

approach, and the fact that the anis in the net were not close enough to the seedeater to bite it.

Anis are primarily insectivorous (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull., 176:22, 1940; Davis, Auk, 57:179-218, 1940; Rand, Auk, 70:26-30, 1953; Skutch, Auk, 76:284-286, 1959) though occasionally they take small lizards and in times of food shortage vegetable matter. They may also rob nests (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull., 176:22, 1940; Haverschmidt, Auk, 72:325-331, 1955) but observations to this effect are rarely included in descriptions of their feeding habits. To our knowledge there are no reports of predatory acts comparable to what we observed. It would be interesting to know how often natural analogs of such behavior occur during the dry season or other times of food shortage.

We are grateful to W. B. Dixon Stroud for making this trip possible and to Alexander M. and Mary Ross Fisher for their generous hospitality in Colombia.—FRANK B. GILL AND C. C. STOKES, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, 2 April 1970.*

Chipmunk predation on Bank Swallows.—On the afternoon of 22 June, 1969 I was observing nesting activities at a colony of Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) located in the town of Sunderland, Franklin Co., Massachusetts. As I watched an eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*) appeared at the top of the bank in which the colony was located, moved down the bank, and began entering burrows. It spent some five to ten minutes in each of two burrows, then entered a third burrow from which it emerged dragging a dead Bank Swallow. At this point it was mobbed by eight to 10 other Bank Swallows, (it had previously been unmolested) upon which it took refuge in a fourth burrow. The dead bird proved to be a recently killed adult female that had been bitten at the base of the skull.

This may be the first recorded instance of chipmunk predation on Bank Swallows. Other examples of chipmunk predation on birds have, however, been noted. Crandall (J. Mammal., 17:287, 1936) relates an instance of predation on immature sparrows. Smiley (J. Mammal., 23:91-92, 1942) relates several instances involving adult birds caught in bird traps.—MICHAEL E. GINEVAN, *Department of Zoology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, 16 August 1969.*

Seaside Sparrow hits a TV tower near Raleigh, North Carolina.—On 5 November 1968 Robert Searcy found a dead Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritima*) at the WRAL television tower (1175 feet high; 190 feet above sea level), 9 miles southeast of Raleigh, North Carolina. The bird, a female, was identified by R. C. Laybourne as *A. m. maritima*. The specimen is in the North Carolina State Museum (NCSM 2904).

This record is unusual in that no instances of a Seaside Sparrow hitting an obstruction at night are known to us, and therefore this is the first direct evidence that the Seaside Sparrow is a nocturnal migrant. It is generally believed that the Seaside Sparrow stays close to the coast during migration, and this belief is supported by the lack of Gulf Coast winter records for any of the Atlantic coast subspecies (A.O.U. Check-list, 1957). In addition, Stoddard and Norris (Tall Timbers Research Sta., Bull. No. 8, 1967) did not find any Seaside Sparrows among the 29,400 birds picked up at a TV tower in northern Florida.