

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.

This appears to be the first record of Chuck-will's-widow nesting in the Bahamas or West Indies, where it is normally a transient and winter resident and as such has been recorded on Andros by myself and others in recent years. In 1890 J. L. Northrop, although uncertain that the species bred on the island, collected a bird of which the testes were "much enlarged" (Auk, 8: 73, 1891).—ANDREW PATERSON, *Fox Town, Abaco, Bahamas*. Accepted 13 Oct. 71.

Spotted Redshank in Connecticut.—On 15 November 1969 at the Kimberly Avenue mudflats in New Haven, Connecticut, we found a Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*) feeding with several Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*). The bird proved to be a female with ovaries not enlarged. The specimen is in the Yale Peabody Museum collection, No. 85719.

The species breeds from northern Scandinavia east to eastern Siberia and was unrecorded in North America prior to 1961, when six birds were seen and two collected on Saint Paul Island in the Pribilofs (Sladen, Auk, 83: 130, 1966). A search of the literature has revealed no other records up to the time of our sighting, although an unverified sight report of a bird thought to be this species at Tiverton, Rhode Island appeared in the May 1955 Records of New England Birds. Our bird was in winter plumage and looked very much like the Greater Yellowlegs with which it fed, except that the legs appeared more orange than yellow and the base of the lower mandible was faintly reddish. The bird appeared slimmer than the yellowlegs and did not bob. It fed by running forward while swinging the bill from side to side. When the bird flew the pale rear edge of the wing and the white "V" on the lower back were apparent. The call note was a mellow and very distinct "chirrip."—DAVIS W. FINCH, *Knoll Creek Farm, Hopewell Junction, New York 12533* and NOBLE S. PROCTOR, *Biology Department, Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Connecticut 06515*. Accepted 18 Oct. 71.

Nest-building activity by Catbirds in fall.—On 4 October 1970 I noticed a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) sitting on an empty nest, built in July, at our sanctuary that adjoins The Shades State Park, Montgomery County, Indiana. While the bird sat it molded the nest with a rocking motion of its breast, rearranged a weed stem, and pulled at a small piece of plastic woven into the outer wall of the structure. It continued to sit, occasionally molding, for approximately 1 minute before leaving. Another Catbird that had been watching nearby then got on the nest, molded briefly, and left. These actions reminded me of the behavior of two Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*) helpers I watched at this sanctuary on 20 July 1966 while their parents built for a second brood. The fledglings took turns molding the new nest (Luther, Indiana Audubon Quart., 74: 88, 1967).

The literature contains many records showing early manifestations of sexual and nesting behavior in young passerines, but I have found nothing regarding birds in the wild experimenting at an old nest and at a time when most nesting activities are over for the season. Nice (Trans. Linnaean Soc. New York, 6: 78, 1943) found that her captive young Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*) "showed nest molding behavior from the age of one to 3½ months . . . Nest molding was a favorite occupation of all three birds during their third month. . . After the middle of October the birds seldom indulged in this activity."—DOROTHY HOBSON LUTHER, *4515 Marcy Lane, Apartment 239, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205*. Accepted 28 Oct. 71.