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### GENERAL NOTES

**Bobwhites that Traveled.**—The "Bobwhite is essentially sedentary" was the conclusion reached by H. L. Stoddard (The Bobwhite Quail, p. 182) after extensive banding of the species. Out of about 250 recoveries, which was a more than ten per cent return, only eleven individuals were taken as much as three miles from the place of banding, and the longest distance traveled was seven miles. A single recovery from farther away he considered out of the picture since it was apparently the result of a known destruction of habitat. We have no such information to guide us to a proper interpretation and evaluation of the following records of adventurous Bobwhites. In some cases the distance traveled by the bird may be somewhat less than that figured between post-offices from the map when there is no information as to whether the directions from the towns of banding and recovery places reduced the apparent distance.

623590, banded at Quincy, Illinois, January 25, 1930, by T. E. Musselman, was killed November 23, 1930, 5½ miles northeast of the banding place.

A451455, banded as an immature at Kansas, Illinois, August 19, 1933, by W. B. Taber, Jr., was killed November 11, 1933, 7 miles north of Martinsville, Illinois, about 7 miles from the place of banding.

620054, banded at Manorville, Long Island, New York, in July, 1931, by J. K. Jerome, was shot about November 20, 1932, at Westhampton Beach, about 10 miles away.

A442247, banded at Cushing, Minnesota, November 14, 1934, by M. F. Gundersen, was caught with a dip net and probably released July 17, 1935, at Motley, Minnesota, about 14 miles from where banded.

38-347814, banded as an immature on the White River National Wildlife Refuge, St. Charles, Arkansas, June 29, 1938, by Howard A. Miller, was shot December 24, 1938, near Tichnor, Arkansas, a reported distance of about 15½ miles.

A454670, banded September 8, 1933, in Ellis County, Oklahoma, 26 miles north and 2 miles west of Cheyenne, was killed about December 2, 1933, 8 miles north of Cheyenne, which would make the distance traveled about 17 miles.

506067, banded at Yemassee, South Carolina, early in March, 1927, by H. C. Morrison, was killed January 27, 1928, at Smoaks, South Carolina. These towns are about 28 miles apart.

A408428, banded as an immature, at Fairhope, Alabama, July 23, 1932, by Mrs. W. H. Edwards, was shot about February 16, 1933, at Atmore, Alabama, about 40 miles distant.

A429771, banded at Madison, Wisconsin, December 28, 1931, by George Wagner, was killed by a locomotive December 24, 1934, at Wauzeka, Wisconsin, more than 75 miles west.—MAY TEACHER COOKE, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

**Eastern Kingbird Uses Rose Petals As Nest Material.** In discussing the nest of the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) Eaton (1914), Forbush (1927), and Bent (1942) mention the use of rootlets, soft bark, fine grass, hair, wool, moss, plant-down, and catkins as lining materials. There seem to be no

observations on the use of flower parts such as rose petals in these nests. Such an observation, therefore, seemed worth recording.

On the morning of June 13, 1943, the writer was watching an Eastern Kingbird as it sat on a telephone wire a few feet away. Suddenly it dove viciously at one of the outer blossoms of a huge rosebush bearing large, white flowers. It returned to the wire with a prominent white object in its beak which was assumed to be a captured moth. This it dropped, and quickly plunged again at the white flowers, coming up with a larger beakful, and loosing a gleaming shower of petals. It flew some thirty yards to the top of an apple tree and there busied itself. Soon it returned to the wire above the bush, and the diving on the blossoms was repeated. This was again followed by a beak-filled rest on the wire and then a trip to the same tree.

Suspicion that the kingbird might be using these white petals as nest material prompted an investigation. In the upper branches of the apple tree there was found a nest which was lined with literally dozens of the petals. Many were white and absolutely fresh; others were in various stages of dying and becoming brown as they progressed outward. This indicated that the petal-gathering probably had been in progress several days prior to June 13.

Sixteen attacks on the blossoms, followed by trips to the tree, were observed during the course of the day. It was noted that two other rose bushes on various parts of the premises were likewise visited. One of these possessed pure white flowers, as did the first, while the petals of the third bore just the faintest traces of pink.

Adjacent to the bush of white roses which was most frequently visited there was one the flowers of which were a deep, rich pink. It is of interest that these highly colored blossoms were never touched by the petalophilous kingbird.

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- ROBERT M. STABLER, Department of Zoölogy, University of Pennsylvania.

**Unusual Matings of a Brown-headed Nuthatch.**—On April 28, 1942, at the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, Jones County, Georgia, I found the nest of a Brown-headed Nuthatch, (*Sitta pusilla pusilla*, Latham) containing five eggs in a log nesting box which I had erected for bluebirds. On May 10, the female was captured while feeding the young and banded. Fifteen days later the male was caught in the same manner and also banded. For convenience I called the male M-42 and his mate F-42. Their five fledglings were banded on May 27 with bands 42-33536-42-33540 inclusive.

In the spring of 1943, a pair of these nuthatches nested in a box approximately 35 yards from the previous year's nesting site. When the male was caught on April 23, his band showed him to be M-42 and his mate was found to be the same one of the previous season. Thus this pair was mated for two consecutive seasons. The pair succeeded in raising four fledglings and they were banded on April 28 with bands 39-7611-39-7614 inclusive.

In the spring of 1944 a nest of this species was found in a nesting box approximately 400 yards from the two previous nesting sites. The male was caught while