

tailed young, barely able to fly, being fed by the adults (*Audubon Field Notes*. 6:284). From June 18 to 20, 1953, John and Ruth Bunnell, William A. Dyer, Peter Hovingh, Jr., James Ponshair, Walkinshaw, and the Zimmermans observed 11 to 12 birds per day at this site. The grosbeaks were coming to feed at a salt block behind Rustic Cabins Lodge. Grosbeaks came from the south, southeast, and northwest. Since more males than females were seen, the observers thought perhaps the birds were nesting nearby. These observers also found three male and one female Evening Grosbeak in the Dutch Fred Lake woods, two miles south of the Lodge.

In 1954, Dr. and Mrs. W. Powell Cottrille, Dyer, Vivian Mumford, Walkinshaw, and the writer made their headquarters at Rustic Cabins in late June. We found from five to 15 Evening Grosbeaks utilizing the salt block daily. On June 21, while working through a woods north of Dutch Fred Lake with Powell Cottrille and Walkinshaw, I noticed a rather conspicuous nest high up in a 90-foot sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). It was found to be occupied and a forked tail projected over the nest rim. After considerable stick throwing, we finally flushed the incubating bird, a female Evening Grosbeak. She called as she flew from the nest. Cottrille climbed the tree on June 24, but was unable to approach closer than about 10 feet from the nest. It was constructed on top of an almost horizontal, slightly ascending, small branch, about eight feet from the trunk of the tree. The four greenish-blue eggs were quite heavily marked with brownish spots and blotches which averaged less than an eighth of an inch in diameter. The nest was 54 feet (measured) above the ground and was rather loosely constructed of twigs and small sticks, which ranged in size from one-sixteenth to one-fourth inch in diameter and from four to six inches in length. Finer twigs composed the lining and the nest was well shaded and mostly covered from above by a clump of leaves. It was still occupied on July 1, when last visited.

From June 14 to July 2, 1955, H. Lewis Batts, Jr., the Bunnells, the Cottrilles, Dyer, Eliot Porter, Josselyn Van Tyne, and Walkinshaw again visited the area. They saw Evening Grosbeaks daily, but found no nests. From these records it appears that the Evening Grosbeak may nest regularly in the region north of Seney.—RUSSELL E. MUMFORD, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 1, 1956*.

The nest and egg of *Tachyphonus phoenicius*.—The Red-shouldered Tanager (*Tachyphonus phoenicius*) is a medium-sized tanager which inhabits the Guianas, northern Brazil, southern Venezuela, and eastern Peru. The male is glossy black on both the upper and under surfaces, and there is a bluish sheen to the upper parts; the upper lesser wing coverts are scarlet and the axillaries and underwing coverts pure white. The female is totally different, the general color of the upper surface being dusky brown, while the throat and middle abdomen are Isabelline white. Ten male specimens which I collected in Surinam average 21.38 grams, and three females weighed 21, 23 and 25 grams, respectively.

I have been unable to find a description of the nest and eggs of this species. The eggs were not listed in the collection of the British Museum (Ogilvie-Grant, 1912. "Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum," vol. 5), in the Nehr Korn collection (1910. "Katalog der Eiersammlung nebst Beschreibungen der ausser-europaischen Eier." Berlin), or in the Penard collection from Surinam (Hellebrekers, 1942. *Zool. Meded.*, 24:271-272). Neither H. Snethlage (1928. *Jour. f. Orn.*, 76:726-728) or E. Snethlage (1935. *Ibid.*, 83:21) mentions nests or eggs from Brazil.

Zimmer (1945. *Amer. Mus. Nov.* no. 1304:23) stresses the paucity of information concerning the habits of this species. In Surinam *Tachyphonus phoenicius* inhabits rather open, sandy savannas covered with scattered bushes. It is rather common in this

habitat. On February 5, 1956, I flushed a female from a small clump of grass almost beneath my feet in an opening near the edge of a bush in a savanna near Zanderij (about 50 kilometers south of Paramaribo). The nest was on the ground at the edge of the clump and was rather well concealed; it contained a single slightly-incubated egg. The outer layer of the nest was composed of dry, rather broad grass stems and the inner cup was lined with very fine grasses. The nest was 6 cm. wide and its depth was 5 cm.

The egg was chocolate brown at its broad end, and this color was spread in smaller spots and blotches to the narrow end, where the ground color was greyish. The shell was not glossy. The egg measured 20.9×14.9 mm.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *P. O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam, February 9, 1956.*



FIG. 1. Nest and egg of *Tachyphonus phoenicius*, Zanderij, Surinam, February 5, 1956.

Notes on the nesting of the Wandering Tattler.—The Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*) is a common nesting bird in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. During the course of my field work I have frequently encountered the birds along the smaller creeks, sometimes seeing downy young, and on three occasions finding nests. These nests are, so far as I know, the only ones found since the first one was discovered in 1923 (O. J. Murie, 1924. *Auk*, 41:231-237). This first nest was elaborate for a shore bird, but the other three were much simpler, two of them containing practically no nest material, and the fourth composed of barely enough stems to cover the bottom of the depression, and some loosely-laid stems and fine twigs which formed a token rim.

In the finding of the third nest on June 10, 1953, I learned that both birds share in