

birds are sexually monomorphic in size. Hudson (op. cit.: 96) correctly recorded a size difference between the sexes, which seems to occur at least in Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. In my study area Screaming Cowbirds are sexually dimorphic in size (weights of 4 males: 66, 64, 62 and 61 g; 5 females: 52, 51, 51, 49 and 48 g). Quite probably the overly large nestling and fledgling Screaming Cowbirds were males.

Differences in behavior and vocalizations.—There are several differences in behavior and vocalizations between Screaming Cowbirds and bay-wings, and some of these may be detected among the juveniles of both species. For instance, adult bay-wings practice allopreening, and fledgling bay-wings often beg preening by assuming the Allopreening Invitation Posture (described in Selander, Auk 81:394–402, 1964). I have not seen this posture among young or adult Screaming Cowbirds. Young Screaming Cowbirds may start to utter their unmistakable adult vocalizations in subdued versions when still in the juvenal, bay-wing-like plumage.—ROSENDO M. FRAGA, *Guido 1698, 16B, 1016, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Accepted 1 Mar. 1978.*

Wilson Bull., 91(1), 1979, p. 154

Chimney Swift nest found in hollow tree.—On 3 August 1977 K. D. Blodgett discovered a Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) nest in a live, hollow silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) when he removed the tree to free power lines.

The most recent record we found of a Chimney Swift nesting in a tree was that reported by Hofslund in 1958 (*Wilson Bull.* 70:192) and fewer than 10 others have appeared in the last 100 years. The nest tree described here was in a quiet residential area in Kinderhook, Illinois, a small rural community on the eastern bluff overlooking a floodplain of the Mississippi River. There were 3 or 4 large silver maples and several smaller ornamental trees on the 0.2 ha lawn in the nest-site area. The crown of the nest tree was continuous on 1 side with that of another silver maple of similar size. The nest tree was about 1 m in diameter at the base, 70 cm diameter at the nest level, and 25 m tall. The inside of the tree cavity was about 50 cm in diameter at the nest level. While the tree was being cut, Blodgett saw a Chimney Swift ascend from a 25 cm opening in a broken stub that extended about 10 cm from the trunk at about 4 m above the ground—well below the canopy. The bird circled the tree about 1 min, flying within 4 m of the workmen using a chain saw. The bird's behavior and the excellent condition of the nest indicated that the nest was probably used in 1977. It was glued to the SE wall of the tree cavity about 3 m from the ground. It was identified by Edwin C. Franks and R. M. Zammuto and is preserved in the biological collections of Western Illinois University.—K. DOUGLAS BLODGETT AND RICHARD M. ZAMMUTO, *Dept. of Biological Sciences, Western Ill. Univ., Macomb, IL 61455. Accepted 10 Apr. 1978.*

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Notes on the reproductive behavior of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—On 20 May 1964, my Ornithology class and I were in open bottomland second growth forest along the Allegheny River near Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., New York, and observed a precopulatory display by a Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). The bird was in a position that has been described by Hamilton and Hamilton (*Proc. Calif. Acad.*