

bridge Alum Springs Biological Laboratory, Goshen, Virginia. The specimen is a female collected along the Illinois River on 8 May 1879 and originally in the collection of Matthew Clugston.

From the data presented it is apparent that the parakeet was still present in the Illinois River Valley until 1880, and was not extirpated about 1861 as cited by Swenk (1934. *Nebraska Bird Rev.*, 2:55-59). Bent (1940. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 176:12), refers to references regarding two sight records for the Chicago area in 1912, but feels that these are based on escaped cage birds. With the disappearance of the parakeet from surrounding states prior to 1890, little doubt this is correct.

I'm greatly indebted to Mr. Daniel McKinley of Lake Erie College for furnishing data from his files, and also Dr. William E. Southern of Northern Illinois University for suggestions and advice.—HARLAN D. WALLEY, 717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois, 15 November 1965 (originally submitted 12 July 1965).

A Florida winter specimen of *Dendroica petechia gundlachi*.—On 2 December 1961, a dead Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) in good condition was found floating in Tavernier Creek, Key Largo, Monroe County, Florida, by Alexander Sprunt IV and the author. Subspecific identification proved the specimen to be the West Indian race, *gundlachi* (formerly known as the Cuban Golden Warbler). To my knowledge this represents the first specimen of *gundlachi* taken in the United States during the winter months and confirms the resident status of this form in the Florida Keys. There have been many recent sight records during the winter season. The specimen (No. 4717) has been deposited in the reference collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Miami.

Since its discovery in the Lower Florida Keys in 1941 this West Indian race has apparently extended its breeding range into the Upper Keys and to the keys of Florida Bay. Though no actual nests have been found, singing males have recently been discovered during the breeding season on Virginia Key near Miami and on the Oyster Keys of western Florida Bay in the Everglades National Park. It is reasonable to expect that within the near future the breeding range of this warbler will extend to suitable mangrove habitat on the mainland of south Florida.—RICHARD L. CUNNINGHAM, *Everglades National Park, Homestead, Florida, 5 August 1965*.

Notes on mate and habitat selection in the Yellow Warbler.—The typical habitat of the Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) is "moisture-loving shrubs and small trees" (Bent, 1953. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 203). We have some observations indicating that the vegetational nature of the territory selected by the male influences the female's choice of a mate.

We studied the behavior of a population of Yellow Warblers at Howland's Island, New York from 30 April to 9 May 1963. The birds were concentrated along a river and the population density was very high. However, the habitat varied: although all of the study-area territories possessed tall trees, one part of the area, occupied by five males, seemed to differ only in having little or no vegetation less than 20 feet tall. The first female arrived on 4 May and on 8 May we censused the females. The five males in the areas without shrubbery were unmated, while only two of the 10 males in the adjacent area with shrubbery were unmated. We could not continue the study beyond 8 May, by which