

and head still were downy. I did not revisit the house to determine whether the Turkey Vulture chicks successfully fledged.

This observation may represent the first report of Black and Turkey vultures nesting in close proximity. Jackson (1983) suggested that suitable nest sites in tree cavities are becoming less available because of forestry management practices and fire control. I suggest that although Turkey Vultures are normally solitary nesters, these two species apparently tolerate each other during breeding. Perhaps limited nest sites and/or other factors influenced the close nesting proximity.

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An unsuccessful clutch of Northern Bobwhites with hatched pheasant eggs.—Ring-necked Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) are known to lay eggs in nests of other birds (Bennett 1936). Laying by pheasants in nests of Northern Bobwhites (*Colinus virginianus*) has been reported (Hamerstrom 1936, Carlson 1943, Leedy and Hicks 1945, Rosene 1969); conversely, bobwhites also lay eggs in pheasant nests (Eklund 1942, Blain 1954, McHenry 1966, Holcomb 1968, Platt 1968). However, we know of no accounts of hatching in nests containing eggs from both species. This paper describes an instance of a bobwhite nest apparently parasitized by pheasant(s) whose eggs hatched at the expense of the bobwhites.

From 1970 through 1988, 281 bobwhite nests were examined during a study on Greater Prairie-Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus*)—pheasant relationships in Jasper County, Illinois. Only one bobwhite nest showed evidence of parasitic laying by pheasants.

On 20 May 1988, a bobwhite hen was found incubating in a nest that lacked the usual canopy of dead vegetative concealment. The hen did not flush then (about 08:00 h CST), when the nest was reinspected at about 09:00, on 31 May, or on 8 June. Thus, at least 19 days of incubation by the bobwhite was likely. On 13 June the hen was absent and the nest contained 15 intact quail eggs and seven pheasant eggs of which four had hatched. Shells from the four hatched pheasant eggs were on top of the quail eggs and three other pheasant

eggs. Two of the intact pheasant eggs contained dead embryos estimated to have been incubated 22 days (Labisky and Opsahl 1958); one pheasant egg showed no sign of fertility. The ages of embryos extracted from 13 of 15 quail eggs were estimated (Roseberry and Klimstra 1965) as 11 days (1), 13 (2), 14 (1), 16 (4), 19 (1), 20 (2), and 21 (2). All quail embryos were dead except one at 19 days of incubation. Two quail eggs were infertile.

The wide range of ages at death among the quail embryos suggested gradual attrition. Evidently, sufficient heat energy for full embryo development was limited to the topmost pheasant eggs, despite similar incubation periods of about 23 days for both species. Roseberry and Klimstra (1984) noted higher embryonic mortality in large bobwhite clutches (>16 eggs) than in smaller sets. These authors speculated on the physical inability of quail hens to successfully incubate larger than average clutches.

This quail nest was in a 4-ha field dominated by smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*) and common timothy (*Phleum pratense*), 10 m from a mowed lane that was adjacent to a shrubby fenceline. Brome, timothy, and tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) dominated at the nest site. There was some indication that a nest canopy had been present when egg laying began and was later mashed down by the pheasant hen(s). The nest was within 400 m of five artificial nests created to attract parasitic egg laying by pheasants on prairie-chicken sanctuaries (Westemeier 1988). The five artificial nests, each containing two plastic eggs, attracted 15 pheasant eggs—and 16 bobwhite eggs—during April and May 1988. The nearest of the five artificial nests, which was only 12 m from the bobwhite nest, attracted four pheasant eggs. The nearest pheasant nest under observation was 63 m from the bobwhite nest. We cannot be certain which species initiated the nest, but the prevailing evidence suggests parasitism of the bobwhite nest by pheasant(s). However, the incidence of nest parasitism by pheasants of bobwhites is low.

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Notes on the Honduran Emerald.—The Honduran Emerald (*Amazilia luciae*) is a little-known hummingbird endemic to Honduras. Monroe (The Birds of Honduras, AOU monograph 7:182–183, 1968) summarized what was then known about the species, and nothing has been added since. Eleven specimens have been collected at various localities from Santa Barbara in the west to Catacamas in the east, the most recent in June 1950. Monroe (1968) speculated that *A. luciae* was “presumably a forest inhabitant and . . . possibly common locally.” The AOU Check-list of North American Birds (1983) gives the habitat of *A. luciae* as “Unknown, localities generally in the humid lowlands.” However, plotting the collecting localities on a habitat map of Honduras (Monroe 1968:20) reveals that all sites where *A. luciae* has been taken lie in or close to “arid and mixed scrub and thorn forest.”

During two weeks in Honduras, from May to early June 1988, we found *A. luciae* to be a common inhabitant of arid thorn forest and scrub in the upper Rio Aguan valley, Department of Yoro. We began our search around Coyoles Central, 7 June 1988, assuming it to be the same “Coyoles” where Twomey and Hawkins collected the most recent specimens of *A. luciae* (hereafter also referred to as “emeralds”). Fairly large tracts of thorn forest (6 to 10 m), dominated by Mimosaceae, Cactaceae, and Euphorbiaceae, grew close to town, although the understory was grazed heavily by cattle. About 6 km west-northwest of Coyoles we located at least six emeralds in about 1 h. Few flowers were evident, and all emeralds appeared in response to imitations of Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) calls. They seemed slow to respond and usually appeared well after a mobbing band of other birds, mainly White-bellied Wrens (*Uropsila leucogastra*) and White-lored Gnatcatchers (*Poliotilta albiloris*) had formed. Emeralds perched 1.5 to 8 m up in bare trees and bushes and sat for up to 30 sec before losing interest. When a pygmy-owl did appear one emerald stayed with it for several min and followed it closely from tree to tree. Other birds at the site included Cinnamon Hummingbird (*A. rutila*), Black-headed Trogon (*Trogon melanocephalus*), Elegant Trogon (*T. elegans*), Northern Beardless Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma imberbe*), Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*), and Green Jay (*Cyanocorax yncas*).

Having learned a little of the habitat, we easily found emeralds in similar, but more cut-over and heavily grazed, thorn forest and scrub 4 km west of Olanchito (about 16 km east