

<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.