FIG. 1. An 11-day-old cowbird in nest of Black-throated Blue Warbler. Photographed in Charlevoix County, Michigan, 1 July 1943.

Brown-headed Cowbird fledged in nest of Black-throated Blue Warbler.—On 1 July 1943 I found a nest of the Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*) at Camp Sherwood, on Walloon Lake, Charlevoix County, Michigan. This nest was at a height of 13 inches in the vertical fork of a sapling sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) beside a path. In the nest were a Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) about two days old, a cowbird egg, and one egg of the warbler. A total of nine observations was made through 10 July, when the cowbird fluttered away from the nest into a bush nearby, leaving the two unhatched eggs. Both male and female warblers fed the young interloper. Either one or the other or both hosts were present at all observations and permitted me to approach within 5 feet of them before taking flight. I photographed the nest and the then 11-day-old cowbird on 9 July, the day before the parasite left the nest.

Although Friedmann (1963. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 233:100–101) lists 10 records of Brown-headed Cowbird parasitism on this species, only one of these indicated that the hosts had raised a young parasite in the nest. Hathaway (1913. *Auk*, 30:557), the observer mentioned by Friedmann, saw a female Black-throated Blue Warbler feeding a young cowbird out of the nest near Burrillsville, Rhode Island, 26 June 1910.—WALTER P. NICKELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, 14 October 1963.*

***Tanagra trinitatis* on Tobago, West Indies.**—The small South American tanager *Tanagra trinitatis* is described by Herklots (1961. "The Birds of Trinidad and Tobago") as occurring rather rarely in Trinidad with not even sight records from the neighboring island of Tobago. We were pleasantly surprised to encounter a male bird on Tobago on 22 February 1963.

The location was near the summit of the Main Ridge of the island where the road from Roxborough across the island to Bloody Bay cuts through the rain forest. We were

at an elevation of 1,400 feet on a woodcutter's path emerging from the forest which at this area had been cut back a few hundred feet from the road. It had been raining gently a few minutes before. The bird flew in to a sapling about 15 feet away and remained in good view for 15 to 20 seconds before flying off along the forest edge. The light was excellent, the bird was in fine plumage and we had ample opportunity to look him over.

To check upon the adequacy of the Herklots descriptions and illustrations one of us examined the skins at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, through the courtesy of Dr. Dean Amadon. There was no possibility of confusion with the related *Tanagra violacea* and we are certain of the identification. Incidentally, Herklots indicates both species as being similar in size; actually, *violacea* is larger by one-fourth.

The authority for the established range of *T. trinitatis* is apparently Hellmayr (1936. Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas and the Adjacent Islands, vol. XIII, Part IX), who states: "Range-Island of Trinidad; northern Venezuela south to the Orinoco Basin, west to the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia." Dr. R. W. Storer has very kindly made available the presently considered range as given in the preliminary manuscript for the unpublished tanager section of Peters' Check-List of Birds of the World, viz., "Northern Colombia, northern Venezuela south to western Bolivia and extreme northwestern Amazonas, and the island of Trinidad."

The water barrier between Trinidad and Tobago is only about 20 miles across, but the trade winds blow rather steadily from Tobago toward Trinidad, apparently increasing the effectiveness of the separation.—NORMAN B. PILLING, *3 Cherry Lane, Westfield, New Jersey,* AND ROBERT W. TROWERN, *42 Van Dusen Boulevard, Toronto 18, Ontario, 17 August 1963.*

Renesting of a wild pheasant hen.—This paper reports on the establishment of two nests in one breeding season by a wild Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) hen near Sibley, in east-central Illinois. Wild pheasants generally are assumed to renest if the initial nest is destroyed or abandoned but there has been, however, no direct evidence for this phenomenon in wild pheasants. Renesting reported by Errington and Hamerstrom (1937. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 1:3–20), Linder, Lyon, and Agee (1960. *Trans. 25th N. A. Wildlife and Nat. Resources Conf.*, 214–229), Robertson (1958. *Ill. Dept. Cons. Tech. Bull.* No. 1), and Stokes (1954. *Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests Tech. Bull., Wildlife Ser.* No. 4) was based on (1) finding more pheasant nests per unit of land area than adult hens observed on the same area in the early spring, and (2) the higher percentages of hens with broods in the summer than the percentages of all nests that were successful. Seubert (1952. *Trans. 17th N. A. Wildlife Conf.*, 305–329) and Muhlbach (1954. Unpublished M.S. Thesis, Ohio State Univ.) demonstrated that game-farm pheasants in an enclosure established more than one nest during a breeding season when initial nests were destroyed.

A pheasant hen trapped by the nightlighting technique (Labisky, 1959. *Ill. Nat. Hist. Survey Biol. Notes* No. 40) on 26 September 1962, was marked with a green plastic backtag and released in the field where trapped. The same area, a 20-acre hayfield, was being searched for pheasant nests on 6 June 1963, when the marked hen was observed sitting on a nest.

Two attempts were made, on 8 and 10 June, to capture the hen on the nest for determination of the bird's weight, but she flushed on both occasions. On 11 June, the hen was absent from the nest and one of nine eggs had been destroyed by a mammal. Large blood vessels in the shell membrane and chick feathers indicated the destroyed egg had been in an advanced stage of incubation. On 12 June, the hen again was absent