

It appears probable that, when food supply is superabundant as it seems to have been in Tuxedo in 1962, jays may prey less on the nests of other birds and the aggressive interspecific defense of nest area by Robins may also be diminished. The consequent greater number of birds feeding in the area would have increased predation on the *Erranis* larvae. This implies that, when food is superabundant, reduced interspecific (and probably intraspecific) strife among predators may facilitate local control of forest insect outbreaks by permitting a greater population density of predators.

I thank my sister, Forsyth, who found the three nests.—GEORGE E. WATSON, *U. S. National Museum, Washington 25, D. C.*

**First nesting record of the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) in Canada.**—The first nesting record of the Cattle Egret in Canada was established on 4 June 1962 at Luther Marsh, Wellington County, Ontario, 22 miles (35.2 km) west of the town of Orangeville. Prior to 1962, only one other sighting of the Cattle Egret near Luther Marsh was recorded, when on 25 May 1961 A. T. Cringan and M. R. Wolfe saw a single bird in a wetland area situated one mile west of Luther Marsh, on Concession 7, in the Township of West Luther, Wellington County. The bird was not in breeding plumage.

The authors saw nine Cattle Egrets in breeding plumage on 25 May 1962 on a large island in the western part of Luther Marsh. Nesting was not suspected until five Cattle Egrets were observed in a heronry there on 1 June 1962. This heronry is located 150 yards (about 135 meters) south of the island on which the nine birds were seen. The heronry is situated in dead, flooded cedars (*Thuja occidentalis*) and elms (*Ulmus* spp.). It occupies about two acres, and lies within the protecting arms of two adjacent islands.

Nesting species of the heronry, up to the discovery of the Cattle Egrets, included Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*), and Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*). Layering of nests was evident and can be described thus: first layer, 1 to 5 feet, Green Herons; second layer, 5 to 15 feet, Black-crowned Night Herons; third layer, 15 to 30 feet, Great Blue Herons.

Two occupied nests of Cattle Egrets were found in the heronry on 4 June 1962, located in the second layer. They were flimsy and meager in construction. The first nest contained one egg and the second had three.

On 9 June 1962, we showed these nests to a group including J. L. Baillie, of the Royal Ontario Museum, and A. T. Cringan, of the Ontario Agricultural College. At this time, the first nest contained two eggs and the second contained four eggs. A fresh egg collected from nest number one is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

We found a third nest, containing four eggs, on 13 June 1962, and construction of a fourth was suspected to be under way at this date.

The daily range of the Cattle Egrets about the marsh has not been established definitely, but birds were observed on small islands and on the east shore of the marsh, up to a little over a mile from the heronry, apparently feeding on insects in grassland.

With the recording of these nests, the known breeding range of the Cattle Egret is extended by 250 miles from the Columbus, Ohio, nesting area listed by D. E. Davis (*Auk*, 77: 421-424, 1960).

A list of observations of Cattle Egrets in Ontario compiled by J. L. Baillie includes all sight records reported to the Royal Ontario Museum to 15 June 1962.

Besides the observations of breeding birds here mentioned, it shows 21 records involving 28 birds, made between 4 May 1956 (one bird seen at Port Rowan by Winona Stewart and Gladys Hutchinson) and 23 May 1962 (one seen at Iroquois by C. V. Ellis). The number of observations has increased as follows: 2 in 1956, 1 in 1959, 3 in 1960, 4 in 1961, and (exclusive of the present nesting records) 11 in 1962. These records are distributed along the southern boundary of Ontario from Lake St. Clair, in the west, to Iroquois, east of Lake Ontario, in the east. Most of the observations were made on or near the shorelines of lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Ontario, their tributaries and the St. Lawrence River, but Angus Marsh (where one was seen on 22 May 1960) and Luther Marsh are about 55 miles (88 km) north of the Great Lakes shoreline.

The nesting record here reported, plus other records summarized above, seems to indicate that the spread of the Cattle Egret in North America is continuing, in contradiction to the conclusion that Davis reached (*loc. cit.*) in 1960. Also, the nesting of the species in the interior appears to be the first. Possibly the dense stand of low, dead trees, standing in water, affords a nesting site similar to those used in coastal areas.—UDO BUERKLE and W. DAN MANSELL, *Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Hespeler, Ontario, Canada.*

**Bulwer's Petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*) in Trinidad, West Indies.**—On 23 January 1961, a dead Bulwer's Petrel was found by J. B. Saunders on Soldado Rock, a small island off the southwest tip of Trinidad, West Indies (Lat. 10° 04' 24" N, Long. 62° 00' 56" W). The bird's body was mummified and in excellent condition. It is now no. 763839 in The American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy writes: "This constitutes a new record for the western Atlantic north of the equator. This petrel is not unfamiliar in certain seasons along the coast of Brazil, whither it flies presumably from its nesting grounds on the eastern Atlantic islands. Farther north, however, it seems to be virtually unrecorded in the western Atlantic."—RICHARD FFRENCH, *St. Peter's School, Texaco Trinidad, Inc., Pointe a Pierre, Trinidad, W. I.*

**Black-throated Sparrows in the eastern United States.**—The Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*) breeds in the arid and semi-arid portions of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, the eastern limits of its known breeding range being western Oklahoma and central Texas. It normally winters chiefly in the southern parts of the breeding range, occurring casually east to "Kansas (near Garden City)." Although this last locality is given under *A. b. opuntia* (A. O. U. Check-list, 5th edition, p. 604, 1957), the specimen from there was determined as *A. b. deserticola* (see M. D. Schwilling, *Wilson Bull.*, 66: 151, 1954).

A tendency toward eastward movement is indicated by the fact that between 1959 and 1962 this species has been observed in the eastern United States, at least five times, as follows: near Rockton, Illinois, 3 and 4 May 1959 (Morse, *Passenger Pigeon*, 22: 26–27, 1960); Madison, Wisconsin, 23 December 1959 to 22 April 1960 (Fetterer, *ibid.*, 22: 32–33, 1960); Deerfield, Massachusetts, 5 November 1959 (Eliot, *Mass. Audubon*, 44: 162–163, 1960); near Conneaut Creek, Ohio, 5 November to 9 December 1961 (P. Savage, *in litt.*); and near New Brunswick, New Jersey, details below. As far as I know, these are the only reported occurrences of *A. bilineata* east of the Mississippi River. The Wisconsin, Ohio, and New Jersey individuals were recorded at feeding stations.