

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 *Tanager 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W. Storer has very kindly made available the presently considered range as given in the preliminary manuscript for the unpublished tanager section of Peters' Check-List of Birds of the World, viz., "Northern Colombia, northern Venezuela south to western Bolivia and extreme northwestern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

from the nest. The eggs were collected by the observer and examined; two eggs, which had been destroyed by a mammal, showed signs of advanced incubation, one intact egg had been incubated for 10 days, and 4 intact eggs for 19 days. All embryos were dead. One egg was missing from the clutch.

The hen was found nesting 304 yards south and 168 yards west of the first nest site on 10 July 1963, in a soybean field, and was observed on the nest 15, 19, and 22 July. When the nest was checked on 25 July, it contained one egg that had hatched about 23 July and six eggs that, upon being opened, appeared to be infertile.—JOHN E. WARNOCK AND G. BLAIR JOSELYN, *Section of Wildlife Research, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, 16 September 1963.*

Albinism in the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.—Berger (1956. *Auk*, 73:137-138) states that there are few published records of albinism in the family Tyrannidae. He then gives these records and describes in detail an albino Traill's Flycatcher that he found in Michigan. To this small list of species (Eastern Kingbird, Eastern Wood Pewee, Eastern Phoebe, Traill's Flycatcher) may be added the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*).

On 10 July 1961, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor reported seeing a white flycatcher near Mead, Oklahoma. Later that same day T. R. Linton and I accompanied Taylor to the area in which the bird had been seen. After about one hour's search we found and collected it.

The specimen was a female with a fully ossified skull, but without a distinct brood patch or enlarged ovary. It apparently was adult, for in addition to its ossified skull, its culmen and tarsal measurements were larger than those given by Ridgway (1907. *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 50, part IV, pp. i-vi, 973) for adult females; it was undergoing a body molt (probably postnuptial); its rectrices and remiges were much worn or broken: it appeared to be adept at catching insects.

The feet were pinkish white, and the beak was white, but the eyes were dark as in the Traill's Flycatcher and some of the other species listed by Berger. The plumage is entirely white except for the following feathers or areas: all but the outer one or two primary coverts on both wings are normally colored as are the second and third primaries of both wings; the fourth and fifth pairs of rectrices are also normally colored; the left second rectrix (a newly molted feather) is black subterminally with a narrow white tip; a single upper tail covert on the left side is tipped with black; the crown patch, a few feathers on the mantle, and the axillars are nearest to a pale orange yellow (color chart of the "Handbook of North American Birds").

The specimen is no. 5248 in the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology.—J. DAVID LIGON, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 5 July 1963.* (Present address: *Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan*)

Sight record of the Glossy Ibis for the Bass Islands, Lake Erie, Ohio.—On 26 June 1963, an adult Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) was seen in a Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) rookery on North Bass Island, Ottawa County, Ohio. The bird was sighted by Putnam and Maxwell flying over the marsh at a distance of 50 meters. It made two passes, providing a good chance for identification with 7 × 35 binoculars. A pair of Glossy Ibis was spotted on 5 July 1963 over the same marsh by Maxwell and Tilley. The birds have not been seen on subsequent trips to the marsh. No previous record for this species in Ottawa County, Ohio, can be found in the literature.—LOREN PUTNAM, GEORGE MAXWELL, AND STEPHEN TILLEY, *Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, The Ohio State University, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, 15 August 1963.*