

moval from the doves and emerged as adults 10 days after pupation. Adult flies were sent to C. W. Sabrosky, Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Dept. Agric., Beltsville, Maryland, who identified them as members of the rare and unusual subtropical and tropical genus *Philornis* of the family Muscidae. Since Sabrosky suspected that a new species was represented, no specific name was given.

At the time of discovery, one dove was eight days and the other nine days old. Although infested with the maggots, the young doves remained in a healthy condition, acted normal and appeared to suffer little or no discomfort. Both young were successfully fledged on July 25. Although 120 dove nests were checked the same season within one-fourth mile of the parasitized doves, no other infestations were observed.—LESLIE L. GLASCOW AND ROBERT HENSON, *School of Forestry, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, November 14, 1956.*

“Bunching” reaction of Cedar Waxwings to attacks by a Cooper’s Hawk.—On November 19, 1955, while driving west on Route no. 9 about one mile south of Southboro, Massachusetts, I saw a flock of approximately 25 Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) being closely pursued by a Cooper’s Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). I stopped my car and watched the birds for about 10 minutes; during this time the hawk made five separate passes at the waxwings. Each pass was made in the same manner and from the same quarter: the hawk, flying about 25 to 50 yards to the rear and slightly above the waxwings would suddenly increase its flight speed, attempt to seize one of the waxwings at the rear of the flock, then veer off and resume its position to the rear. Each time it was noted that the hawk would not begin a pass until the waxwing flock had been strung out. The reaction of the waxwings was immediate and very striking: as the hawk made its final approach, the waxwings would suddenly “bunch together,” forming a very dense flock, and at the same time they would veer in unison to one side. The flock remained dense until the hawk had veered off, then it would loosen up. The evasive movements of the waxwings brought them back to my position, and when the hawk made his last pass it occurred directly over my head. I could see the hawk increase its speed, extend one foot, lunge, miss, then veer off as the waxwings bunched and veered away. When I left the scene, the hawk had evidently given up the chase, since it and the waxwings were headed in opposite directions. The behavior of the waxwings was very similar to that of the European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) as described by Tinbergen (1951, “The Study of Instinct”). Putnam (1949, *Wilson Bull.*, 61:174) described the compactness of a flock of Cedar Waxwings which flew away after the seizure of one of the flock by a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), but Dr. Putnam informed me by letter that the waxwings were perched in a tree at the time of the attack.—ANDREW J. MEYERRECKS, *Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, October 2, 1956.*

Louisiana Heron breeds in New York City.—On April 19, 1955, while observing the roosting behavior of herons on Rulers Bar Hassock, Jamaica Bay, Long Island, New York, a single Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor*) was seen to roost with four other heron and egret species in the reeds and low trees bordering Cross Bay Boulevard. The other species were the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus*), Snowy Egret (*Leucophoyx thula*), Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), and Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*). One Louisiana Heron, presumably the same bird, used the same roosting site for the next five nights (April 20–24). On the evening of April 25, two Louisiana Herons roosted at this site, but none was seen at this site after that date. On May

13, 1955, four Louisiana Herons were observed flying over a similar site about one-half mile to the north, so I decided to search for a possible nest. During the morning of May 14, I flushed an adult Louisiana Heron from a nest containing one egg, bluish-green in color. The nest, composed of birch and bayberry twigs, was placed in a poplar birch (*Betula populifolia*) about 10 feet from the ground. The nest site was located one and one-quarter miles south of the North Channel Bridge. On the following morning, a Louisiana Heron was flushed from the same nest, which now contained two eggs. A third egg was discovered in the nest on the afternoon of May 17. I returned to the nest on the afternoon of May 18, and I found the remains of the three eggs in and below the nest. A pair of Fish Crows (*Corvus ossifragus*) nested within 100 yards of the Louisiana Herons, and possibly the crows had destroyed the eggs. Although the actual destruction of the Louisiana Heron eggs was not witnessed, I later saw Fish Crows remove eggs from the nests of Black-crowned Night Herons and Green Herons which nested nearby. Other heron and egret species which nested in the same area were the Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), and the American and Snowy Egrets. Louisiana Herons were observed in and around this area throughout the remainder of the breeding season (May, June, and July, 1955), but following the destruction of the Louisiana Herons' eggs mentioned above, I could find no evidence of any further nesting attempts on their part.

Louisiana Herons have been breeding in southern New Jersey since 1948 (Wright, 1948. *Audubon Field Notes*, 2:200), but this is the first breeding record for New York, a northward range extension of over 100 miles. I had expected Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), which have been breeding in southern New Jersey since 1935 (Stone, 1937. "Bird Studies at Old Cape May," 1:131), to be recorded as breeding birds in New York long before Louisiana Herons; hence, the above breeding record is somewhat surprising. It is impossible, of course, to state whether or not the Louisiana Herons which bred on Rulers Bar Hassock were derived from the Stone Harbor, New Jersey, colony or from one further south.—ANDREW J. MEYERRIECKS, *Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, October 2, 1956.*

Observations on three albino American Robins.—Albinism in the American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) has been noted by many field observers. Cases of both complete and partial albinism have been reported for nearly a century in scientific journals. (For some early records see the *Amer. Nat.*, 2, 1868: 161, 490, 492; 3, 1869: 279; 6, 1872: 173; 12, 1878: 474.) Scattered records will be found in all of the ornithological journals. However, very few details have been published on continuous observations of such birds. Recent observations of the writer in Portage County, Ohio, are reported here.

In the spring of 1953 a nearly all-white female nested at Edinburg at the residence of Floyd Hickman. It was first noticed by the Hickmans at the end of April. The only plumage coloration was a normally colored orange breast; all other feathers were white. She was mated to a normally colored male and they built a nest in the crotch of a large tree seven feet from the ground. Two eggs were laid after May 10. This nest was soon abandoned, probably because it was flooded during a heavy rain. A new nest was begun on May 16 in the crown of another tree nearby and completed two days later. Three nestlings were raised here, all of which were normally colored. The female performed the incubation and brooding while the male remained on guard. The last date on which the albino was observed was July 27. She did not return in subsequent years.

In the summer of 1954 a white robin was reported on South Walnut Street in Ravenna where it was feeding on sweet cherries over a period of a week (July 9-15). This was not seen by the writer. The following September an albino robin, possibly the same one,