

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

nest containing four eggs, one and one-half meters (five feet) above the ground in a Beach-Plum (*Prunus maritima*). On this latter date the occupants of the first nest were still incubating three eggs. Nesting associates of the Ibis included: four pair of Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*), one pair of Little-blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), six pair of Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), 25 pair of Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*), 35 pair of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), and one pair of Yellow-crowned Night Herons (*Nyctanassa violacea*). The site of this colony is approximately 135 km (85 miles), in a straight line, from the previous recorded breeding area of the Glossy Ibis at Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge, Oceanville, New Jersey (Forward, *vide* Potter, *Aud. Field Notes*, 11: 394, 1957). For a description of this heronry and an account of its breeding birds see: Post, *Wils. Bull.*, in press; Post and Restivo, *Linn. News-letter*, 14 (9), 1961.

On 29 June 1961 Herbert Johnson, the refuge manager, discovered still a third nest, four and one-half km (two and three-quarter miles) due east of the two nests described above. This nest, located one and one-half meters (five feet) above the ground, contained three eggs, and was situated in a Bayberry (*Myrica pennsylvanica*). The nesting associates were four or five pair of Black-crowned Night Herons.

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