

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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On 10 April 1973, I received a telephone call from Mrs. Molly Curlee of Atlanta, informing me of the presence of a Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) at her home. On 11 April the bird returned and observations were made at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Curlee, 5342 Saffron Drive, Atlanta, Georgia.

The single, male grosbeak was observed by Mrs. Curlee, Ray Simons, photographer for Fernbank Science Center, Georgann Schmalz, Ginny Chatelain and myself, biologists at Fernbank Science Center. The grosbeak was viewed from Mrs. Curlee's kitchen window which was approximately 35 ft from the

feeder. This observation was made at 2:45 p.m. under clear skies; wind, 0-5 mph. The duration was 1 hr.

The bird flew from a nearby tulip poplar tree to one of Mrs. Curlee's feeders, aggressively running off Brown-headed Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*), Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*), American Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*), Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella passerina*), and Cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis*).

Ray Simons made photographs with a Nikon F, 35 mm camera with 300 mm lens on Kodachrome II at ASA 25. Shutter speed was 1/125th of a second, at F 6.3 (these photographs were examined by the Editor).

Black-headed Grosbeaks are fairly common west of the Rocky Mountains, rarer in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Louisiana. It has been an "accidental" in New York State and Massachusetts according to Peterson (A field guide to the birds, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1947).

To my knowledge this is the first documented sighting of the Black-headed Grosbeak in Georgia.

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SECOND NESTING OF BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRDS

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Through the years, R. J. Niedrach and I have observed, in the foothills of Colorado, female Broad-tailed Hummingbirds (*Selasphorus platycercus*) which we considered as having successfully raised one brood, but which were, within a few days, incubating eggs in a new nest. Although the presumed second nests were in close proximity to the first, the females were not marked and there was no way we could identify them.

Subsequently, on 11 July 1972, I received a telephone call from Mrs. Charles W. Urmey, 1401 East Dartmouth Avenue, Denver, to the effect that she had two nests of hummingbirds 6 ft apart in the bases of the two ornamental lamps on her patio.

That afternoon Mrs. Bailey and I observed the two rather fragile nests which seemed identical in struc-

ture. One contained two young (about 15 days old) that were so large it was evident they would be fledging shortly. A female was on the second nest which had been built 5 days before, 6 and 7 July. We flushed her from the nest, and as we watched from a distance, she alighted on a small stick which had been placed as a perch over the young. She was motionless for a few moments, then flew down and fed the larger of the two nestlings. She then returned and settled on the new nest, which contained one egg.

No doubt many observers have noted parents, especially males, of various bird species feeding young in and out of nests, while the females were incubating a second set of eggs some distance away. Female hummingbirds assume both the feeding and incubating responsibilities. A strong reproductive instinct must cause them to build new nests at least a week before their first broods are ready to fly.

On 15 July, one of the young was out of its nest but perched nearby. Ornithologist Donald Thatcher saw the adult on the nest feed both young and then return to incubate. One egg in the second set hatched 27 July and the other hatched the following day.

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ECOLOGICAL SEGREGATION OF SWAINSON'S AND HERMIT THRUSHES ON LANGARA ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Morse (1971, 1972) has discussed habitat selection and ecological segregation in forest thrushes in coastal Maine. He has suggested (1972) that while Swainson's (*Catharus ustulatus*) and Hermit (*C. guttatus*) Thrushes utilize habitats somewhat differently, with

the former being a more arboreal forager than the latter (see also Dilger 1956), a considerable spatial relief appears necessary for their coexistence. In spruce forests on large islands and on the mainland, Morse (1972) found that Swainson's Thrushes usually inhabited denser growth than the Hermit Thrush. He considered such habitat segregation to be the result of the Swainson's Thrush being socially subordinate to the Hermit Thrush.

Four species of thrushes, American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*), Hermit and Swainson's Thrushes, nest regularly on the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia (Osgood 1901; Darcus 1930; pers. observ.).

On Langara Island, at the northwestern corner of the Queen Charlotte Islands, both Hermit and Swain-