

particularly in any real or potential feeding situation. This is much the same conclusion reached by Hebard (1949. *Florida Naturalist*, 23: 16-18).—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

Black-throated Gray Warbler in Ohio.—On November 15, 1950, Gene Rea and I happened upon a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*) on the Ohio State University campus at Columbus. It was with a small company of Slate-colored Juncos (*Junco hyemalis*) and Ruby-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus calendula*) feeding in shrubbery above a rock garden south of Mirror Lake. It was active and nervous, though not particularly shy, resembling the kinglets in this respect. Several times we moved to within 15 feet of it.

In the half hour or more during which it was under observation, it spent most of its time feeding actively in, the shrubbery. Several times it flew to some tall trees nearby, but returned each time to the lower vegetation. Its call-note, which we heard repeatedly, seemed to our ears somewhat intermediate between, though softer and weaker than, that of the Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) and that of the Myrtle Warbler (*D. coronata*).

The bird was subsequently observed by a number of persons before it was collected by Jeff Swinebroad, who very kindly presented it to the Ohio State Museum. The specimen, an immature female, is now No. 7939 in our collection. The species apparently has not previously been taken in Ohio.—EDWARD S. THOMAS, *Ohio State Museum, Columbus*.

Audubon on Territory.—An early reference to territorialism in the life of an American bird is to be found in Volume 2 of Audubon's "Ornithological Biography" (Boston, 1835: 218) where, in treating of the Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), Audubon wrote: "At the approach of spring, the flocks break up, the females first separating. The males then commence their migration, flying in small flocks, or even sometimes singly. At this season the beauty of their plumage is much improved, their movements have acquired more grace, their manner of flight and all their motions when on the ground evidently shewing how strongly they feel the passion that glows in their bosom. The male is seen to walk with stately measured steps, jerking out his tail, or spreading it to its full extent, and then closing it, like a fan in the hands of some fair damsel. Its loud notes are more melodious than ever, and are now frequently heard, the bird sitting the while on the branch of a tree, or the top of some tall weed of the meadows.

"Woe to the rival who dares to make his appearance! Nay, should any male come in sight, he is at once attacked, and, if conquered, chased beyond the limits of the territory claimed by the first possessor."

This description reappears in Volume 4 of the author's "Birds of America" (1842: 72). Whether or not there may be other similar observations on territory in Audubon's works I do not know.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, 9 Francis Ave., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Nest location, Cowbird parasitism, and nesting success of the Indigo Bunting.—During the summers of 1948, 1949, and 1950, I observed 14 nests of the Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). The data on nest location, parasitism by the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), and nesting success are tabulated below. Six (42.8%) of the 14 nests were parasitized and only one Cowbird was fledged from the seven eggs laid. Of 41 bunting eggs laid, 18 (43.9%) young were fledged.

On July 3, 1950, I saw a House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon*) fly from nest No. 11. When I got to the nest, I found the contents of the one bunting egg beginning to seep from a bill hole in the shell.