

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