in premature development of the patch, since the testes recrudesce, and presumably become fully active in secretion of testosterone, weeks before the time of egg laying by the female. In other words, in males the appearance of the incubation patch cannot be closely timed to the production of eggs by the female and the onset of incubation by having testosterone set the mechanism in motion. Appropriate timing could be achieved only by having prolactin secretion triggered by other stimuli just before incubation is to begin.

In phalaropes studied in Montana, Johns and Pfeiffer (*op. cit.*) note that "males have no incubation patch when they first arrive on the breeding grounds in May, although the testes are greatly enlarged and spermatogenesis is in process. The development of incubation patches in these birds occurs during a few days in early June and appears to be concurrent with nest building." Perhaps in male birds copulatory behavior, visual stimuli from the nest, or, where the male builds the nest, participation in nest building leads to the secretion of prolactin by the adenohypophysis. The testosterone titer is already high, and the newly secreted prolactin becomes available to work synergistically with testosterone to induce response of the integument of the ventral apterium. In this way development of the incubation patch in the male could be appropriately timed to the onset of incubation.—ROBERT K. SELANDER, *Department of Zoology, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, July 18, 1963.*

Bay-breasted Warbler and Red-eyed Vireo in Klamath County, Oregon.—While observing birds at Upper Klamath Lake, Klamath County, Oregon, on July 6, 1963, we located a Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) and a Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*).

The Bay-breasted Warbler was found on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake, 12 miles south and 4 miles west of Fort Klamath, 4200 feet elevation. It was alone, foraging silently in mixed aspen and fir along the side of the lake. The bird, a male in nuptial plumage, is now specimen no. 149537 in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California. This appears to be the first record for Oregon and one of the few records from the western United States.

The Red-eyed Vireo was found singing in a grove of mixed aspen and willow on Oregon State Highway 62 opposite Tecumseh Spring, 3.2 miles south and 2.6 miles east of Fort Klamath, 4200 feet elevation. Although the habitat appeared to be suitable, because of failing light we were unable to find any concrete evidence of breeding. The bird, a male in breeding condition (testis 10 mm.), is now specimen no. 149536 in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. This species is known to breed along the northern border of Oregon (Gabrielson and Jewett, Birds of Oregon, 1940:493–494) and has been found in migration on Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon (Kridler and Marshall, Condor, 64, 1962:163, and Kridler, Aud. Field Notes, 17:54). The Red-eyed Vireo may be extending its range southward and should be looked for in suitable habitat south of its known breeding range in Oregon and northern California.—R. G. MCCASKIE, *Tahoe City, California,* and PAUL DE BENEDICTIS, *Berkeley, California, July 12, 1963.*

Observations of Golden Eagle Attacks on Coyotes.—The predatory activities of both the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*) and the coyote (*Canis latrans*) are well known, and it seems to be commonly accepted that each obtains a good share of its food through predation. We know of no written accounts of one preying on the other. However, agents of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife have reported that it is not uncommon for eagles to prey on coyotes in the puppy stage. But observations indicate that at times Golden Eagles will attack mature coyotes. Two instances of this were witnessed by agents in Nevada and the third was in an adjacent section of California.

On May 23, 1961, while aerial hunting for coyotes on the antelope kidding areas of the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range located in northwestern Nevada, Hayden Purdy and T. C. Barber observed an eagle attacking a coyote. An adult coyote had been spotted standing above a rocky outcrop on a hillside. As the plane approached, the coyote began to move off in a trot. At this point a Golden Eagle flew past the plane in a steep dive and struck the coyote over the hips with both feet and continued on in flight. The coyote was partially knocked to the ground. Recovering, it whirled, jumped, biting in the direction of the eagle which by now was gaining altitude. The men in the plane could see a considerable amount of hair torn from the coyote's back. The plane was then within range and the coyote was dispatched, unfortunately ending the observation. The eagle was not sighted again.

On November 16, 1961, near the southeast side of Honey Lake, Lassen County, California, Frank

Schoengarth and Victor Vicendoa came on two coyotes and one Golden Eagle. The scene was set on the dry alkali lake bed, approximately 75 yards from the sagebrush surrounding the lake bed at this point. From a distance the larger coyote and the eagle were observed within three to six feet of each other. Each was obviously occupied in trying to bluff and outmaneuver the other for the dead jack rabbit lying between them. For about ten minutes an active battle was watched, the eagle feinting and jumping at the coyote with wings partly opened, and the coyote in return making passes at the eagle by quick short jumps with teeth bared. Neither would give ground until the coyote sensed the vehicle nearby. At this time the coyote left the scene at a fast trot for the sagebrush. The eagle immediately became airborne and pursued the coyote, attacking in a series of dives. The observers believed the high brush kept the eagle from making full contact with the coyote. Any resistance made by the coyote was done on the run, as it made no effort to stop and fight. Throughout this observation the second coyote, a smaller animal, sat near the brush line watching the battle but not offering to participate, leaving only when the first became frightened and fled.

On March 5, 1963, another Golden Eagle was sighted making an attack on a coyote in White Pine County, Nevada. James C. Harris and Wendell Ross were engaged in aerial hunting for coyotes on sheep lambing ranges in Long Valley. In sagebrush and sand dune terrain a Golden Eagle was observed making dives on a coyote about 500 yards from the airplane. The plane was turned toward the fight and during the time which elapsed before arrival at the location the eagle continued to attack. In the course of two attacks observed at close range the eagle came in contact with the coyote but did not completely knock it down either time. Blood was evident on the coyote's back and at the time of the second pass the coyote lost a considerable amount of hair. The coyote was traveling at full speed at the time of both attacks and at no time made an effort to fight the bird or take cover. Due to the nearness of the airplane the eagle stopped the attacks and moved on. This may have also interfered with the coyote's willingness to defend itself.—HOMER S. FORD and J. R. ALCORN, *Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Reno, Nevada, June 6, 1963.*

A Breeding Colony of Agami Herons in Veracruz.—The Agami or Chestnut-bellied Heron (*Agamia agami*) occurs widely throughout tropical America. It is known from México on the basis of "a few records from Chiapas, Veracruz and Tabasco" (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950:31). Little is known about the breeding habits of this species.

While driving along Mexico Route 180 in southeastern Veracruz on July 16, 1961, we saw a group of Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*) and Anhingas (*Anhinga anhinga*) perched about 100 meters to the south of the road in dead trees containing a few nests. We entered the colony, wading through chest-deep water and the dense mangrove border. The colony itself was located in scattered trees with a sparse mangrove understory. Several Agami Herons flushed from the lower trees, and we subsequently found about 20 more Agamis and about a dozen of their nests, most of which contained fresh eggs; no young were seen. The nests were built of twigs, about 4 to 6 feet above the water level, with the water 3 to 4 feet deep. Because it was very difficult to make headway in the colony, we did not explore it nor determine the total number of nests or birds. Three adult Agamis were collected; two were prepared as study skins and deposited in the Cornell University Collection (CU nos. 29231, 29232), while the third was prepared as a skeleton and presented to the Museum of Zoology at the University of Michigan. The adult females examined had enlarged left oviducts and the ovaries contained several 4 mm. ova.

The heron colony is located near the town of Minatitlán close to kilometer-post 263, approximately 11 miles southwest of the Pemex Ferry at Coatzacoalcos and 25 miles east of Acayucan. Edwards (Finding Birds in Mexico, 1955:32) refers to this colony but does not mention the presence of Agami Herons.

Because the Agamis tend to perch and nest low in stands of large trees, they cannot be seen from any great distance. Their habitat preference discourages close-up investigation. Even boating is impossible. For these reasons we conjecture that these birds may be commoner than the few Mexican records would suggest.

These observations were made in the course of field work for Dr. Charles G. Sibley, whose studies are supported by the National Science Foundation and the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.—MARTIN C. MICHENER, *Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cam-*