

County, New Jersey); 12: 400, 1958 (Millburn, Essex County, New Jersey); 13: 357, 1959 (Summit, Union County, New Jersey, and Bloomfield, Hartford County, Connecticut); 13: 421, 1959 (Westport, Fairfield County, Connecticut); 14: 372, 1960 (Tompkins Cove, Rockland County, New York); 14: 438, 1960 (West Park, Ulster County, New York); 15: 454, 1961 (Cruger's Island, Dutchess County, New York); and 17: 17, 1963 (Litchfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut).

Despite this occupation of range to the west and north of Long Island, and contrary to the inclusion of Long Island in the breeding range of the species by the A.O.U. *Check-list of North American birds* (Fifth edit., 1957), no evidence of nesting on Long Island has previously been reported. This parallels the case of the Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) which extended its range into southern and central New York and southern New England before gaining a foothold on Long Island. The titmouse is a relatively sedentary species which apparently found it difficult to cross either the waters bounding Long Island on the north and south or the New York City metropolitan area on the west. The gnatcatcher, however, is a migratory species which has occurred as a regular, although uncommon, spring migrant for years and no reason for its failure to nest sooner is obvious.

On 21 May 1963 two gnatcatchers were observed in my yard at Manorville, Suffolk County, New York. The following day they were carrying nesting material to a tall white oak (*Quercus alba*) about 30 feet (9 meters) in from the edge of a mature oak woods. On 23 and 24 May they were building and shaping a nest about 45 feet up in a triple upright crotch. On 26 May the birds were again at the nest but were not seen thereafter and apparently deserted.

On 24 May 1963 a second nest was found, by Dennis Puleston, Walter Terry, Alvin Smith, and me, at Noyack, also in Suffolk County and about 25 miles east of the first location. This nest was about 20 feet above ground on a small horizontal limb of a black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) in an overgrown clearing surrounded by large oak woods. The birds were apparently incubating, since one replaced the other on the nest. On 10 June, Puleston found the nest empty but, since it appeared to have been used by young, a successful breeding probably was accomplished.—GILBERT S. RAYNOR, *Manorville, Long Island, New York*.

New records of Cattle Egrets in Perú.—The Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) was first reported in Perú by Ken Stott, Jr. (*Condor*, 59: 143, 1957), who observed four individuals among feeding cattle on 22 October 1956 on the river Itaya near Iquitos in the Amazon basin. Jean Dorst (*Bull. Mus. Nat. d'Hist. Naturelle*, 2^a Serie, Tome 33, N^o 6, 1961) writes that he saw two Cattle Egrets on 27 November 1960 near Sandía, on the eastern slopes of the Andes near the Bolivian border at an altitude of about 6,800 feet (2,100 meters) above sea level. Subsequent records and observations for Perú are summarized below.

Eastern side of the Andes.—During a recent visit to the government Fishery Service's museum in Iquitos, Dr. Maria Koepcke, of the Museo Javier Prado, Lima, found two unlabelled specimens of Cattle Egrets and was told that they had been taken in "the Peruvian jungle" prior to May, 1960. Two records for the subtropical eastern Andean slopes were furnished by Ken Wright: three Cattle Egrets seen in the Utcubamba river valley in northern Perú at an altitude of about 5,200 feet (1,580 m) on 5 February 1964 and a flock of 52 feeding in a rice field near Bagua Grande on the same river, at 1,830 feet (555 m) of altitude on 7 February 1964.

Andean highlands.—On 26 October 1963 Drs. Hans-Wilhelm and Maria Koepcke observed a Cattle Egret at the Laguna de Huaypo, about 20 miles (32 km) north-

west of Cuzco, and on 30 October another at the Laguna de Lucre, 20 miles south of Cuzco. These lakes are on the Andean plateau of southern Perú, both at an altitude of approximately 12,000 feet (3,640 m). The writer saw a flock of about 60 on 27 March through 29 March 1964 at the Laguna de Paca near Jauja in central Perú, at 11,800 feet (3,550 m) of altitude. These birds, all apparently in pure white plumage, were feeding among cattle and on the swampy lake shores and local farmers informed me that they had been there for several months.

Coast.—Cattle Egrets seem to be established on the Peruvian coast, in increasing numbers as one goes north, but to date no breeding record has come forth. They were first noted on the coast when, in "early 1961," two were shot by hunters near Casma, 225 miles (360 km) north of Lima, and brought to the Museo Javier Prado in Lima. On 27 September 1961 Mrs. Lovie M. Whitaker observed at length six Cattle Egrets near the Laguna de Villa, a small fresh water marsh just south of Lima. She noted that some of them showed a buffy wash on the crown and breast, while others were pure white. It is of interest that she made frequent trips to this area during the preceding June and July, and once in late August, without seeing any Cattle Egrets.

On 24 February 1963 I observed three Cattle Egrets in pure white plumage, feeding with cattle near the Laguna de Villa. In regular visits to this area I saw no more until 5 October, when two were seen in a field on the southern outskirts of Lima. Between then and 23 February 1964 I have often seen Cattle Egrets around the Laguna de Villa (as many as 10 on several occasions), all in white plumage except for one bird with traces of buff on the throat. There is a specimen in the Museo Javier Prado, with traces of buff on the crown and throat, which was taken by hunters in a pasture at Lurín, about 20 miles south of Lima on the coast, on 25 June 1963, and a specimen in full breeding plumage taken on 24 February 1964 on the seashore just north of the port of Callao.

On 24 February 1964 I saw three Cattle Egrets near the Pan-American highway 105 miles north of Lima, in all-white plumage. Mr. Juan Ormea, taxidermist for the museum of the University of Trujillo (350 miles north of Lima) states that Cattle Egrets have been present in the Trujillo region since 1961, and a specimen in breeding plumage is preserved in this museum. Mr. Ormea kindly accompanied me on 30 January 1964 to a pasture near Trujillo where we counted 148 in a flock feeding with cattle; many of these were in various stages of breeding plumage. At Chepén, 430 miles north of Lima, Ken Wright observed a flock of 59 Cattle Egrets feeding in a rice field on 8 February 1964, noting that many of them were in full breeding plumage.

In the area surrounding Tumbes, close to the borders of Ecuador, I found Cattle Egrets so abundant as to make estimating their numbers impossible. In early February, 1964, I found hundreds feeding in rice fields and with cattle in pastures, and think that they were more numerous than the Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*), and Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) which were also present in numbers in the rice fields. A large proportion of the Cattle Egrets were in full breeding plumage, and many more showed buffy plumage to varying extents.

In summary, Cattle Egrets have been recorded in Perú in northern and southern jungle areas, on the central and southern high Andean plateau, and on the north and central coast. The Cuzco and Paca (Jauja) records are of special interest because they seem to indicate that the high Andes do not constitute a barrier to Cattle Egrets.

—FRANK P. FRAZIER, JR., *Colmena Derecha 208, Lima, Perú.*