

moval from the doves and emerged as adults 10 days after pupation. Adult flies were sent to C. W. Sabrosky, Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Dept. Agric., Beltsville, Maryland, who identified them as members of the rare and unusual subtropical and tropical genus *Philornis* of the family Muscidae. Since Sabrosky suspected that a new species was represented, no specific name was given.

At the time of discovery, one dove was eight days and the other nine days old. Although infested with the maggots, the young doves remained in a healthy condition, acted normal and appeared to suffer little or no discomfort. Both young were successfully fledged on July 25. Although 120 dove nests were checked the same season within one-fourth mile of the parasitized doves, no other infestations were observed.—LESLIE L. GLASCOW AND ROBERT HENSON, *School of Forestry, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, November 14, 1956.*

“Bunching” reaction of Cedar Waxwings to attacks by a Cooper’s Hawk.—On November 19, 1955, while driving west on Route no. 9 about one mile south of Southboro, Massachusetts, I saw a flock of approximately 25 Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) being closely pursued by a Cooper’s Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). I stopped my car and watched the birds for about 10 minutes; during this time the hawk made five separate passes at the waxwings. Each pass was made in the same manner and from the same quarter: the hawk, flying about 25 to 50 yards to the rear and slightly above the waxwings would suddenly increase its flight speed, attempt to seize one of the waxwings at the rear of the flock, then veer off and resume its position to the rear. Each time it was noted that the hawk would not begin a pass until the waxwing flock had been strung out. The reaction of the waxwings was immediate and very striking: as the hawk made its final approach, the waxwings would suddenly “bunch together,” forming a very dense flock, and at the same time they would veer in unison to one side. The flock remained dense until the hawk had veered off, then it would loosen up. The evasive movements of the waxwings brought them back to my position, and when the hawk made his last pass it occurred directly over my head. I could see the hawk increase its speed, extend one foot, lunge, miss, then veer off as the waxwings bunched and veered away. When I left the scene, the hawk had evidently given up the chase, since it and the waxwings were headed in opposite directions. The behavior of the waxwings was very similar to that of the European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) as described by Tinbergen (1951, “The Study of Instinct”). Putnam (1949, *Wilson Bull.*, 61:174) described the compactness of a flock of Cedar Waxwings which flew away after the seizure of one of the flock by a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), but Dr. Putnam informed me by letter that the waxwings were perched in a tree at the time of the attack.—ANDREW J. MEYERRECKS, *Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, October 2, 1956.*

Louisiana Heron breeds in New York City.—On April 19, 1955, while observing the roosting behavior of herons on Rulers Bar Hassock, Jamaica Bay, Long Island, New York, a single Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor*) was seen to roost with four other heron and egret species in the reeds and low trees bordering Cross Bay Boulevard. The other species were the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus*), Snowy Egret (*Leucophoyx thula*), Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), and Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*). One Louisiana Heron, presumably the same bird, used the same roosting site for the next five nights (April 20–24). On the evening of April 25, two Louisiana Herons roosted at this site, but none was seen at this site after that date. On May