

the 20th Mrs. Lloyd put a small box on the ground nearby, hoping the bird would nest in that. When it was ignored, she fashioned a simple "grass nest" and placed the plastic balls in it. On the 22nd, she found the flicker sitting on the balls, outside the grass nest. Several more attempts were made to induce the bird to use the grass nest, but it always removed the balls to the ground nearby and when the balls were next placed in a small hole dug in the ground, they were also removed from it. On the 25th it was noted that the male was taking his turn at incubating. He at first seemed content to sit on the hole containing the balls, but in a little while, "kicked" them out, and sat on them on the bare ground. From 26 June through 5 July both birds took turns sitting. When not disturbed, the incubating birds remained one-half to three-quarters of an hour on the eggs, and there was always a bird on the nest as dusk fell. The male returned to the nest more rapidly than the female after being driven off. The last date the bird incubated was 11 July.

The "nest" was located on the ground near a tree which was situated halfway between the house and the road, or 18 feet from each. Actual distance of the nest from the tree varied from two feet to about 15 feet, as the balls were moved around and pushed closer to the road. Attempts to move the balls closer to the house, away from the road, only resulted in the birds' moving them back by pushing with the beak.—SALLY HOYT SPOFFORD, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, 22 March 1968.*

Hooded Warbler in Trinidad, West Indies.—On 17 December 1967, I saw a male Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) at Waller Field on the island of Trinidad, West Indies. The bird was in brilliant adult plumage, a phenomenon that is apparently normal for this species during the nonbreeding months of the year according to Dwight in Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull., 203:618–619, 1953)

I studied the Trinidad bird at the closest focal range of 7×50 binoculars for fifteen minutes. It was undoubtedly an adult male, for yellow edgings of black portions of the plumage were absent. The bird was in a moist thicket in company with another North American migrant, a Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) as well as a female Black-and-white Manakin (*Manacus manacus*). Although I returned to the same thicket periodically through the remainder of December and in January, I did not see the Hooded Warbler again.

Bond (Birds of the West Indies, 1960) calls the Hooded Warbler a rare transient in the West Indies, where it has been recorded as far south in the Lesser Antilles as Martinique. The American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds (1957) gives its winter range as "rarely to Central Panamá (Canal Zone)." Apparently the species has never been recorded on the continent of South America.

The present record therefore represents a considerable extension of the Hooded Warbler's range and is tantamount to a South American occurrence since Trinidad is within sight of Venezuela. On the other hand the advent of this bird on the island must be considered unusual, rather than the late recognition of a previously overlooked but regular migrant, for a species as unmistakable as this one would not have escaped the notice of a succession of ornithologists who have been collecting and observing birds in Trinidad for over a century. Several unmistakable species known to winter in Venezuela (e.g., Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) may have eluded detection in Trinidad by bird watchers, but the Hooded Warbler is probably not one of these since its usual winter range lies considerably to the north and west.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *R. D. Delmont, N.J. 08314, 25 March 1968.*