during the first week of May, the males usually preceding the females by a week or so. Presently the trees are well leafed out, and the birds, concealed above the thick foliage, are feeding vigorously on early caterpillars as they go about their nesting. In 1956 the tanagers returned on their normal schedule, but were greeted by conditions far from customary. The foliage was not advanced, nor were large insects abundant. Tent caterpillars appeared, but these are frequently disdained by tanagers. The hatch of other caterpillars was delayed, but the hordes of warblers present at this time appeared to find an ample supply of small insects for food.

By May 15 the tanagers, particularly the males which had been in the vanguard of the flight, were noted with unusual frequency. And, surprisingly, they were seen mostly on or within a few feet of the ground, foraging for whatever might befall. By May 23 the National Audubon Society, the A.S.P.C.A., and the Bronx Zoo were swamped with inquiries from a curious public. Specimens were brought in, information was sought on proper first aid treatment and on the cause of the phenomenon. On May 25, at four locations in the New York Zoological Park, I observed nine male and four female Scarlet Tanagers; all were near the ground, many congregated about trash receptacles where scraps of food were to be found. They obviously were undernourished; their wings often drooped, they flew reluctantly and with difficulty, and sometimes even clung on vertical tree trunks to rest. Several were brought to the Park for treatment, picked up by hand from the ground, though uninjured. Within a few days they responded to a standard insectivorous bird diet. The public was advised to offer them bread crumbs and raisins, which served as an acceptable substitute.

The cold weather abated by May 29 and conditions for the tanagers improved quickly. By June they had resumed their normal stations in the tree tops where, presumably, their proper food was finally available. They were noted feeding on alate ants and on the larvae of noctuid moths. The crisis caused by a slight fluctuation in temperatures was past, but we have no indication of the mortality attributable to starvation, heavy automobile traffic, or terrestrial predators during this period. The entire episode graphically demonstrates how narrow is the threshold which may, when disturbed, radically affect a natural population.—RICHARD H. MANVILLE, *New York Zoological Society, Bronx 60, New York, June 9, 1956.*

Hudsonian Godwit in Colorado.—A male Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*), apparently the first of the species to be collected in Colorado, was secured by the undersigned and his grandson, Jack Murphy, along the shores of Clarkson Reservoir at the Mile High Duck Club, Adams County, on May 26, 1956. It was in company with a Lesser Yellow-legs (*Tringa flavipes*), an Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) and a Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*). Its actions resembled those of the latter bird, but the godwit was noticeably larger and darker. The white band across the lower back was not evident as the bird fed in the shallows. There is a prior observation for the state (*Colo. Bird Notes*, 2[10]:10) by John and Margaret Douglass, a lone bird which they identified as this species, near Jackson Reservoir in Morgan County on May 22, 1955.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, June 22, 1956.*

Water moccasin preys on Pied-billed Grebe.—On December 28, 1953, a large water moccasin (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), was killed in Gulf Hammock, Levy County, Florida. Dissection revealed the presence of an adult Pied-Billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) in the alimentary canal.