

from the coast. Svihla (Murrelet, 1952:12) reports a female Ancient Murrelet dead and partly eaten in an irrigation ditch at Mabton, Yakima County, Washington, on November 22, 1951. Mabton is about 200 miles inland from the coast. Gullion (Condor, 58, 1956:163) records the capture of a live Ancient Murrelet in Elko, Nevada, on November 14, 1955, following a winter storm of the previous day. The site of capture is nearly 475 miles from the nearest seacoast of northern California. Solf and Verner (Murrelet, 1956:25) report seeing an adult Ancient Murrelet in winter plumage on the Snake River near Almota, Whitman County, Washington, on March 25, 1956, about 300 miles from the coast. These are the only inland records for this species in the Pacific Northwest insofar as I can ascertain.—IRVEN O. BUSS, *Department of Zoology, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, October 31, 1956.*

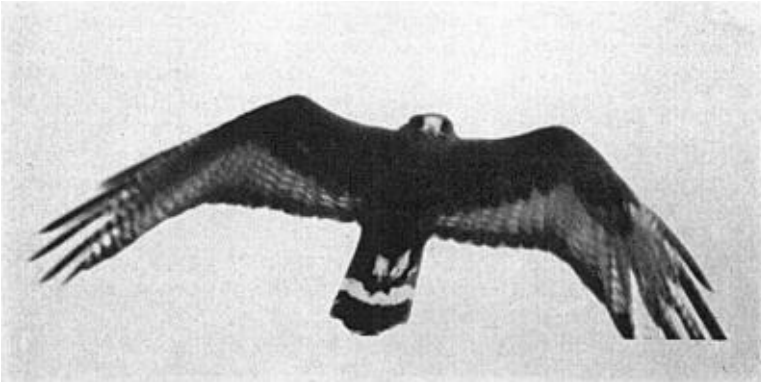


Fig. 1. Mexican Black Hawk attacking at nest near Mills, New Mexico. Photograph by Elmo Traylor.

A Northern Breeding Record for the Mexican Black Hawk in New Mexico.—The most northern breeding record for the Mexican Black Hawk (*Buteogallus anthracina*) in New Mexico has been in the vicinity of the town of Glenwood, situated in the southwestern corner of the state. Mrs. Bailey (*Birds of New Mexico*, 1928:176) reported that "Mr. Ligon has seen specimens taken on the Gila River east of Cliff, where he is quite sure that they nest; while Mr. Kellogg has a specimen taken on the Gila in the summer of 1918 and found a pair nesting in a cottonwood grove on the Gila, 20 miles west of Silver City, May 29, 1921." Mr. Ligon has subsequent nesting records near Glenwood, more to the north, and Chauncie Snyder of Silver City found a nest in the summer of 1956 at the junction of the west and middle forks of the Gila River just east of Glenwood.

Between May 15 and August 10, 1956, Elmo Traylor of the New Mexico Game and Fish Department had a Mexican Black Hawk nest under observation in Mills Canyon, which opens into the Canadian River in northeastern New Mexico (fig. 1). The nest site is approximately seven miles west of Mills. This nesting station is approximately 162 miles north and 234 miles east of Glenwood. The nest was 60 feet up in a ponderosa pine and it contained one young in June and July. The young one left the nest by July 26. The adults and young had left the general area by August 10, 1956.—WAYNE H. BOHL, *New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 28, 1956.*

A First Record of the Cattle Egret in Peru.—Most records concerning the rapid spread of the African Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) in the Western Hemisphere involve observations made in countries along the Atlantic coast. That the species is also penetrating far into the interior of South America is indicated by the presence of four individuals which C. Jackson Selsor and I noted on the Río Itaya, an Amazon tributary in northeastern Perú. The birds were observed among feeding cattle on October 22, 1956, within a few miles of Iquitos, near which the Itaya flows into the Amazon. Iquitos is located approximately 2300 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. Doctors Hans-Wilhelm and Maria Koepecke of Lima's Museo Javier Prado had received no previous reports of the species within Perú.—KEN STOTT, JR., *Spring Valley, California, November 14, 1956.*