

A tropical feeding tree.—In the Department of Izabal, eastern Guatemala, 3 miles south of Matias de Galvez (Santo Tomás), I noted an unusual amount of bird activity in a particular fruiting tree in dense Caribbean rain forest. From late June to early August 1961, dozens of species of tropical birds were seen feeding on the red clusters of fruit and the associated insects. Other species seemed to be attracted to the area by the general activity.

The tree, identified as *Miconia trinervia* (Sw.) D. Don by Velva E. Rudd, associate curator at the United States National Museum, belongs to the family Melastomataceae, a group with only one genus (*Rhexia*) north of the tropics. About 75 feet tall, the tree stands on a small ridge in rich forest characterized by palm and ceiba trees. Rainfall in this area averages close to 200 inches annually.

Observations were made almost daily from 6 to 9 AM and occasionally later in the day. The greatest activity was noted in late June at the beginning of the observation period, with a progressive decline during the summer. Just after dawn was the preferred time but eruptions of activity occurred sporadically during the day, usually announced by the arrival of a band of Black-cheeked Woodpeckers (*Centurus pucherani*).

Following is a list of the species seen at the "feeding tree." The asterisk indicates forms observed eating the fruit of the tree. Parentheses indicate species recorded in the brush and on the forest floor at the base of the tree but not in the tree itself. With the exception of *Crypturellus soui*, *Heliomaster longirostris*, *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, *Terenotriccus erythrurus*, *Cyanocorax yncas*, and *Ramphocaenus rufiventris*, specimens of each of these species were taken in the general area during the summer. No birds were collected while in the feeding tree.

<i>Tinamus major</i>	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>
Great Tinamou)	Emerald Toucanet
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>
Little Tinamou)	Collared Araçari
<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>
Plain Chachalaca	Keel-billed Toucan
* <i>Columba nigrirostris</i>	<i>Celeus castaneus</i>
Short-billed Pigeon	Chestnut-colored Woodpecker
* <i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	* <i>Centurus aurifrons</i>
Blue Ground-dove	Golden-fronted Woodpecker
<i>Aratinga astec</i>	* <i>Centurus pucherani</i>
Olive-throated Parakeet	Black-cheeked Woodpecker
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	<i>Dendrocincla homochroa</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo	Ruddy Woodcreeper
<i>(Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	<i>Xiphorhynchus flavigaster</i>
Long-tailed Hermit)	Ivory-billed Woodcreeper
<i>(Phaethornis longuemareus</i>	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>
Little Hermit)	Dot-winged Antwren
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
White-necked Jacobin	Bright-rumped Attila
<i>Amazilia candida</i>	<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>
White-bellied Emerald	Rufous Mourner
<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	<i>Pachyrhamphus polychopterus</i>
Long-billed Star-throat	White-winged Becard
* <i>Trogon citreolus</i>	* <i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
Citreoline Trogon	Masked Tityra

<i>Pipra mentalis</i>	Gray-headed Greenlet
Red-capped Manakin	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>
* <i>Manacus candei</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper
White-collared Manakin	* <i>Zarhynchus wagleri</i>
* <i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Chestnut-headed Oropendola
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Dives dives</i>
* <i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Melodious Blackbird
Boat-billed Flycatcher	* <i>Icterus prothemelas</i>
* <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Black-cowled Oriole
Great Kiskadee	* <i>Tanagra gouldi</i>
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Olive-backed Euphonia
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	* <i>Tangara larvata</i>
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	Golden-masked Tanager
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	* <i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
<i>Myiobius sulphureipygius</i>	Blue-gray Tanager
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	* <i>Thraupis abbas</i>
<i>Oncostoma cinereigulare</i>	Yellow-winged Tanager
Northern Bent-bill	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>
* <i>Psilorhinus morio</i>	Scarlet-rumped Tanager
Brown Jay	<i>Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta</i>
<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	Crimson-collared Tanager
Green Jay	(<i>Habia gutturalis</i>)
(<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>)	Red-throated Ant-Tanager)
White-breasted Wood-Wren)	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>
* <i>Turdus grayi</i>	Black-headed Saltator
Gray-colored Robin	* <i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>
(<i>Ramphocaenus rufiventris</i>)	Black-faced Grosbeak
Long-billed Gnatwren)	* <i>Sporophila torqueola</i>
<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	White-collared Seedeater
Tawny-crowned Greenlet	(<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>)
<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>	Orange-billed Sparrow)

Of these 57 species, *Centurus pucherani* was the most common, often being present in flocks of a dozen or more individuals. Other regulars included *Columbia nigrostris*, *Pitangus sulphuratus*, *Cyanerpes cyaneus*, and *Tanagra gouldi*. Since the feeding tree was only a few hundred yards from some abandoned brushy fields, it is not surprising to find several species feeding here that are characteristic of more open areas.—HUGH C. LAND, Department of Biological Sciences, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana, 12 December 1962.

Mockingbird nesting in Spanish moss in Orange County, Florida.—For several days I noticed a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) sitting in a myrtle tree that held a large clump of Spanish moss. Upon searching, I found that this bird had built a nest in the moss unsupported by any limbs of the tree. The nest contained only a very few sticks, and the cavity was formed of the usual rootlets, string, and a couple of strips of old rags. The entire nest was built down in a fold or pocket in the moss formed by a limb partly breaking off. Entrance was made through an opening in the side of the moss which made this nest invisible from all angles except when viewed through the opening. On 18 June 1962, this nest contained four fresh eggs.—CHARLES E. CARTER, 1339 30th Street, Orlando, Orange County, Florida, 10 November 1962.