

reporting. One morning about two weeks prior to 1 June, great activity was observed at the nest hole of these birds. Both birds were flying excitedly around their nest site and were calling repeatedly. Occasionally, one of the birds landed below the nest hole and rocked back and forth looking in, but refusing to enter. The female especially seemed to be "attached" to the nest-hole area, and she remained in the vicinity for a long period of time after the male had left. This female was observed chasing a Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) from the vicinity of the nest hole, before she too abandoned the site. This behavior was deemed strange for this pair of woodpeckers as both adults readily came and went from the nest hole during the previous week, and the times when one or the other bird was not occupying the nest hole were infrequent. However, it was not until 1 June that access to this nest could be attained, and although no direct evidence of predation could be ascertained, part of a shed snake skin was found near the entrance to the nest. Unfortunately, the skin could not be used to identify the species of snake.

Eggs of woodpeckers are left unattended by the adults for only a short time, and it would be very interesting to view a complete attack upon the nest site of these hole-nesting birds by an arboreal snake in order to study the patterns of behavior of both animals. A nest hole offers a certain defensive advantage for an adult bird incubating therein against a comparatively slow-moving predator such as a snake. Yet, in the above-reported case (possibly two cases) the snake was able to accomplish its objective. Selander and Giller (*Wils. Bull.*, 71: 107-124, 1959) report that although the male Red-bellied Woodpecker is rather easily flushed from the nest hole, the female tends to hold her ground against a potential enemy, in this case man. Davie (*Nests and Eggs of North American Birds*, Hann and Adair, 1889, 221) also reported that Red-bellied Woodpeckers sit very tight on their eggs, actually having to be forcibly ejected by egg collectors.—DAVID W. STICKEL, *Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois.*

The First Record of the Fan-tailed Warbler in the United States.—On 28 May 1961 I collected a Fan-tailed Warbler (*Euthlypis lachrymosa*) at Baker Spring, Guadalupe Mountains, in extreme southeastern Arizona. Baker Spring is located about five km (three miles) up (north) Baker Canyon from where it enters Guadalupe Canyon. Baker Canyon flows from north to south about one km (one-half mile) west of and parallel to the New Mexico border. Baker Spring is approximately six km (three and one-half miles) north of the Sonora, Mexico, international border.

The specimen, a female, although not fat, appeared to be in a nonbreeding condition; the ovary was only slightly enlarged, measuring two by three mm. All ova were small. The bird was found in the canyon bottom feeding and "flitting," as is its habit, about the base of a large sycamore. It then flew to a low, dense clump of bushes and continued to feed among the low branches and leaves. The site had a thin mantle of sandy-loam type soil over rocky ground, except in the canyon bottom where there was a deep-sand wash. The only water available is the stock watering trough and storage tank developed from the natural spring.

Heretofore, this species has not been recorded north of Guirocoba and Hacienda de San Rafael, in extreme southeastern Sonora (Van Rossem, *Occ. Papers La. State Univ. Mus. Zool.*, 21: 233, 1945; Moore *et al.*, *Pac. Coast Avif.*, 33: 270, 1957). It is included in the A.O.U. *Check-list* on the basis of a vagrant taken at Santo Domingo, northern Baja California, 31 December 1925 (Grinnell and Lamb, *Condor*, 29:126, 1927; A.O.U. *Check-list*, 5th ed., 515, 1957). In view of the great distances involved, the Arizona specimen must also be considered a straggler.

The specimen has been examined by Gale Monson, who concurs in its identification. It is now deposited in the Fish and Wildlife Service collection at the U.S. National Museum.—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, *Route 9, Box 960, Tucson, Arizona.*

Winter Specimen of the Philadelphia Vireo.—In the A.O.U. *Check-list of North American Birds* (5th ed., 475, 1957) the winter range of the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) is given as that region from central Guatemala south to Panama and northwestern Colombia. There is no authentic winter record from the United States. On 5 February 1961 a female Philadelphia Vireo was collected by me at Buras, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. The specimen is now in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology. Dr. George H. Lowery, Jr., confirmed the identification after examining the specimen. This is the first winter specimen of this species in the United States. There have been numerous reports of this species occurring in the United States in the winter, but there is no previous winter specimen.—SIDNEY A. GAUTHREUX, JR., *5934 Peoples Avenue, New Orleans 22, Louisiana.*

New Species Reported for the Netherlands Antilles.—On 4 May 1961, while a Florida Audubon Society tour party of 20 members was looking over bird life at Fontein, Bonaire, with K. Mayer of Kralendyk, Mrs. Francis V. Crane of Marathon, Florida, spotted a moderate-sized flycatcher that seemed to resemble the Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*) of North America. Only once was the white feathering on the flanks briefly noted, and the gray on the sides of the breast, almost meeting at the breast line, seemed more extensive than that of the Olive-sided. The bird used conspicuous perches as it fed, affording excellent opportunity for observation by the entire party. An opportunity was also provided for photography by Howard L. Rich of Newton, Massachusetts, who used a telescope attachment on his camera. On completion of the tour a description and photographs were sent to Alexander Wetmore at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Dr. Wetmore has stated that the bird was an Olive-sided Flycatcher and has retained one of the photographs in the files of the U.S. National Museum as evidence of the first record of this species for the Leeward Islands of the Netherlands Antilles.—MARGARET HASKELL HUNDLEY and C. RUSSELL MASON, *Florida Audubon Society, Maitland, Florida.*

Glossy Ibis Breeding in New York.—Steward (*Auk*, 74: 509, 1957) summarizes the first breeding occurrences of the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) along the Atlantic coast of the United States, north of Florida, as of 1957. Since then this species has been found breeding in Virginia (Scott and Valentine, *vide* Potter, *Aud. Field Notes*, 13: 422, 1959) and New York (see below).

During the past few years the Glossy Ibis has appeared yearly on Long Island, New York, chiefly at the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, during May. Birds have remained all summer. Although breeding was suspected, no evidence to that effect was found until this year. On 25 June 1961 I discovered, within the refuge area, a nest containing three eggs. The nest was located, over one meter (four feet) above the ground, in a willow (*Salix* sp.) that was growing in a swampy area surrounded by *Phragmites*. Both adults were present at the nest. Several photographs of the nest and eggs were taken. This represents the first known case of breeding in New York.

In addition one other adult was seen, suggesting the presence of a second pair. On 1 July I returned to the heronry with Paul A. Buckley, Fred Heath, and Joseph Horowitz. On this occasion four adults were seen, and Mr. Buckley found a second