young left the nest on August 11; they were last seen on August 20, when they were feeding in the flower garden and perching in a tree near the nest site.

Only one adult hummingbird (the female) was seen in the vicinity during the entire period of observations.

Although I find no reference in the literature to the alternate care of two nests by one hummingbird of any North American species, Skutch in his article in Bent (1940. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 176:461) writes of similar behavior in a White-eared Hummingbird (*Hylocharis l. leucotis*), which he found nesting in Guatemala.—WALTER P. NICKELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.*

The Calandria Mockingbird flashing its wings.—In *The Wilson Bulletin* of June 1947 (pp. 71–73), Francis H. Allen carried forward a discussion begun by George Miksch Sutton (1946. *Wils. Bull.*, 58:206–209) on the North American mockingbird's (*Mimus polyglottos*) habit of lifting or flashing its wings when engaged in hunting insects on a lawn. He suggested, as a possible reason for the flashing, that the white patches thus displayed reflected light on the grass, thereby revealing sluggish insects and startling more active ones into betraying themselves by motion.

It has, until recently, seemed quite plausible to me that, whatever its function, the reason for the North American mockingbird's wing-flashing was connected with display of the white patches. My confidence in this theory was shaken in October 1947, however, during a visit to Argentina, when I observed the Calandria Mockingbird (*M. saturninus*), which has no white in its wings, doing the same thing in the same way.

I suggest that a good approach to many of these behavior puzzles in our North American species would be to inquire into possible similar behavior among related species abroad. In this particular case, a complete check on the many species of *Mimus* scattered throughout this hemisphere, some with white in their wings and some without, might provide a clue.—LOUIS J. HALLE, JR., *1423 Shepherd St., N.W., Washington 11, D.C.*

MacGillivray's Warbler in Cameron County, Texas.—MacGillivray's Warbler, *Oporornis tolmiei*, is characteristically a bird of the west, breeding from Arizona and New Mexico to the Pacific Coast. During migration it occurs somewhat farther east and occasionally has been recorded as far as San Antonio, in central Texas, and at Gainesville, Cooke County, in the extreme northern and slightly more eastern part of the State. Most of the Texas records are for the extreme western counties. MacGillivray's Warbler has not previously been recorded from the lower Rio Grande country. In my collection are five specimens, all males, of *tolmiei* collected by H. H. Kimball at Los Fresnos, Cameron County: four, May 4, 1933, and one, May 5, 1933. My identification of these warblers was confirmed by George M. Sutton and Allan Phillips. Sutton's measurements of the tails of the specimens are, in mm.: 50, 54, 54, 56, 58. All the specimens have the typical plumage of MacGillivray's Warbler, and have the characteristic white spots, one above and one below the eye.

Judging from a comparison of the tail measurements and the color (a somewhat paler yellow) of the under parts with those of birds in similar plumage from the coast region of California and Oregon, the Los Fresnos specimens belong to the race recently described by Phillips as the Southern MacGillivray's Warbler, *Oporornis tolmiei monticola*. The slightly darker and grayer upper parts said to characterize this subspecies are evident in three males, questionable in the fourth, and not present in the fifth.—MAX MINOR PEET, M. D., *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*