

Such nesting sites may be commonly used in western British Columbia, for C. F. McLeod, in 1950, noted that similar nesting sites were used near Stum Lake (Lat. 52° 20' N., Long. 123° 00' W.).

It should be noted that if nesting sites limited the size of golden-eye populations about these lakes, then the Crow could have augmented waterfowl production through providing suitable sites. This is an interesting possibility for a species popularly regarded as detrimental to breeding populations of waterfowl.—R. Y. EDWARDS, *British Columbia Forest Service, Victoria, B. C., September 2, 1952.*

Warblers, hummingbird, and sapsucker feeding on sap of yellow birch.—From September 3 to 6, 1952, I observed a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), two Black-throated Blue Warblers (*Dendroica caerulescens*), a Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*), and Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius*) as they came to feed on the sap of a yellow birch (*Betula lenta*) in Tamworth, New Hampshire. The tree had been drilled by sapsuckers in previous years and was partly dead. The Cape May Warbler was first noticed on September 4, when it clung to the bark and dipped its bill repeatedly in holes which a hummingbird had been visiting. Soon after, a male Black-throated Blue Warbler lit in the same place. It fed for 30 seconds, rested a bit on a twig, then fed for another 30 seconds before flying away. Both species of warbler fed in much the same fashion and seemingly were afraid of wasps which came to the feeding area in small numbers. The Cape May Warbler paid 5 visits in 75 minutes. On September 6, it was observed again feeding off and on for 6 minutes at the sapsucker holes. Black-throated Blue Warblers visited the tree eight times during periods of observation; two of the visits were by females. The longest single period at the tree for the sapsucker was 35 minutes and for the hummingbird, 15 minutes. It would seem unlikely that these visitors were after insects as a continuous supply would have been required and I saw none on close inspection. It also seemed improbable that the warblers were after water since there was a small brook nearby.

Observations of hummingbirds and warblers feeding at sapsucker-drilled trees have been previously recorded (Bent, A. C., *U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 174:136, 150). For these birds, the sap may serve as a substitute for nectar. This approach to nectar-feeding by warblers is of interest in view of Beecher's recent statement (1951. *Wilson Bull.*, 63:274–287) that the warblers (Parulidae) are, in fact, closely related and probably ancestral to certain honey creepers ("tribe Coerebini") which are confirmed nectar-feeders.—LAWRENCE KILHAM, *8302 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland, October 11, 1952.*

Siskin and goldfinch feeding at sapsucker tree.—On December 28, 1952, I watched a male Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) that was visiting his borings 30 feet up in the trunk of a 50-foot sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) growing in a swampy portion of the Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia.

A Common Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) and several Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) were gathering food from the dried fruit capsules hanging in the same tree. When the sapsucker left the trunk a siskin replaced him at the borings and began to pick lightly at them. Evidently the bird was taking sap because it hesitated a while between "picks"—apparently waiting for more sap to flow. The same siskin made three trips to these holes before being chased away by the returning sapsucker. Again the woodpecker left and was replaced this time by the goldfinch which behaved in a manner similar to that of the siskin.—H. LEWIS BATTS, JR., *Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, January 9, 1953.*