

taken to indicate that this bird had lived 14 years. Although Broley (*Wilson Bull.*, 59: 3–20, 1947) showed that immature Florida Bald Eagles migrate north in spring and return in early fall, similar movements by adults are less well documented. I was therefore especially interested in the above record indicating the presence of a Florida-raised eagle in the Great Lakes region in February, at a time when Florida eagles are breeding! Because Broley had also banded this species in eastern Ontario (Broley, M. J., "Eagle Man," New York, Pellegrini & Cudahy, 1952), I considered the possibility that some portion of this record might be in error, and that this bird might have been banded in Ontario rather than in Florida. A check of the original banding schedule showed that band no. 448-12921 was indeed used in Florida. However, examination of the original letter reporting this band to the Bird Banding Laboratory revealed that it had been taken off an eagle shot near St. Catherines, Ontario, "some few years ago" and had been in the possession of the finder for an unknown period of time before it was finally reported. This recovery is therefore of no value for determination of longevity or of migratory movements of adults. Since this record of an apparent 14-year-old banded Bald Eagle has found its way into reference books (e.g., Brown and Amadon, "Eagles, Hawks, and Falcons of the World," New York, McGraw-Hill, 1968, p. 134) and has been cited elsewhere (e.g., Beebe, Field Studies of the Falconiformes of British Columbia, *B. C. Prov. Mus. Occas. Paper Ser.* No. 17, Victoria, 1974, p. 29), this note of correction is in order.

Caution is also advised in the use of band recoveries with How Obtained Code 98 ("band or band number only obtained"). Such records are of no use for longevity determinations or for survivorship studies because they contain no definite information on the time of death. Although this fact should be quite obvious, it is sometimes overlooked in practice. For example, in his review of longevity of banded birds, Kennard (*Bird-Banding*, 46: 55–73, 1975) lists longevity records based on Code 98 recoveries for no fewer than 15 species.

I wish to thank the staff of the Bird Banding Laboratory for help with locating the needed documents for checking the banding and recovery information, and J. J. Hickey for critical advice.—SERGEJ POSTUPALSKY, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706*. Received 1 December 1978, accepted 8 February 1979.

**Great Blue Heron Attacks Horned Grebe.**—Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) and the similar Grey Heron (*A. cinerea*) sometimes capture prey that are too large to be swallowed and are abandoned (pers. obs.; Lowe, 1954; Cook, 1978). Here, I describe the capture and abandonment of a Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) by a Great Blue Heron.

At the Yaquina estuary on the central Oregon coast on 20 December 1976, I was observing a Great Blue Heron on a feeding territory (Bayer, 1978) when the heron struck at and captured between its mandibles a Horned Grebe. The grebe shook loose, dropped to the mud, and began running. The heron again captured the grebe, which again shook loose, dropped to the mud, ran to the water, swam away, and then dove. The encounter between the heron and the grebe lasted less than one minute.

Although Great Blue Herons occasionally prey on birds smaller than Horned Grebes (see review in Kushlan, 1978), this was my only observation of a Great Blue Heron capturing a bird in over 1,000 hr of observations of foraging herons at the Yaquina. Further, I have examined over 2,000 individual heron prey at a Yaquina heronry without finding feathers in heron pellets or whole birds.

A Horned Grebe would be a large prey item for a Great Blue Heron. Body widths of Horned Grebes are not available, but the width can be estimated from stuffed specimens. The body widths of five specimens from the Oregon State University Museum of Natural History ranged from 7.0–7.8 cm. This is approximately the same width as the width of a starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*) (7.5 cm) abandoned by an adult heron after it had tried several times unsuccessfully to swallow the flounder (pers. obs.). This flounder and other flounders abandoned by herons at the Yaquina estuary appeared to be abandoned because they were too wide to be swallowed.

The heron's attack on the grebe thus appears to be a case of attempted predation on an inappropriate (i.e., too large) prey item. The adult heron was not successful in subduing

the grebe, but even if the heron could have, the grebe would have probably been too large to be swallowed.

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**A Transient Magnolia Warbler Returns.**—The return of a truly transient parulid to the same narrow hollow in transit from a northern breeding ground to a far southern wintering area is rarely documented even though nest-site tenacity and winter-feeding-site tenacity are frequently recognized by the return of banded birds.

On 27 September 1978, a banded Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) was taken from a mist net at the head of a narrow draw 200 yd above the mouth of that same hollow where it was originally caught and banded 14 September 1975. The Magnolia was banded (number 1360-62613) at Basin Spring, Williamson Co., Tennessee, latitude 355—longitude 0870. At the time of banding this bird was designated HY (?) and female. On return, without reference to the original age and sex notation, it was called an AHY female with no high back spots, fairly dark side streaks, dull black upper tail coverts with long dull edges. It was at least in its fourth year on return.

Each fall season since 1970, I have banded at the Basin Spring station under comparable conditions with nets operated roughly in the same places. During that time 537 Magnolias have been banded with an average of 59.6 each fall. In 1975, the year the "Return Magnolia" was banded, 82 Magnolias were banded between 4 September and 26 October. The highest number banded in a single fall was 110 in 1976.

Magnolias regularly pass through middle Tennessee migrating southward in autumn and again moving northward in the spring, neither nesting nor spending the winter in the area. It is possible this Magnolia, following a previously used path running north to south, stopped off to rest at Basin Spring 27 September 1978 in a narrow niche that registered familiar.—KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE, 3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville, TN 37215. Received 4 April 1979, accepted 15 May 1979.