

Caution should be exercised in placing more than one bird of a species in a cage. Red-headed Woodpeckers are aggressive to siblings, even at an early age, and dominants may inflict severe damage on subordinates. The confinement of an established pair does not ensure compatibility. No complications arose from the confinement of a Pileated and a Red-headed Woodpecker in a single cage for several months.

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GENERAL NOTES

A Male MacGillivray's-like Oporornis Warbler Banded at Brigantine, New Jersey in June.—The paper by Lanyon and Bull (*Bird-Banding*, **38**:187-194, 1967) on identification of warblers in the genus *Oporornis* prompts me to report a male bird banded on 1 June 1965 at the Rutgers Field Station on Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge, north of Atlantic City, New Jersey. The sharp eye of William Russell in the Patuxent banding office led to consideration that my "atypical Mourning Warbler" might in fact belong to *O. tolmiei* rather than *O. philadelphia*, a possibility I had not considered because of the extreme extralimital record that a MacGillivray's warbler would represent.

Unfortunately, I do not have the critical tail measurements used by Lanyon and Bull (*op. cit.*) in constructing the identification key for these species, but I did record some other helpful characteristics of the bird in question. The wing (flattened) was 61.5 mm, and the tarsus was 24.25 mm (read to one-quarter mm). The bill was bicolor, being black above and pinkish below, the iris was a deep brown, and the legs and feet were of a pinkish flesh color. The breast and under tail coverts were bright yellow, the crown was gray with brownish feathers toward the rear, and the upper breast and throat were gray with small white and blackish feathers flecked through the gray. The bird had an incomplete whitish-buff eyering.

Lacking the diagnostic tail measurement and the color of the lores, which I did not record, the critical characteristics seem to be the gray chest (no darker than the hood) and the incomplete eye ring. *Oporornis tolmiei* has both, *O. philadelphia* neither.

Dr. Monica Impekoven and I checked specimens of both species in the U. S. National Museum's collection. All the male *tolmiei* in the collection of 259 skins possessed the incomplete eye ring, and none of the 70 adult male *philadelphia* possessed any indication of an eye ring. This last finding does not seem to square with the statement by Lanyon and Bull (*op. cit.*, p. 189) that "the eye-ring is

quite variable as a character in *all* ages and sexes of Mourning Warblers' (emphasis theirs). We did find that a few *immature* males of that species have indistinct buffy eyerings, but the breast and throat of such specimens always contained a noticeable amount of brownish coloration.

If forced to place the banded individual into one or the other species based on *a posteriori* evidence, I would judge it to be a MacGillivray's Warbler. However, the relationships between these ecological replacements have not been well studied, and it is possible that hybridization or introgression occurs rarely. The value of this specimen lies not in its certainty as a record for *O. tolmiei* on the east coast, but in its pointing out the need for careful inspection of all *Oporornis* warblers caught in the east.

This note constitutes contribution no. 8 from the Rutgers Field Station of the Institute of Animal Behavior.—Jack P. Hailman, Department of Zoology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742.

Winter Recoveries of Snowy Egrets Banded on Long Island.—In recent years the Snowy Egret (*Leucophox thula*) was first reported breeding on Long Island, New York in 1949. Since then its numbers have greatly increased and over 400 pairs bred in 1967 at five localities along the south shore from Canarsie Pol, Kings Co. to Oak Beach, Suffolk Co. and also at Gardiner's Island, Suffolk Co. (Davis and Heath, 1967).

Gilbert Raynor, Peter Post, the author, and others studied this breeding population (Davis, 1966 and 1967). A number of nestlings were banded: the author banded 54 during 1965 and 1966, Raynor 125 during 1963 and 1964, and Post about 50-100 during the early 1960's.

Three recoveries of these banded birds have been received:

- # 686-10692, banded by Raynor at Canarsie Pol on July 4, 1963 was found dead near Manzanillo, Dominican Republic (lat. 19° 50' N, long. 71° 30' W.) on November 4, 1963, about 1500 miles south.
- # 716-92592, banded by the author at Lawrence Marsh, Nassau Co. on June 25, 1966 was found dead near Anasco, Puerto Rico (lat. 18° 10' N., long. 67° 00' W.) on November 2, 1966, about 1600 miles SSE.
- # 676-14889, banded by Raynor at Canarsie Pol on June 22, 1963 was shot on the island of Marie Galante, near Guadeloupe, F. W. I. (lat. 15° 50' N., long. 61° 10' W.) on September 17, 1963, about 1900 miles SSE.

Palmer (1962: 458) states that "generally speaking" the Snowy Egret is "not a long-distance traveler". East of the 100th meridian the species' winter range is given as within the United States, mainly in Florida and along the Gulf coast. The range map shows the Snowy Egret as a "straggler" to the Bahama Islands and unrecorded from the Lesser Antilles.

The three above-mentioned recoveries would appear to revise the above statements. These are the only known recoveries of Long Island birds on or near their winter range. They range from 1500 to 1900 miles distant, all of them from the West Indies. One was recovered from the Lesser Antilles. James Bond (pers. comm.) states that Snowy Egrets do migrate through the Lesser Antilles in small numbers. Lacking proof, he supposed these migrants to be of North American origin. One other recovery which suggests the use of this route by other than Long Island birds was that of a nestling banded at Palmetto Island, Wuakla Co., Florida on June 3, 1961 and recovered near Georgetown, Guyana on November 11, 1961 (Loftin, 1966).

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