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Cedar Waxwing courts White-throated Sparrow.—On 29 June 1971 at 09:00, I watched a female White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), building a nest near the Wildlife Research Station in Algonquin Park, Ontario. While she sat in a black spruce near her nest site with her bill full of nesting material, a Cedar Waxwing, (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), flew to within 4 feet of her and began weaving back and forth on an open branch in the stereotyped courtship dance of this species, which Putnam (Wilson Bull., 61: 141, 1949) describes as giving "the impression of spring-wound mechanical toys in operation." No other birds of either species were nearby. The waxwing, with its breast feathers fluffed, hopped with a swaying and bobbing motion in which the tail appeared to move out of phase with the bird's body. It repeatedly gave a soft vibrating "zee" sound, which was likely the courtship note Putnam described. After about 30 seconds the sparrow began chipping and jumping from branch to branch, but was followed by the waxwing, which at one point broke off a small twig and presented it to the sparrow while continuing to dance about a foot away. Finally the sparrow dropped the nesting material she was carrying and flew down into a hazel thicket, chipping loudly. The Cedar Waxwing then left.

This waxwing's behavior agrees with other descriptions of courtship in this species (Tyler, U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 197: 79, 1950), except that the object pre-

sented was not food (an insect or berry) but nesting material, and the dance was not restricted to a conspecific. Putnam suggested that sexual recognition in Cedar Waxwings is based on this behavior, as the species is not sexually dimorphic and lacks functional song. Thus male Cedar Waxwings test the readiness of individuals to participate in courtship dance when attempting to secure a mate. Tyler's account of the Cedar Waxwing suggests the species is unusual in its social behavior and its interaction with other species, but I can find no record of a waxwing trying to court a bird of another species.

I thank D. W. Dunham for reading and discussing this note with me.—DANIEL J. LONCKE, *Department of Zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto 181, Ontario, Canada*. Accepted 5 Jun. 72.

Jabiru in south Texas.—On 11 August 1971 the senior author discovered and identified a Jabiru (*Jabiru mycteria*), a South American stork, on the King Ranch, Kleberg County, Texas. The bird remained in the vicinity of Escondido Lake, 7 miles southwest of Kingsville, until it was last seen on 8 September 1971. The significance of the sighting is that the species is currently on the A.O.U. check-list (Check-list of North American birds, fifth ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union, 1957, p. 645) hypothetical list. The single previous record of a Jabiru in the United States was in 1867. There are occasional records of the species in southern Mexico and elsewhere in Middle America. Bent (Life histories of North American marsh birds, U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 135, 1926, p. 66) wrote: "Its scanty claim to a place on our North American list rests on the fact that the head of a specimen, that had been taken near Austin, Texas, was donated to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences."

The Proceedings, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1867, p. 248, lists under the heading, Donations to the Museum: "Durham, Geo. J., Aug. 20th. Head of *Mycteria Americana*, from near Austin, Texas; first ever obtained in the United States." *Mycteria americana* was an old name for *Jabiru mycteria*. Our correspondence in January 1972 with Frank B. Gill, Chairman, Department of Ornithology, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, brought this response: "In an old accessions file prepared by Witmer Stone, I believe, we have found a card referring to Durham's specimen. But also indicated in pencil on that card is 'not found.' We have no record of its being catalogued, nor were we able to locate it in the Academy's collections despite a thorough search."

Witmer Stone was Chairman of the A.O.U. Check-list Committee that produced the fourth edition of the check-list and listed the Jabiru record of 1867 as unsatisfactory, and also Chairman of the Department of Ornithology, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

We saw and photographed the Jabiru frequently during its stay near the 400-acre Escondido Lake. (Several clearly identifiable photographs are on file at the Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland.) It preferred the marshy fringes of the lake. Some birds frequently seen in close association with the Jabiru were Wood Storks (*Mycteria americana*), Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*), and Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*), among many other species. The Jabiru was wary, but usually did not flush until the birds with which it associated were alarmed. Then the Jabiru usually circled to gain altitude and soon soared much higher than the Wood Storks. These soaring flights were so high that it was difficult to see the bird without binoculars. Bent reports similar flight behavior for the Jabiru in its normal range in South America.