is greater than measurements listed for females of all races of *D. pileatus* by Ridgway (1914. Birds of North and Middle America. Part VI. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* No. 50). Compared with females in the U.S. National Museum, this specimen's bill is longer than: that of every southeastern specimen (*D. p. pileatus, D. p. floridanus*), those of most northeastern (*abieticola*) females, and those of some northwestern (*picinus*) specimens Not only is the bill extraordinarily long in this melanistic bird, but it is also narrower (12.2 mm wide at center of nostrils) and less massive than those of all the adult female specimens of *D. pileatus* that I examined.

This unusual specimen approaches *D. martius* in the virtual absence of white in its plumage, although it does not tend toward that species in other features, such as *martius'* larger size and restricted crest. Nevertheless, there is a striking resemblance between this abnormal specimen of *D. pileatus* and *D. martius*. The plumage pattern of the Pileated Woodpecker is intermediate between the generally barred and more patterned, tropical, New World species of *Dryocopus*, and the less patterned and larger Old World species, *D. martius* and *D. javensis*. The melanistic Pileated Woodpecker described above suggests that genetically simple, melanic tendencies may have played a role in evolution of *pileatus, martius*, and *javensis* from ancestral (tropical American?) forms.—LESTER L. SHORT, JR., *Bird and Mammal Laboratories, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., 11 February 1965.*

Duet Singing in the Carolina Wren.—Based on observations I have made in South Carolina and Florida I have concluded that the male and female of mated pairs of Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) regularly sing duets.

The duet consists of the male's three- or four-note phrases repeated four or five times. The female joins in, usually toward the last notes of the first phrase with a buzzy, rather high-pitched trill which lasts well into the second phrase of the male's song. The trill of the female has not been heard by me except when the male was singing, though a somewhat similar lower pitched trill is sometimes used by Carolina Wrens. The female does not always join the song of the male, but in the pairs that I have observed she usually sings once or twice in a series of songs by the male, most often toward the start of a singing session. I have seen a female join in with a male in singing when a third bird appeared in the vicinity. In this case she came from a short distance away and hopped to a position just below and about a yard away from the male.

A recent observation, 19 November 1964, at Greenville, South Carolina, involved two pairs of Carolina Wrens. A male in my yard started to sing and was joined by his mate. Across the street a second male answered along with its mate.

I have heard Carolina Wrens singing duets in McClellanville, South Carolina and Sebring, Florida, as well as in Greenville, South Carolina. I have heard duets sung in all seasons of the year.—JAMES B. SHULER, *43 Kirkwood Lane, Greenville, South Carolina, 30 November 1964.*

Bluebirds feeding Mockingbird nestlings.—On 14 May 1964, we observed a pair of Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) feeding Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) nestlings. Feeding of nestlings of one species by adults of another species has been reported for other species pairs but seems not to have been recorded for bluebirds and Mockingbirds.

The observation was made at Dr. Archie Carr's residence in Micanopy, Alachua County, Florida. The Mockingbird nest was on a low-hanging limb of a slash pine, approximately 4 feet above ground. Eighteen feet up the trunk of the same tree was a bird box; in a

FIG. 1. *Bluebird feeding Mockingbird nestling.*

similar one at the same height in a tree 30 feet away, bluebirds had nested successfully in 1963. It is not known whether the bluebirds had yet nested in 1964. There were five Mockingbird nestlings, date of hatching unrecorded. Both the bluebirds and the Mockingbirds would feed and/or remove the fecal sacs every few minutes. When the Mockingbirds spotted the bluebirds at the nest, they would chase them off. The photograph shows one of the bluebirds feeding the nestlings.

On 24 May, the nest was observed continuously for one hour. During this time, the Mockingbirds fed the nestlings 12 times and the bluebirds fed them 11 times. This occurred in an alternating pattern. Also, during this time the Mockingbirds chased the bluebirds away seven times.

This pattern continued even after the Mockingbird young learned to fly, but as they ranged farther from the nest, it became harder to keep track of them. The last positive sight of feeding by bluebirds was at 6:00 PM, 7 June. A few days later the bluebirds built a nest which was unsuccessful for unknown reasons.

We wish to thank Dr. and Mrs. Archie Carr for helping with the observations and Dr. and Mrs. Coleman J. Goin for helping in the preparation of the manuscript.—THOMAS CARR AND COLEMAN J. GOIN, JR., *Gainesville, Florida, 19 January 1965.*

Some records of North American migrants in Ecuador.—With a view toward determining the relative abundance of North American migrants in the tropics in spring, I spent late April and much of May 1964, in Ecuador. During my few days around Quito (18–20 April) it proved possible to obtain fairly accurate counts of birds, even though a few were not satisfactorily identified because of my inexperience with them. In this small sample were found a total of four North American migrants out of 321 birds counted (1.2% of the total). On 21 April my headquarters were transferred to Limon Cocha, a mission station located near the junction of the Rio Napo and Rio Jivino at an elevation of 900 feet. Here the great abundance of birds strange to me, along with the profuse cover, made even rough estimates inadvisable, although the relatively few North American birds presented no problem. In the belief that their departure dates from Ecuador are only imperfectly known, my observations are presented here.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*).—One at a small pond in a cattle pasture, Limon Cocha, 29 and 30 April and 2 May.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*).—One at Limon Cocha, 5 May.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*).—Two at Limon Cocha on 5 May and one the next day were a source of surprise, as these would be considered late dates even in Florida.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).—Decidedly the most common of North American migrants. Three at Quito, 18 April. From 22 through 25 April the daily numbers at Limon Cocha ranged from about 5 to 20. Smaller numbers remained until the last bird was seen on 9 May.

Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).—One seen and collected at Limon Cocha, 29 April (FSU No. 4662a).

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*).—Single birds seen in the cattle pasture at Limon Cocha, 2 and 9 May.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).—A few were encountered at Limon Cocha on 21 and 30 April.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*).—One female at Limon Cocha, 24 April.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).—A few at Limon Cocha, 26 and 28 April and 1 and 2 May. Total recorded, 9.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerpculus sandwichensis*).—At 10,000 feet in the denuded mountains east of Quito on 19 April I recognized the weak call note of a Savannah Sparrow. Easily located at short range, it was studied with 10 × 50 field glasses and determined to belong to one of the darker races. Only later did I learn that the species was previously unrecorded from Ecuador (Chapman, 1926. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 15.) or Colombia (de Schauensee, 1964. "The birds of Colombia"), thus my collecting efforts were directed toward indigenous species. It is hoped that calling the occurrence to the attention of others may lead to eventual substantiation of this sight record.

The work described above was supported in part by a grant from the Communicable Disease Center (U.S. Public Health Service). From the time of my arrival in Quito, Donald Johnson, director of the Instituto Linguistico de Verano, assisted me in more ways than I can mention.—HENRY M. STEVENSON, *Department of Biological Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, 5 March 1965.*