

quite variable as a character in *all* ages and sexes of Mourning Warblers' (emphasis theirs). We did find that a few *immature* males of that species have indistinct buffy eyerings, but the breast and throat of such specimens always contained a noticeable amount of brownish coloration.

If forced to place the banded individual into one or the other species based on *a posteriori* evidence, I would judge it to be a MacGillivray's Warbler. However, the relationships between these ecological replacements have not been well studied, and it is possible that hybridization or introgression occurs rarely. The value of this specimen lies not in its certainty as a record for *O. tolmiei* on the east coast, but in its pointing out the need for careful inspection of all *Oporornis* warblers caught in the east.

This note constitutes contribution no. 8 from the Rutgers Field Station of the Institute of Animal Behavior.—Jack P. Hailman, Department of Zoology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742.

**Winter Recoveries of Snowy Egrets Banded on Long Island.**—In recent years the Snowy Egret (*Leucophox thula*) was first reported breeding on Long Island, New York in 1949. Since then its numbers have greatly increased and over 400 pairs bred in 1967 at five localities along the south shore from Canarsie Pol, Kings Co. to Oak Beach, Suffolk Co. and also at Gardiner's Island, Suffolk Co. (Davis and Heath, 1967).

Gilbert Raynor, Peter Post, the author, and others studied this breeding population (Davis, 1966 and 1967). A number of nestlings were banded: the author banded 54 during 1965 and 1966, Raynor 125 during 1963 and 1964, and Post about 50-100 during the early 1960's.

Three recoveries of these banded birds have been received:

- # 686-10692, banded by Raynor at Canarsie Pol on July 4, 1963 was found dead near Manzanillo, Dominican Republic (lat. 19° 50' N, long. 71° 30' W.) on November 4, 1963, about 1500 miles south.
- # 716-92592, banded by the author at Lawrence Marsh, Nassau Co. on June 25, 1966 was found dead near Anasco, Puerto Rico (lat. 18° 10' N., long. 67° 00' W.) on November 2, 1966, about 1600 miles SSE.
- # 676-14889, banded by Raynor at Canarsie Pol on June 22, 1963 was shot on the island of Marie Galante, near Guadeloupe, F. W. I. (lat. 15° 50' N., long. 61° 10' W.) on September 17, 1963, about 1900 miles SSE.

Palmer (1962: 458) states that "generally speaking" the Snowy Egret is "not a long-distance traveler". East of the 100th meridian the species' winter range is given as within the United States, mainly in Florida and along the Gulf coast. The range map shows the Snowy Egret as a "straggler" to the Bahama Islands and unrecorded from the Lesser Antilles.

The three above-mentioned recoveries would appear to revise the above statements. These are the only known recoveries of Long Island birds on or near their winter range. They range from 1500 to 1900 miles distant, all of them from the West Indies. One was recovered from the Lesser Antilles. James Bond (pers. comm.) states that Snowy Egrets do migrate through the Lesser Antilles in small numbers. Lacking proof, he supposed these migrants to be of North American origin. One other recovery which suggests the use of this route by other than Long Island birds was that of a nestling banded at Palmetto Island, Wuakla Co., Florida on June 3, 1961 and recovered near Georgetown, Guyana on November 11, 1961 (Loftin, 1966).

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