incubated. After I had found the egg I was accompanied by J. T. Herbert, who verified my identification of the bird. At no time did I see or hear another Chuck-will's-widow in the area.