

This behavior has been reported (this note; Brackbill, Wilson Bull. 78:316, 1966; Recher and Recher, Auk 89:896, 1972) for every North American ardeid except *Bubulcus ibis*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Nycticorax nycticorax* and the 2 bitterns. Reynolds (Br. Birds 58: 384, 1965) and the Rechers have discussed the possibility that the behavior prevents the spread of endoparasites.

Another habit which might have that value was shown by the Yellow-crowns. They went ashore to disgorge undigestible material and then promptly reentered the stream. I saw this sequence 3 times, including once by an immature bird. A fourth time, a heron that had caught a small crayfish carried it a few meters to a sand bar, biting it to death on the way, placed it on the ground, disgorged, ate the crayfish and reentered the stream. Only once did I see a Yellow-crown regurgitate into the water. I find no mention of this behavior in the literature, and have no data on disgorging by other herons.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore, MD 21207. Accepted 6 Oct. 1975.

**Mourning Dove, Common Grackle cleaning bills.**—Reviewing avian bill-wiping, Clark (Wilson Bull. 82:284, 1970) comments that he has not seen this done by Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*). These doves visit my window feeding shelf in numbers, and in the frequent fights that occur tufts of small feathers are sometimes torn out. Usually these at once fall or blow away, but occasionally one sticks to the attacker's bill. Since 1962 I have noted that 1 bird dislodged such a tuft by shakes of the head, and 6 birds wiped it off by a stroke of the foot; I have never seen the bill wiped on the feeder rim or floor. I have also 5 times seen Common Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*) brush things off the bill with a foot; this species is on Clark's list of wipers.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore, MD 21207. Accepted 6 Oct. 1975.

**Cliff Swallow breeding in south-central Florida.**—The breeding range of the Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) in the southeastern United States has been expanding in recent years and the first breeding records for Georgia and South Carolina were reported from Hartwell Dam on the Savannah River in 1965 (Tedards, Chat 29:95-97, 1965). On June 1975, I discovered 9 Cliff Swallow nests beneath U. S. Highway 441 bridge (Lat. 26°59'N, Long. 80°37'W) across the St. Lucie Canal, Port Mayaca, Martin Co., Florida. The bridge is located about 200 m east of Lake Okeechobee. This locality is approximately 840 km south of the nearest known nesting site at Hartwell Dam, Georgia-South Carolina line. How long Cliff Swallows may have been nesting in Martin County is unknown. No additional colonies were found during a search within a radius of 32 km from Port Mayaca.

Four visits during June to the Florida colony revealed that 2 nests were used by swallows, 3 by House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), and 4 were empty. I watched as 2 young fledged from one nest on 10 June; the other nest contained much smaller nestlings. An adult male in breeding condition (right testis, 9.5 × 7.5 mm, left, 11.5 × 7.5 mm) was collected on 17 June from the nest where young had fledged. I knocked the nest down to retrieve the specimen and found that it contained 2 fresh eggs. This specimen (N MNH 567576) of the nominate race and eggshell fragments are at the U. S. National Museum. Adults were still feeding young in the remaining nest on my last visit to the site on 19 June.

The nests were located at the top of 2 sets of concrete pillars supporting the bridge spans. Each set of pillars is connected at the top by a concrete cap and by a large transverse beam just below the cap. Such structures create artificial "cliff" faces protecting