

floor of the cage facing away from me, extended her wings quickly, thumping the floor of the trap while simultaneously making a hiss-like vocal sound that I transliterated as *haaah*. A single repetition of the display followed immediately.

The "hiss-display" (Gompertz, Vogelwelt 88:165–169, 1967) usually is elicited when an incubating titmouse (*Parus* sp.) is disturbed in the nest cavity. Components include rising on the tarsi, thrusting the head forward while expelling air, opening the wings rapidly to strike the walls of the cavity, and spreading the tail. Several postures of a sequence in the Great Tit (*P. major*) are illustrated in Gompertz (1967) and the sound spectrogram in Fig. 2 of her paper demonstrates that the wing-strike immediately precedes the hiss. This display has been reported in *P. atricapillus* by Burleigh (Auk 47:48–65, 1930) and Odum (Auk 58:518–535, 1941).

Löhrl (J. Ornith. 105:153–181, 1964) noted that this "threat combination" was fully elicited only in a cavity, but that males performed it in nest defense and titmice in roost holes at night also hissed when the observer scratched the trunk outside the opening. Löhrl also observed the display regardless of season in injured titmice that were startled at the opening of the carton in which they were enclosed.

The confinement in a small space that afforded no escape route, and the proximity of my hands on the sides of the trap evidently elicited a response normally given only when titmice occupying unlighted cavities are disturbed.—KEITH L. DIXON, *Dept. Biology and the Ecology Center, Utah State Univ., Logan, Utah 84322. Accepted 8 July 1982.*

Wilson Bull., 95(2), 1983, pp. 314–315

First sight record of Orange-breasted Falcon for Belize.—The Orange-breasted Falcon (*Falco deiroleucus*) is a local and rare resident within the Central American portion of its range (Eisenmann, *The Species of Middle American Birds*, Trans. Linnaean Soc., New York, New York, 1955; Blake, *Manual of Neotropical Birds*, Vol. 1, Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1977). Russell (*A Distributional Survey of the Birds of British Honduras*, A.O.U. Monogr. No. 1, 1964) makes no mention of the species in his account of the birds of Belize and there are apparently no subsequent literature references to it.

On 20 July 1981, Carl Swafford, Chuck Arellano, and I saw an Orange-breasted Falcon in the western part of Cayo District, Belize (16°49'N, 88°59'W) between 500 and 600 m elev. The bird was perched in the top of a partially defoliated palm (probably *Orbigyna cohune*) in a small clearing 9 km south of the crossing by the road from Augustine to Millionario of the Río Guacamayo, a tributary of the Belize River draining the western slope of the Mountain Pine Ridge and Mayan Mountains.

The bird was not disturbed by our approach on foot and we obtained an excellent view in full sunlight through 7× binoculars from distances less than 25 m. We noted the white throat contrasting with a rufous-orange breast, a rufous-orange, partial neck collar and lower belly, black and buffy-barred lower breast and upper belly, and blackish back, wings and upper head. Direct comparison with the similar, though smaller, Bat Falcon (*Falco ruficularis*) was made possible by the presence of an individual of that species which made several aerial passes at the Orange-breasted Falcon while uttering a shrill, kestrel-like *kree*. The Orange-breasted Falcon made no response other than lowering its head slightly and was still on the same perch 2 h later when we retraced our route. At that time it held in its talons a small bird which we were unable to identify.

This section of Belize is remote and sparsely inhabited, the few residents having been relocated as a result of the dispute with Guatemala. Annual rainfall of 2000–4000 mm supports a tall wet forest which Russell (1964) referred to as Tropical Moist Forest Life Zone

from the Holdridge scheme. Orange-breasted Falcons are known to nest and occur regularly at Tikal National Park, Guatemala (Smithe, *The Birds of Tikal*, Natural History Press, Garden City, New York, 1966; pers. obs.) 70–80 km to the northwest.

I thank Amadeo M. Rea and Stephen M. Russell for their comments on this note.—J. CHRISTOPHER HANEY, *Dept. Zoology, Univ. Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602. Accepted 13 July 1982.*

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First record of the Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) in Suriname.—On 3 June 1969, a small white heron was shot in the Saramacca District of Suriname, South America, west of Paramaribo (5°57'N, 55°12'W). The bird bore a band inscribed "Aranzadi, San Sebastian, Espana H 15 215." The hunter brought the bird to the Surinam Forest Service where the inscription and the number of the band was transcribed. Unfortunately, neither the bird nor remnants were preserved, as the Forest Service refused to pay the price asked for the bird.

According to the San Sebastian Banding Office, the bird was a Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) banded as a nestling at Doñana, Huelva Province, Spain (37°N, 6°27'W) on 11 June 1968. This record is the first for this Old World species on the mainland of South America and the fifth record in the New World. The others are: (1) Conception Bay, Newfoundland, Canada, on 8 May 1954 (specimen in National Museum of Natural Science, Ottawa) (Godfrey, *Auk* 73:457, 1956); (2) Barbados, West Indies, on 16 April 1954 (specimen in Peabody Museum, Yale University) (Bond, 11th Suppl., *Birds of the West Indies*, 1966); (3) Trinidad, West Indies, on 13 January 1957, banded as a nestling on Doñana, Spain, on 24 July 1956 (Downs, *Auk* 76:241, 1959); and (4) Martinique, West Indies, on 6 October 1962, also banded as a nestling on Doñana, on 24 July 1962, (Bernis, *Aves Migradoras Ibericas. Publ. especial de la sociedad Espanola de Ornitologia* 1, 1966).—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *16 Wolfskuilstraat, 7731 At Ommen, Holland. Accepted 15 Oct. 1982.*