

Another completed Orchard Oriole nest was found (James B. Hale) on July 18, 150 feet southeast of the original nest. This one was seven feet from the ground in an 11-foot wild crab apple tree and was empty when found. No eggs were ever deposited in the nest nor were any adults ever seen in the area. I believe this nest was built after the orioles abandoned their first brood, but that the Kingbirds also thwarted the renesting and the orioles left. It is unfortunate that the first known breeding of an Orchard Oriole on the University Arboretum should have been disrupted by the Kingbird. It is interesting to speculate whether this kind of inter-specific strife may determine breeding densities, habitat preferences, range, etc., of many of the songbirds.—ROBERT A. MCCABE, *Madison, Wisconsin*.

Prothonotary Warbler's Nest in Wood County, West Virginia.—On May 4, 1947, as we were observing birds in a swamp along the Ohio River in Wood County, West Virginia, we found a pair of Prothonotary Warblers. At the time, indications pointed to a nest being constructed, and on May 12, 1947, we were able to prove that such was the case. This is one of the few definite reports of this species for West Virginia, and the first nest.

It was inevitable that this bird, known to nest in eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, etc., would show up some day in West Virginia, and we were endeavoring to find it at the time we entered the swamp. The location is swampy woods in a section hit by spring floods, with the nest in a water-surrounded stump. It lies along U. S. Route 21 in northern Wood County, one mile north of the town of Boaz and ten miles north of Parkersburg. At this point the road parallels the Ohio River at a distance of some 400 yards. The swamp lies between the two and equidistant from them. It is one part of a section of standing water, maintained solely by rainfall, which extends for a total of three-fourths of a mile and which never exceeds 30 yards in width.

The shallow nest was placed three feet down in a six-foot stump which inclined to the east, and the eastern side was decayed and broken out, from the top, halfway down. The other side of the stump, the shoreline side, was intact, thus giving protection from prying eyes as well as storms. On May 12 the water covered the base up to eight inches and the shore was some five or six feet away. Later, after some rain, we found the water to be 10 or 11 inches deep and dry land 10 feet away.

There were six eggs on May 12 and this number never changed. However, only four were warbler eggs; the other two were those of Cowbirds. This nest was under surveillance until late evening of May 20 at which time our vacation ended and we were forced to leave without having seen an egg hatch. On May 20 we eliminated the Cowbird eggs and the female Prothonotary resumed incubation without seeming concern over this fact. She was always very hard to flush.

The only previous West Virginia records for this species include one made by Doan near Buckhannon, Upshur County, in 1887 (now discredited); a report of a single individual by Randle from Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, in 1943; and a report of a male from Jefferson County, near Shepherdstown in 1946, by Miss Serena K. Dandridge.—LOUISE AND ALSTON SHIELDS, *Charleston 1, West Virginia*.

First record of Anhingidae in Micronesia.—The third and revised edition of 'A Hand-List of the Japanese Birds' (1942) fails to list any member of the Anhingidae from the Pacific Islands formerly under Japanese Mandate, and as far as I know there are no specimens of this family in collections from that area. It may be of interest, therefore, to record that during the course of a survey of these islands for

the Pacific War Memorial and the National Research Council, I spent a day, Nov. 12, 1946, on Babelthuap Island in the Palau Archipelago. In a swamp edged with large, old trees, I saw about a dozen aningas (presumably *Anhinga melanogaster*) sunning themselves and perching in the upper branches. Two birds were soaring on the warm updrafts. The area looked quite suitable for supporting a small nesting colony.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut*.

Extension of breeding range of the Inca Dove.—The Inca Dove (*Scarfafella inca*) was formerly confined, in southern Texas, to the region between San Antonio and the Rio Grande. The first record of the dove for Austin, Texas, was in 1889, while by 1909 it had become a common nester in that region (Bent, 1932). Bent gives southern Texas (Kerrville [Kerr Co.], Austin [Travis Co.], and Columbus [Colorado Co.]), as the northern limits of distribution, and Columbus and Santa Maria [Cameron Co.], Texas, as the eastern limits. Davis (1940) makes no mention of this species in Brazos County, Texas. Oberholser (1938) says that it is entirely accidental in Louisiana.

During the winter of 1946, several small flocks of Inca Doves were observed in the city limits of Bryan, Texas, feeding on the seeds of the hackberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*). Four to eight birds comprised these flocks, which fed boldly to within 15 feet of the kitchen window. At this time, it was not considered unusual to see these birds in winter, as they had been reported by various observers during the last four years.

On March 20, 1947, a pair was observed in Bryan, Texas, the county seat of Brazos County. The male was strutting on a limb of a hackberry, carrying his fanned tail at the vertical position and uttering the guttural growl note which is associated with courtship, while the female patiently watched the performance. Shortly, the two flew to the ground and fed on the seeds of the tree, but the amorous male continued to strut, on the ground, and twice pursued the female in short dashes. A Mourning Dove joined the two feeding birds with no evidence of friction. After ten minutes of feeding, the two Incas flew back to the hackberry tree and contented themselves with the incessant cooing which characterizes the species.

On April 11, 1947, two birds were seen and heard calling in Bryan, and the same day one Inca was observed on the Texas A. & M. campus, at College Station, four miles south of Bryan.

On May 14, at 8:30 A. M., one of this species was seen carrying nesting material, which consisted of liveoak twigs, some with the leaves attached, in its bill. Each twig was deposited on a crude platform 15 feet from the ground and 16½ feet out on the horizontal limb of a juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) which stands in front of Science Hall on the A. & M. campus. Both male and female were present, the male making five round trips in ten minutes with nesting material, while the female remained at the nest location. She was straightening and shaping the new material into place, as the male simply dumped the material near her. This was evidently the first day of construction. At 6:30 P. M. of the same day, there was no activity, and neither bird was seen on or near the nest. By the 19th, the nest was complete and the female was incubating. On the 27th of May, the young were at least one day old. On either June 10 or 11, the young left the nest, but stayed in the nest tree for 24 hours before disappearing.

On June 16, a second clutch of two eggs was being incubated in the same nest. These were photographed and observed for three days, after which time they disappeared.

In a personal conversation with Fred L. Cavitt of Bryan, it was disclosed that this