

Louisiana Heron in Virginia in December. (Plate 8.)—Wachapreague, Virginia, is situated on the ocean side of the peninsula about thirty miles north of Cape Charles village and forty miles north of Cape Charles Point. The bay is separated from the ocean by an island (Paramour Island, I believe?), its mainland side bordered by extensive marsh with deep tidal channels, most tenacious soft mud, and the marsh growth consisting entirely of what the natives call "wild oats," on which the ducks feed. The locality is interesting to a naturalist on account of being unspoiled, apparently on the borderline between north and deeper south.

On December 3, 1943, which was mild (65° F.) and calm with bright sunlight, a Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*) was observed in the middle of the marsh at close range. It seemed in perfectly good condition, but was not at all wild, and, when flushed, returned to the same spot thrice. Photographs of it in flight were obtained which prove positive identifications. A single Boat-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus major*) was also present, perched on a tall upright stake in the meadows.

When I was there again on January 7 and 8, 1944, winter had set in (28° F. and snow), and neither of these species was seen. However, a Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) was observed, although this is a northerly locality for a wintering bird of this species.—HEATHCOTE KIMBALL, 121 East 60th St., New York, New York.

A Chimney Swift from Colombia.—Some months ago, Brother Nicéforo María of Bogotá, Colombia, submitted to me a small collection of birds from that country for identification. Included in the series was a specimen of the Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), labeled as from Santa Rosa, north of Tunja, Colombia, May, 1931. The specimen had the wings clipped but was otherwise in excellent condition, and a notation on the label explained the imperfection by the statement: "Captured and spoiled by a boy."

This appeared undoubtedly to be the first example of the species to be secured anywhere in South America, but the lateness of the month recorded on the label—a date when the species should be back in the United States—led me to write to my correspondent to see if this might not be the date of his receipt of the bird and not that of actual collection. In reply, I was advised that the boy had obtained the bird in April, which would be a quite reasonable month in which the bird might still have been in winter quarters or at least on its way northward.

In the mean time, Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln had obtained positive evidence of the winter quarters of the species in the neighborhood of the Río Napo, in northeastern Perú, and was able to write the interesting account that appeared in 'The Auk' in October of last year (61: 605-609, 1944). Mr. Lincoln's data concern birds that were taken much later than the Colombian specimen now before me, but they have the honor of being recorded first. It is interesting to note that the Río Yanayacu, Perú, where the birds were discovered, New Haven, Connecticut, where one of the wintering birds had been banded, and Santa Rosa, Colombia, where the specimen now at hand was collected, are all close to the 73rd meridian west longitude. A bird traveling from New Haven to the Río Yanayacu by the most direct route would pass over the neighborhood of Santa Rosa.—JOHN T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

Duck Hawk nesting in the Great Valley of Virginia.—Ten or more years ago, while making intensive botanical explorations of the mountains of Virginia, the writer located an eyrie of a pair of Duck Hawks (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) situ-

ated on a high mountain cliff overlooking the countryside. This cliff has since been visited practically every summer and it is known that these fine falcons continue to use this nesting site. The nest, near the 2500-foot contour and about 900 feet above the surrounding countryside, is very close to the dangerous, fragmenting overhang of the cliffs, and can be safely reached only by rope.

This eyrie appears to be a new record, and it seems best not to define the exact locality except to state that it is in northern Virginia, where several ranges of mountains occur.—H. A. ALLARD, *Washington, D. C.*

Brasher's Warbler in Texas.—On the morning of September 5, 1943, the writer had opportunity to observe carefully from all angles of view a Brasher's Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*). The bird was discovered in the woods along the Fresno Resaca about three miles south of Harlingen, Texas. While perched about three feet above the ground the bird picked at the feathers on its chest. During this action the feathers of the pileum were sufficiently ruffled to show the median stripe conspicuously. At this time it appeared somewhat orange-yellow, whereas from other angles it had appeared to be obscurely yellow. The dusky lateral crown stripes appeared to be considerably wider than the yellow median line but they were not wide enough to be observed from a straight side view. The head markings and the bright yellow under parts were taken to indicate the subspecies *brasherii*.

At first glance (from below and to one side) the bird was mistaken for a female Nashville Warbler, but almost instantly it was noted that the face was too light and the dusky stripe through the eye further disagreed; consequently, the bird was followed until excellent views of the crown were obtained which made identification certain.—L. IRBY DAVIS, *Harlingen, Texas.*

Yellow-green Vireo nesting in Cameron County, Texas.—Three singing Yellow-green Vireos (*Vireo flavoviridis*) were discovered by the writer in a tract of hackberry woods about thirteen miles southwest of Harlingen, Texas, on June 20, 1943. After long search, one female was found sitting on a nest which was about 18 feet up in a small tree. No other female was discovered in an hour-long search and no males were found outside the 100-yard triangular area occupied by these three. The close association of the three males suggested to the writer that they might have come into the area together with a wave of migrants and that only the single female accompanied them. Each male seemed to keep to a rather small area and chased either of the others if they came too close. The female gave the usual rattle while in irritated flight through the brush. No young were observed to leave the nest and it is thought likely that they were eaten by the colony of grackles that nested near-by. At least one male was still in the area the first week in August but none could be found on September 5 when the place was again visited. A long search at this time, however, disclosed two additional nests apparently built by these birds. They were of the same size and shape as the nest known to have been used by the species and were from 16 to 20 feet above the ground, which seemed entirely too high to indicate a White-eyed Vireo (the only other resident vireo). If these two other nests did belong to Yellow-green Vireos, they may perhaps have been built by the same female, although additional females could possibly have escaped detection when I was searching for them.—L. IRBY DAVIS, *Harlingen, Texas.*

The Phainopepla near San Antonio, Texas.—On April 9, 1944, we saw a Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens* subsp.) about half-way between the dam at Medina