

A male Cardinal helper at a nest of Yellow-breasted Chats.—Although the review by Skutch (1961. *Condor*, 63:198–226) indicates that the feeding of nestling birds by adults of other species is not as uncommon as might be expected, it seems worthwhile to note the tending of three young Yellow-breasted Chats (*Icteria virens*) by a male Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*). Other instances of interspecific helping by Cardinals are listed by Skutch, but apparently there are no previous reports of the chat as the recipient of assistance from any species.

The observations were made at Bloomington, Indiana, on 15–18 June 1964. I had made regular visits, since the eggs were laid, to the chats' nest, which was 25 inches from the ground. A Cardinal nest, 51 inches from the ground and located about 25 yards away in the same thicket, had been laid in on 7, 8, and 9 June. The helper male Cardinal was unbanded, but all indications are that he was the mate of the female associated with the nest last referred to.

While banding the six-day-old nestling chats on the morning of 15 June, I noted the Cardinal as he perched nearby with food and called in apparent alarm at my presence. A search for a possible nest of Cardinal nestlings was unsuccessful. At noon on 16 June, the male Cardinal was again carrying food a few feet from the chats' nest, and it soon became clear that this nest was his objective. His constant calling as I stood 8 feet from the nest attracted a female Cardinal, which called too but disappeared after half a minute. I then retreated about 10 yards and the male Cardinal immediately went silently to the nest and fed the nestling chats. After 1 minute on the rim of the nest, he moved away about 5 feet, and sang repeatedly for 3 minutes. He then disappeared but returned within a minute, this time without food; he went no closer to the nest than 3 feet, singing regularly at that point.

The first appearance that day of a parent chat then occurred. This bird carried food but would approach the nest no closer than about 15 yards. As the chat began to utter alarm calls, the Cardinal hopped silently to a perch 1 foot above the nest; after a minute it joined the chat in a nearby tree. The two birds sat 5 feet apart, both watching me but only the chat calling. Thick brush now obstructed my view, and after several minutes in which there were no developments I left.

On 17 June, alarm notes of both Cardinal and chat were heard in the thicket around the nest, but no other observations were made. By 18 June, the young chats had left the nest. The alarmed behavior of the parent chats at my visits to the vicinity on and after 18 June never attracted the Cardinal, which no longer showed any interest in the locality. But it might be noted that the nearby Cardinal nest succumbed to a predator, also on 18 June, and this may have initiated events which engrossed the male Cardinal's subsequent attention.—VAL NOLAN, JR., *Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 22 June 1964.*

Wing and opposite leg stretch by Bengalese Finch.—Approximately five times during a period of 1 month, April, 1964, I observed a Bengalese Finch (*Lonchura striata*) stretch with the wing and the opposite leg. In this, the wing was spread and extended sideways and upward; the opposite leg was stretched downward and slightly to the outside. The finch also stretched with the wing and corresponding leg. To my knowledge this is the first time a wing and opposite leg stretch has been observed in any species.—BECKY MYTON, *Department of Zoology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 28 June 1964.*