

Chestnut-collared Longspurs were also found in a pasture at Wallace Lake Dam, 36 miles south-southeast of Gilliam, on March 25 and 26, 1952, by Mrs. H. C. Hearne. I observed a flock of nine birds there on March 27, and five on March 29. None could be found on April 1.

The Chestnut-collared Longspur has not previously been recorded in Louisiana. While it seems unlikely that the species is of regular occurrence here, it should be noted that neither of the areas in which it was found has ever been visited previously during spring migration by an ornithologist.—HORACE H. JETER, 4534 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, Louisiana, April 21, 1952.

Unusual behavior of Tufted Titmice.—On the afternoon of January 25, 1951, while looking for birds in a deciduous woods not far from Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, I squeaked up five Tufted Titmice (*Parus bicolor*). I noticed that four of the five, in flying from tree to tree toward me, kept their wings and tails spread as they alighted, holding this rather extraordinary pose from five to eight seconds. Each time as they flew into a new tree they repeated the procedure. The fifth bird, although scolding and flying along with the others, did not put on the spread-wing act. When I stopped squeaking the birds stopped their spread-wing posing, though they continued to fly from tree to tree about me. I have read no other reports of this behavior in Tufted Titmice, nor have I previously seen this behavior in over 20 years of bird-watching.—CHARLES R. GOSLIN, 726 King St., Lancaster, Ohio, January 31, 1951.

Pleistocene birds from Haile, Florida.—Vertebrate fossil remains occur in a fresh water deposit in a limestone quarry in Section 24, T 9 S, R 18 E, a little south of the village of Haile, and about four miles northeast of the town of Newberry, Alachua County, Florida. The altitude of the railroad station at Newberry is 83.5 feet. The fossil locality thus lies between the Wicomico (100 feet elevation) and Penholoway (70 feet) terraces of the Sangamon Interglacial Stage of the Pleistocene, as outlined by Cooke (1936. *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 21 (21):503-589).

The stratigraphy is as follows:

5. 6 inches: surface layer of dark brown sand
4. 1½ feet: consolidated dark gray sand with charcoal
3. 8 feet: yellowish brown sand
2. 10 feet: bluish or yellowish clay with lenses of fresh water shells
1. White marine sand (Penholoway?).

Strata 2 and 3 both contain avian fossils. All of the birds identified occur in the county today, although the Mallard is present only as a winter visitant. One species had not previously been recorded in a fossil state, and two others were not known from Florida as fossils.

Podilymbus podiceps.—The Pied-billed Grebe is represented by the distal end of a right tibiotarsus and the proximal end of a left ulna, both pinkish brown in color. It has been previously reported from two other Pleistocene localities in Florida (Wetmore, 1931. *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, 85 (2):12-13), as well as from other parts of North and South America.

Guara alba.—Cervical vertebra, reddish brown in color; collected by Jon L. Herring. The only previous record of the White Ibis as a fossil is that reported by Wetmore (*op. cit.*: 18) from Florida.