

English Sparrow Feeding Young Eastern Kingbirds.—About 4:30 on the afternoon of June 16, 1951, I observed a female English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) feeding three young Eastern Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). The young kingbirds were able to fly although only awkwardly. They were perched on the telephone lines at a busy intersection about three miles from downtown Shreveport, Louisiana.

When first observed, the sparrow was feeding one of the young birds. I watched the birds for approximately forty-five minutes from a distance of twenty to forty feet. When the sparrow appeared with food, the kingbirds converged on it begging lustily, wings fluttering. The hungry kingbirds overwhelmed the sparrow, pushing her off the wire when she brought food. The sparrow flew off into the grass and weeds along the roadside and on vacant lots near by. At intervals of five to ten minutes she returned with food. Because the kingbirds shifted positions, I was not able to determine whether the sparrow was feeding all three kingbirds or only one of them. In the course of the observation the sparrow brought food five or six times.

On the morning of June 18 the kingbirds were again seen on the wires at the same intersection. On June 21 one young kingbird appeared in the yard of my sister, about one hundred yards from where I had seen the three young birds. A female sparrow was feeding this kingbird. My sister put out bread and the kingbird came with the flock of sparrows and was fed by one female sparrow. Whether the kingbird was fed by more than one sparrow was not determined for certain.

Apparently the same young bird was observed on June 22 and 23 being fed by the sparrow. On the 25th the kingbird was still being fed, and on the 26th and 27th it was beginning to catch insects but would light with the sparrows and feed on the bread. The kingbird was not seen after the 27th, and the other two young birds were not seen again. Adult kingbirds were not seen anywhere in the vicinity at any time.—G. DALE HAMILTON, *Shreveport, Louisiana, April 23, 1952.*

Pomarine Jaeger and Bonaparte Gull in the Hawaiian Islands.—On the morning of January 10, 1952, while at sea thirty miles from Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, I sighted two adult Pomarine Jaegers (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) following the wake of the ship. As we approached closer to land these two were joined by others of the same species. Individuals seemed to stay with the ship for only a few miles, thus making a total count difficult. Eleven birds were seen at one time, of which about one-third were in the adult plumage. The last bird remained with the ship until it was within two miles of the entrance buoy to Pearl Harbor. Conversation with Mr. George Munro of Honolulu indicates that jaegers had not previously been reported from the Hawaiian Islands.

On January 18, 1952, at a sand spit near Kuapa pond on Oahu, I was able to observe a Bonaparte Gull (*Larus philadelphia*) for about one-half hour. The bird was in adult winter plumage and when flushed from a short distance showed no excessive wear on the primaries, nor did it appear to be in an exhausted condition. This species had been recorded only once before from the Hawaiian Islands when a specimen was obtained on Kauai Island on March 14, 1891 (Munro, *Birds of Hawaii, 1944: 144*).—ROBERT C. FROHLING, *San Francisco, California, April 12, 1952.*

A Case of Avian Tuberculosis in an Immature Avocet.—On March 5, 1951, while observing ducks and shore birds at Point Mugu, California, I found two dead Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*) lying on the damp mud flats at the edge of the marsh. One was decomposed and had probably died a week before the second bird. The second bird was in fresh condition. Both birds were autopsied. The first showed no signs of pathology. The second Avocet showed a gross picture that resembled a typical infection of avian tuberculosis. There were numerous adhesions consisting of hard nodules about the liver, spleen, and intestinal tract. This bird was extremely emaciated. Bacteriological smears were made and examined by Mr. Wm. W. Blackman and Dr. James J. Short, Director of Internal Medicine, Soto Medical Laboratories in Los Angeles. Acid fast organisms resembling *Mycobacterium avium* predominated in the smears. The presence of these bacteria and the typical gross pathologic picture indicate that this Avocet succumbed to an advanced infection of avian tuberculosis.—WILLIAM R. LASKY, *Santa Monica, California, July 30, 1951.*

A Hooded Merganser from the Late Pleistocene of Oklahoma.—I have had the privilege of studying a number of small collections of more or less fragmentary fossil bird bones taken from