

LITERATURE CITED

- BAILEY, F. M. 1919. A return to the Dakota lake region. *Condor* 21: 3-11.
- JOHNSGARD, P. A. 1965. Handbook of waterfowl behavior. Ithaca, Cornell Univ. Press.
- . 1966. Behavior of the Australian Musk Duck and Blue-billed Duck. *Auk* 83: 98-110.
- . 1967. Observations on the behaviour and relationships of the White-backed Duck and the stiff-tailed ducks. *Wildfowl Trust Ann. Rept.* 18: 98-107.
- PALMER, R. S. 1975. Handbook of North American Birds. Vol. 3 (Waterfowl, part 2) New Haven, Yale University Press.
- RAIKOW, R. J. 1970. Evolution of diving adaptations in the stiff-tail ducks. *Univ. California Publ. Zool.* 94: 1-52.
- WETMORE, A. 1920. Observations on the habits of birds at Lake Burford, New Mexico. *Auk* 37: 221-247, 393-412.

MICHAEL R. MILLER, ROBERT M. MCLANDRESS, AND BETTY JEAN GRAY, *Division of Wildlife and Fisheries Biology, University of California, Davis, California 95616. Present address of first author: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825.* Accepted 2 Jul. 75.

First Ovenbird specimens from Arizona.¹—Phillips et al. (1964, *The birds of Arizona*, Tucson, University of Arizona Press), listed the Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) as hypothetical with only one sighting (Walnut Grove, Yavapai County) for the state. The two specimens listed here are the first reported for Arizona.

The first specimen of an Ovenbird for Arizona was taken by E. L. Smith on 17 June 1968, near Pioneer Pass Road, 1.5 miles southeast of Pinal Mountain, Gila County. This specimen (University of Arizona No. 9221) was an adult male (testes: L. 5 × 7 mm, R. 6 × 6 mm; skull: ossified; fat: light amounts; plumage: rectrices molting). The specimen was tentatively identified by A. R. Phillips as *S. a. cinereus*. E. L. and J. A. Smith also saw an Ovenbird along Sycamore Creek, near Sugarloaf Mountain, Maricopa County, 22 September 1974.

The second Arizona specimen, collected by R. R. Johnson, was an immature female (MNA No. Z8.4136) (skull: not ossified; fat: light amounts; weight: 12.9 g) in the Grand Canyon near the confluence of Bright Angel Creek with the Colorado River, Coconino County 14 September 1974. This specimen was identified by Roger Clapp of the National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory as being "indistinguishable from a fall series of *S. a. aurocapillus*." The bird was discovered by D. S. Tomko in a small cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) thicket at the River Ranger Station. Although Bright Angel Creek is less than 50 m away, the bird centered its activities around a small shaded pool of water created by an air conditioner and could not be induced to move more than 15 or 20 m away. This bird was seen at the same place by Park Rangers Stan Stockton and Mary Langdon, for 3 days prior to its collection.

Although the bird apparently had been at the Grand Canyon site for a period of time sufficient to regain weight lost (possibly by straying from its migration route) its 12.9 g weight is low. Ovenbirds from Ontario (Hussell 1969, *Auk* 86: 75-83) weighed 19.6 g during migration and a weight of 19.6 g was recorded for wintering Ovenbirds in the Panama Canal Zone (Oniki 1972, *Condor* 74: 209-215). As no evidence of disease was found in the specimen, it was possibly experiencing severe nutritional stress.—R. R. JOHNSON, L. T. HAIGHT, *National Park Service, Grand Canyon, Arizona*; E. L. SMITH, *Arizona State University, Tempe*; and D. S. TOMKO, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff*. Accepted 30 Jul. 75.

Cooper's Hawk hunting in the city.—Near noon on 3 March 1974 I saw a female Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) hunting under most unusual circumstances, unusual in both the technique the hawk used and the habitat hunted. While driving west on Market Street in the city of York, Pennsylvania, a flock of Rock Doves (*Columba livia*) flying in a tight formation caught my eye. They were maneuvering in an evasive zigzag manner typical of frightened birds. Looking above them I saw a Cooper's Hawk (later identified as a female on the basis of large size and plumage) gaining altitude. She plummets into the flock, which then separated somewhat, and she exited below it with no prey. I cannot say for certain whether she struck prey (I was then busy avoiding traffic and getting the car to the curbside), but she did

¹ Grand Canyon National Park Colorado River Research Series Contribution No. 6.