

Torrance County, New Mexico. Laguna del Perro is approximately 130 air miles northwest of the locality at which Montgomery recorded an individual of this species between May 16 and 20, 1958. When collected the godwit was being harassed by approximately 20 adult Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*) which had occupied the pond area as a nesting site. The godwit skin (U.N.M.C.V. no. 173) is now in the collection of the University of New Mexico. Perhaps these two known records of this bird in the state give a true indication of its accidental status there. On the other hand, one wonders if a systematic investigation of the widely scattered ponds and reservoirs on the plains of eastern New Mexico would not prove the Hudsonian Godwit to be more common in that area during spring migration than is shown by the available records.

On May 13, 1955, I observed an adult Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) in an oak grove on the eastern margin of a large playa approximately 6 miles east of Cloverdale and 4 miles north of the Mexican boundary in Hidalgo County, New Mexico. I approached within 75 yards of the bird as it sat on the top of a weathered stub in the crown of an oak. It was watched for nearly five minutes, during which time it was repeatedly attacked by a male Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*). Cloverdale is approximately 300 air miles west-southwest of the vicinity of Roswell, New Mexico, from which Montgomery has reported three sight records of this kite in June, 1958.—JOHN M. CAMPBELL, *Yale University, April 12, 1959.*

Ruby-crowned Kinglet Feeding on Nectar.—The Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) is a common winter resident in northern interior California. At Paradise, Butte County, in the fall of 1958, the first kinglets were observed on October 5, and by October 9 they were quite common. By October 13, a Ruby-crown had discovered our two hummingbird feeders, hanging in the ceanothus shrubs. Two or more Anna Hummingbirds (*Calypte anna*) were regular visitors to the red nectar bottles, and the Ruby-crown soon became a regular customer also; it continued until January 30. I have never seen more than one kinglet at a time, and I do not know if more than one individual comes to feed. The hummingbirds either hover in front of the bottle, or perch on the wire loop and feed for several seconds before flying away. The kinglet comes to the perch, takes a sip, flits away, comes back for another sip, and is always in motion. After several sips it flies into the surrounding shrubbery and in a few minutes it is back again. This goes on throughout the daylight hours.

As I could find no published record of Ruby-crowned Kinglets feeding on nectar, I wrote to the Tucker Bird Sanctuary, Orange, California, for information. In reply, Mr. John W. Williams writes as follows: "With reference to the Ruby-crowned Kinglet, we have had a similar experience with them. We have [two] that attempt feeding on the nectar in our bottles, but of course with the Bee Guards to protect they do not get nectar. Occasionally we leave the Bee Guard off to give them a feed."

Does the Ruby-crowned Kinglet also feed on the nectar of flowers if it is available?—JOHN McB. ROBERTSON, *Paradise, Butte County, California, January 30, 1959.*

A Late Seasonal Record of the Yellow-breasted Chat.—On December 5, 1958, a Yellow-breasted Chat was caught in a trap I had set on the roof of an aviary in my garden at 923 South Longwood Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The trap was intended to recapture a sunbird that had escaped from the aviary and was baited with honey water. This record of the chat is one of very late date for its presence in southern California. Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 21, 1933:149) records it in the fall only as late as October.—J. DELACOUR, *Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California, March 9, 1959.*

Bark-eating of Red-headed Woodpeckers.—While studying the territorial behavior of Red-headed Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) which wintered in Seneca, Maryland (Kilham, *Wilson Bull.*, 70, 1958:107-113, 347-358), I noticed that some individuals ate bark with increasing frequency from December, 1956, until May, 1957. On December 15, for example, I watched a Red-headed Woodpecker fly to the trunk of a river birch (*Betula nigra*) and remain at one place for 15 minutes, pecking lightly on the bark and resting intermittently. On close examination, I saw a series of shallow indentations. These covered several square inches and did not extend to the underlying wood. On the following morning the woodpecker worked on an adjacent birch in a similar manner