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 initally 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 northeast 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

Clay-colored Robin. Whitley collected the bird in an open loblolly pine woodland near his residence, 10 miles southwest of Huntsville, Walker County, Texas. It was first seen about 5 days prior to the date of collection. Whitley mounted the specimen, which was extremely fat and had a full stomach, and the mount is now in the Whitley Bird and Butterfly Museum, Huntsville, Texas; he did not determine the bird's sex. Joseph Strauch, Jr., Bird Division, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who has had considerable experience with the species in Panama, examined the specimen and agreed with our identification.

This first record of a Clay-colored Robin collected in the United States extends the species' range about 350 air line miles northeast of the previous northernmost sight reports. The specimen and the other recent sightings suggest that *Turdus grayi* is extending its range northward and may eventually become established as a United States species. I thank Michael Whitley for allowing me to examine the specimen and report on it.—RALPH R. MOLDENHAUER, *Department of Biology, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77340.* Accepted 1 Nov. 73.

First Shrike-like Cotinga record for Peru.—Distribution records for the Shrike-like Cotinga (*Laniisoma elegans*) given by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, The species of birds of South America and their distribution, Narberth, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co., p. 309) indicate widely scattered locations in South America from eastern Columbia and northwestern Venezuela to southeastern Brazil and include eastern Ecuador and northeastern Bolivia. Thus its occurrence in eastern Peru is perhaps not surprising. On 20 June 1965 during an expedition to central Peru sponsored by the Biology Department of Andrews University and in part by the National Geographic Society, Keith Messersmith collected a male in a mist net set about 2 m above the ground at 1,800 m altitude under forest cover near the Campa Indian village, Tsioventeni, Province Oxapampa, Pasco Department. Thanks are due the curators of the American Museum of Natural History for confirming the identification. The specimen will be deposited in the AMNH.—ASA C. THORESEN, *Biology Department, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104.* Accepted 2 Nov. 73.

Rabbit destruction of tern eggs.—The European rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus,* is generally considered to be herbivorous (Thompson and Worden 1956, The rabbit, London, Collins), but I saw rabbits destroy eggs of the Brown Noddy, *Anous stolidus,* during a study of terns on Manana or Rabbit Island about 1.3 km off Oahu, Hawaii. On 12 June 1971 I was watching Brown Noddy incubation behavior on a rocky slope of Manana. At midnight I saw a rabbit charge an incubating noddy and, with its head, knock the bird off the egg. The rabbit then rolled the egg downslope by repeatedly pushing it with the upper surface of its nose. Earlier that night at 2025 a rabbit approached an abandoned Brown Noddy egg and rolled the egg downslope with its nose. I followed the rabbit and found it standing over a stream of yolk from the broken egg. Rabbits similarly rolled three additional unattended Brown Noddy eggs downslope that same night. I do not know if just one rabbit or more were involved.

I could not determine if the rabbit ate any part of the eggs it broke, but the summer months on Manana are very dry (Tomich et al. 1968, Pacific Sci. 22: 352), and the rabbit could have obtained fluid from the eggs. I cannot estimate accurately