

breeding in that locality but that some birds do remain there throughout the year. The latitude of the refuge area ($28^{\circ} 10'$) in which cranes spent the summer is farther south than the region in southern Louisiana in which Whooping Cranes are resident birds. There are persistent reports that Whooping Cranes have nested and reared young in the marshes of Vermilion Parish but additional information is needed to verify this.

The number of cranes on the refuge has steadily increased over the past three years. However, if the ratio of adults to young is any index of the status of the species as a whole, the outlook for the survival of the Whooping Cranes is most discouraging as proportionately fewer immature birds arrive on the Texas coast each autumn. Mr. Lynch believes that the status of cranes in Louisiana is none too favorable even though many of the birds may be non-migratory. Adults are in constant danger of being driven out of the White Lake marshes by natural factors, such as floods, and thus being forced to move to near-by prairie lands where they are exposed to illegal hunters.—JAMES O. STEVENSON, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Austwell, Texas, October 10, 1941.*

Trade Value of the Beak of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker.—In the Condor for July, 1939 (p. 164), A. M. Bailey notes the finding of a beak of an Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) in an Indian grave in Colorado and correctly assumes that it must have been made available through trade channels. It is of interest to recall the probably basic statement on this subject by Mark Catesby (*Nat. Hist. Carolina, etc.*, 1791, 1:16: the original edition was published from 1731 to 1743). He wrote: "The bills of these birds are much valued by the Canada Indians, who make coronets of them for their Princes and great warriors . . . The Northern Indians, having none of these birds in their cold country, purchase them of the Southern people at the price of two, and sometimes three buck-skins a bill." Buffon and others have drawn upon this statement for their references to the subject.—W. L. McATEE, *Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., October 22, 1941.*

Starlings in Southern Utah.—On January 2, 1941, a large flock of Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) was seen at Mt. Carmel, Kane County, Utah. It was estimated that the birds numbered approximately 200. That afternoon when I again passed through Mt. Carmel I looked for them, but could find no trace of the flock. Apparently the birds were drifting and had gone on down the valley.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *Zion National Park, Utah, October 25, 1941.*

Golden Eagles Visit Northern Arizona Desert.—On a visit to Grand Canyon National Monument, September 23 to 26, 1941, a total of eight Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and one Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) were seen, indicating a definite fall movement of these birds to desert areas. When descending the Kaibab Plateau going from Jacobs Lake to Fredonia on September 23, we saw a dead Golden Eagle which had been shot. Wing feathers were obtained as evidence. Crossing the desert toward Fredonia, we saw a mature (white head and tail) Bald Eagle in flight. Returning over the same route next day a Golden Eagle was seen in flight over the desert near Fredonia and another one between Pipe Springs and the Grand Canyon National Monument. Another was seen soaring above the cliffs of Toroweap Valley that afternoon.

Returning from Toroweap Valley to Fredonia on the 24th we noted a Golden Eagle in flight and heard it call, then noted a second one. Both alighted in the top of a piñon pine a couple of hundred yards away. They took flight before a photograph could be taken. Nearer Pipe Springs another was seen in flight and still another very large one was observed perched on a rock on open sagebrush desert. On September 25 one was seen in flight and another perched on a telephone post in similar desert surroundings near Fredonia. Certainly here was evidence of a fall movement of eagles from their usual mountain habitats to open sagebrush desert. Their low flight and low perching places indicated a diligent search for rodent prey. On this trip Marsh Hawks (*Circus hudsonius*) were also unusually abundant. September also brought several records of the Golden Eagle for Grand Canyon.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Grand Canyon, Arizona, October 5, 1941.*