

3. August 30, 1954, at 3:35 p.m., over Ames, Liberty County, Texas; altitude 6,500 feet; ground about 50 feet above sea level. One Chimney Swift "flying south in a frantic hurry." Temperature at the surface 102°F.; a cold front, preceded by a squall line, about 50 miles to the north. "Smooth, warm air, 25 miles south of a squall line of considerable turbulence."

All the circumstances of these three unusual observations suggest that, in each case, a cold front was beginning to drive a wedge of cold air under the warm air mass of southern Texas; that the warm air, in typical fashion, was riding high up the slope of the cold front; and that the Chimney Swifts were riding with the warm air. A little earlier, the warm air and the birds would have been at a lower altitude; a little later, the warm air would have cooled off, and the birds would have descended to more normal levels. Mr. Farren happened to see them at just the right moment.—GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, *The Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, June 20, 1955.*

Nesting of the Mountain Bluebird in Cleveland County, Oklahoma.—During the fall and winter of 1950 and the spring of 1951, large numbers of Mountain Bluebirds, *Sialia currucoides*, were seen in many counties of western, central, and east-central Oklahoma. They were first seen in early November and were seen continually until June. (November 3, 1950, is the earliest recorded date of which I am aware, and June 4, 1951, is the latest.) The species was regularly reported by both amateur and professional ornithologists, including M. Dale Arvey of the University of Oklahoma and Fred M. Baumgartner of Oklahoma A. and M. College. According to my observations they were generally more abundant than the Eastern Bluebird as late as early May, and in some areas occurred in flocks of several hundred birds.

Nice (1931. *Publ. Univ. Okla. Biol. Surv.*, 3[1]:145) declared the Mountain Bluebird to be a "common fall and winter visitant" in the "northeastern corner of Cimarron County" and a summer resident in that area. This is apparently a misstatement, since her earlier report (Nice and Nice, 1924. *Univ. Okla. Stud.*, no. 286:101) mentioned nesting in *northwestern* Cimarron County, and her source of information for the nesting record (Tate, 1925. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 4:32) stated that for two summers (1922, 1923) several Mountain Bluebirds nested in *northwestern* Cimarron County.

On April 21, 1951, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cooksey located what they believed to be the nest of the Mountain Bluebird on the University of Oklahoma's South Campus (now a U. S. Navy Base) at Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma. They reported their discovery to me. They had seen a pair of birds going in and out of a hole in a small frame building, the *male* carrying nesting material. The building was unused at this time. The hole, about nine feet above the ground, was above the ceiling, so the nest could not be observed from the inside; however, it could be seen from the outside with the aid of a mirror and flashlight, and it could be touched by poking a finger through the hole in the building.

During almost daily observations throughout the next month, the pair was seen regularly in the immediately vicinity of the nest. They exhibited the typical nervous behavior of nesting birds, and were seen to copulate. On May 27, both birds were observed carrying food (insects) into the nest, and the female removed fecal sacs.

Two well-feathered young were visible in the nest on June 2. On June 4 at least one young was still in the nest. I did not visit the nest after this date.

To my knowledge, the species was not recorded east of the panhandle from June, 1951 to March, 1953, when it was seen in considerable numbers in Comanche County.

It was recorded by George M. Sutton and graduate students from the University of Oklahoma in Ellis, Harmon, Comanche, Caddo, and Canadian counties in 1954, and in Harper and Dewey counties in 1955. Certainly a large eastward emigration similar to that of 1950-51 has not recurred.

I am indebted to Mrs. John R. Whitaker, of Norman, for several of the observations at the nest site, and to George M. Sutton for the use of his field notes.—CARL D. RIGGS, *University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, July 15, 1955.*

The Prothonotary and Kentucky warblers on Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico.—Our observations of individuals of *Protonotaria citrea* on August 4, 5 and 9, and of one *Oporornis formosus* on August 5, 1954, on Cozumel Island, seem to constitute the earliest fall records of these species south of the United States.

Two immature males of the former species, taken on August 9, had a small amount of fat along the feather tracts, and the breast muscles appeared emaciated. The stomach of each contained only a small quantity of fruit pulp. An immature Kentucky Warbler had a stomach full of insects, but its breast muscles were extremely emaciated, suggesting a long flight on the previous night.

The fact that both of these species have also been taken in western Cuba seems to give further support to the hypothesis of a route through Florida and Cuba to Quintana Roo.

The foregoing observations and collections were made on the western coast of the island, and the specimens are in the collection of Dr. George M. Sutton at the University of Oklahoma.—ERNEST P. EDWARDS, *Box 611, Amherst, Virginia*, and RICHARD E. TASHIAN, *Department of Tropical Research, New York Zoological Society, New York 60, New York, July 27, 1955.*

An old nesting record for the Whooping Crane in North Dakota.—Because of the scarcity of nesting records of the Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) it seems desirable to report an old North Dakota record for the species. This is a nest found by Mr. Frank Vejtasa in May, 1909, in Walsh County, North Dakota. I have found only two other recorded nestings for the state. One is given by Allen (1952. "The Whooping Crane," *Nat. Audubon Soc. Res. Rept.* no. 3) for Ina, Rollette County, June 3, 1871, one egg collected by Delos Hatch. Another is a rather indefinite record for Lakota, Nelson County, reported by Wood (1932. *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* no. 10) who quotes Alfred Eastgate as saying they nested there "until 1908."

Mr. Vejtasa, who is a practising taxidermist and excellent nature-observer from Fairdale, North Dakota, gives me the following information about this record: On May 18, 1909, when he was 18 years of age, he flushed a pair of these cranes from a slough approximately nine miles south of Adams, Walsh County, North Dakota. This was a slough of about 30 acres containing cattails (*Typha latifolia*) and bullrush (*Scirpus* sp.). Waiting about two hours for the birds' return, he followed their movements and discovered a nest containing one egg. The nest was on a heap of rushes and cattails over about 10 inches of water. Returning to the nest 10 days later, on May 28, he found the egg still unhatched with the old birds very vehement about the intrusion. On June 15 the egg had hatched and the young bird was observed through field glasses with its parents. Returning about September 9, Mr. Vejtasa states that "I found the birds in the same slough. The young bird seemed as big as its parents,