

The Great Egret participated fully in this behavior, flying and feeding repeatedly. The entire flock took flight after about 15 minutes and 14 Cattle Egrets and the Great Egret flew out of sight. The remaining 55 Cattle Egrets landed about 100 m from the previous feeding spot and were joined by a second Great Egret. After about 5 minutes of preliminary activities, these birds resumed leap-frog feeding, the Great Egret again participating fully. Another Great Egret, possibly the first one, landed during the final 15 minutes of observation and fed solitarily about 60 m from the flock. All egrets dispersed at 10:40.

During the succeeding week in the same field we saw no Great Egrets with the Cattle Egrets, but four immature Little Blue Herons and one Snowy Egret fed in association with them on 10, 13, and 14 August. The Cattle Egrets initiated leap-frog feeding on the 10th and 14th, and the other two species participated.

Terrestrial feeding by *Casmerodius*, *Florida*, and *Egretta*, either with or without *Bubulcus*, has been noted before (e.g. Caldwell 1956, Wilson Bull. 68: 74; Jenni 1969, Ecol. Monogr. 39: 245), but their participation in leap-frog feeding apparently has not. Leap-frog feeding seems best adapted for flock foraging in deep grass. Cattle Egrets would thus be expected to initiate and perform this behavior, but other species evidently participate on an opportunistic basis.

We thank R. F. Doren for aiding in the plant identifications, and H. M. Stevenson for reviewing this note.—JOCHEN H. WIESE and ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, *Tall Timbers Research Station, Route 1, Box 160, Tallahassee, Florida 32303*. Accepted 1 Oct. 73.

White-throated Sparrow nesting again in downtown Buffalo, New York.—

In a previous Auk (1971, 88: 172) Frances M. Rew and I reported on White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) breeding in front of a library in downtown Buffalo in 1969. On 28 July 1973 Robert M. Wagner saw an adult White-throat and three fully grown young birds about 380 m southwest of the library in Cathedral Park on Erie Street. On the morning of 31 July I found there two adults, three fledged young, and a nest with a second brood of four young about 2 days old.

Cathedral Park (Figure 1) consists of a paved esplanade about 95 m long and 23 m wide on the south side of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral. It contains 60 sycamores and poplars about 6 m high. A low concrete wall separates the esplanade from the 4-m wide church foundation plantings of forsythia, euonymus, cotoneaster, a few other small shrubs, and several clumps of flowers. The bottoms of five large window wells are bare earth or partly covered with sparse grass and small herbaceous plants. Seven large floodlights are spaced near the ground along the concrete wall and two are in the grass plots at each end. These and a third grass plot around the church each have several crabapple trees. Next to the west side doors are two more crabapples in a fourth plot with euonymus and yew plants in a bark chip ground cover. Across Erie Street are 12 concrete boxes containing crabapple trees, euonymus, and a bark chip ground cover.

Adults and fledged young were quite tame and one could sometimes approach to within a meter and occasionally to within a half meter of them. All foraged chiefly on the ground in shrubbery, on grass and in ground cover about the church, in the wells and on the esplanade, particularly about the wall, and in the openings at tree bases. They also hunted food on Erie Street about parked cars and on sidewalks. Occasionally they foraged in the larger shrubs and trees in the esplanade and the concrete boxes. The adult male occasionally sallied for insects to the ivy on the church and all fed at times to various heights in this vegetation. I believe that the

White-throats fed chiefly on insects and also on vegetable matter. As in the previous nesting at the library, the floodlights probably were responsible for increased insect abundance. This may have been a factor in the attempt at a second brood.

The nest of the second brood was placed in a shallow depression on the ground among bark chips under a euonymus 0.6 m tall in the church foundation plantings and was concealed by the plant's low branches. This nest is flimsier but similar in construction to another White-throat nest from normal habitat in western New York. A 12-cm pipe jutting horizontally from a well 0.9 m from the nest was used by the adults when approaching the nest site with food.

Early on 2 August we found the nest empty. It and the euonymus were undisturbed and there was no sign of the nestlings. On the bark chips nearby was a small circle of adult White-throat body feathers with one worn rectrice and a primary. Apparently some predator destroyed or removed the young and killed the female. I found no evidence of rats in the area but later saw one cat nearby. On 2 August one of the first brood was absent. Arthur R. Clark and I banded the remaining two young on 4 August but were unable to catch the adult male. On 8 August only one immature was present, which I last saw on 13 August.

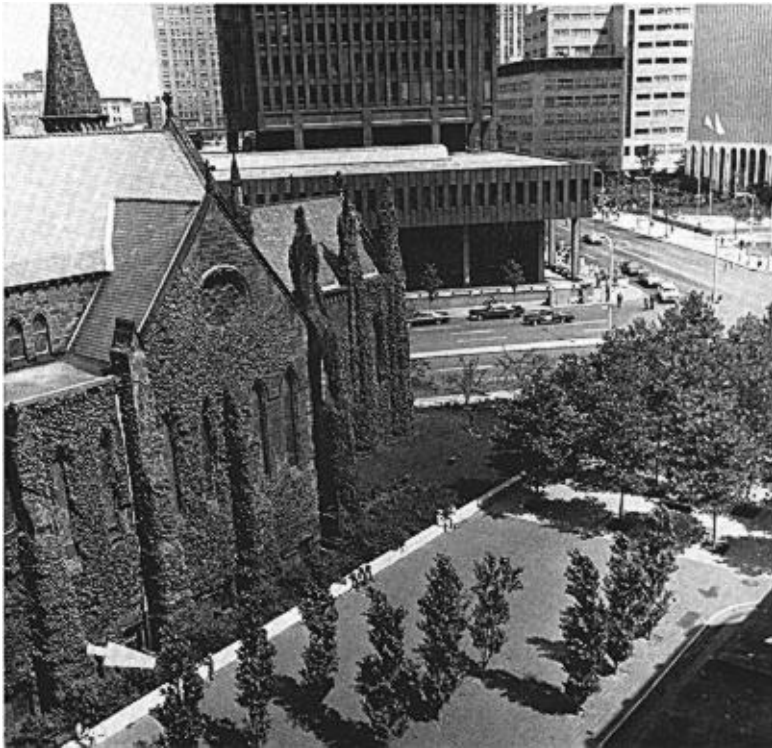


Figure 1. Breeding location of White-throated Sparrow in downtown Buffalo, New York. The nest was in the foundation plantings beside the cathedral at lower left in the photograph (arrow).

The adult male sang frequently at various heights up to 20 m above ground from the church's crosses and ornamental buttresses, in the trees and shrubs, and sometimes from the ground. Lowther and Falls (in Bent et al. 1968, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 237, part 3) mention song perches in trees up to 40 feet (12 m) above ground and cite only one definite statement that the species sings from the ground. The male at the library in 1969 had essentially the same song pattern as the 1973 bird.

Lowther and Falls (in Bent 1968) state that White-throats rarely rear more than one brood per season and cite only one instance of a known second brood. The White-throats were not seen frequenting other park and shrub areas nearby. Resident bird species in the vicinity are Rock Dove, Chimney Swift, Starling, and House Sparrow. We also noted Least Flycatcher, Carolina Wren, and Yellow Warbler in the park, but saw no interaction between the White-throats and any of these species.

A cathedral employee said that he had seen the White-throats about the park during the preceding two breeding seasons and that in 1972 a nest with several young, presumably of the White-throat, was taken from the shrub area at the church. In early June 1972 William C. Vaughan heard a White-throated Sparrow singing in shrubbery on Niagara Square about 380 m north-northwest of Cathedral Park, but found nothing further. Possibly the 1973 nesting involved the same male that bred at the library 4 years earlier.

Growth of vegetation at the library and creation during recent years of small park and shrub areas downtown provided habitat for these nestings in a large city of a species that normally breeds in rural or wilderness brushland, forest openings, and bog edges. I am not aware of any similar instances elsewhere that might indicate a propensity of White-throats to breed in urban locations. Perhaps there is some relation to the species' recent increase in breeding in western New York. If the same adult male was involved, it may initially have been a chance happening that merely was repeated through habit. For their cooperation and assistance I thank J. Carl Burke, Jr., who took the photograph, Arthur R. Clark, Frances M. Rew, Robert M. Wagner, Helen Welch, and Canon George M. Chapman of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral.—ROBERT F. ANDRLE, *Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York 14211*. Accepted 30 Oct. 73.

First Clay-colored Robin collected in the United States.—The Clay-colored Robin, *Turdus grayi*, ranges primarily from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas of north-east Mexico through Central America to northern South America. Based on one sight record near Brownsville, Texas in March 1940, the species was placed on the hypothetical list of the A.O.U. Check-list of North American birds (1957, fifth ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union). James (1960, *Auk* 77: 475) published a second U.S. sighting that occurred during May and June 1959 in the Mission area of Hidalgo County, Texas. Since then three additional sightings of individual birds have been reported for the same general part of Texas: December 1969, at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Hidalgo County (1970, *Audubon Field Notes* 24: 520); June 1972, at Anzalduas, Hidalgo County (1972, *Amer. Birds* 26: 877); and December 1972, at Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Cameron County (1973, *Amer. Birds* 27: 639). No specimen was ever taken in the United States and no sighting reported north of the Brownsville area of southern Texas.

On 9 February 1973 Michael Whitley, an artist and naturalist, informed me he had collected 2 days previously a robinlike bird that was unfamiliar to him. After conferring with Whitley and examining the bird, we concluded it was an adult