

In an effort to determine the composition of these flocks of wintering birds, twenty-three specimens were collected during 1934, 1935, and 1936, between the dates of December 27 and February 29. Twenty-one of these proved referable to *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*. The other two are first winter males which have not been determined because of a lack of comparative material. Twenty-one of the specimens were preserved as skins, fifteen being now in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, three in the Ohio State Museum and three in the collection of O. E. Ehrhart, at Antwerp, Ohio. The earliest spring specimen of *Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus* was taken on March 12, 1933. The evidence thus indicates that the common wintering Red-winged Blackbird of the Toledo region is *Agelaius p. arctolegus*, the breeding form, *Agelaius p. phoeniceus*, not arriving from the south until the second week in March.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Pugnacious Cardinals.—Within less than a year six adult male Cardinals have been found dead in the yard, less than one acre in extent, of Dr. Henry Graefe, at Sandusky, Ohio. The killing was not in any case directly observed, but Dr. Graefe has witnessed many desperate combats between rival males and has found no other cause of death on an examination of the dead bodies. One frozen carcass had feathers missing from the neck. When the skin was removed, the neck appeared to have been broken. Last winter he saw a mature Cardinal come up to his male offspring from behind, pounce on his back and take out a quantity of feathers. A few days later the injured bird was found dead.

The female Cardinal which is living in the yard now has had three mates within a year. Her present mate was not in mature plumage when first observed, which was late in the winter. He has been most attentive to his bride, and has induced her to share with him roasted peanuts which he has cracked. Her earlier mates would not eat peanuts, nor did she until she received them from her present spouse.

Recently Dr. Graefe saw the father bird chase his son away from the feeding tray, and then return and feed his mate with sunflower seeds. Both parents fed their two young for some time, and the father was seen to feed his daughter after he had chased her brother away.—E. L. MOSELEY, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Observations of the Sandhill Crane on the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.—While at Massett on May 17, 1935, I watched for over an hour eighteen Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis tabida*) feeding over a wide meadow surrounded on three sides by forest. They kept well out from the trees and were possibly 150 yards from where I stood at the forest edge. In an irregular line the birds paced slowly along with a somewhat swinging stride, with necks bent forward and heads held close to the ground as they thrust their bills into the grass clumps or swung from side to side to pick at small objects on the ground. They were entirely silent. Most of the birds were richly colored on the back, almost copper in some lights and in contrast were several with considerably less brown, appearing almost completely grey in certain positions.

Finally I started to walk slowly toward them, and feeding immediately stopped. All stood upright, in which position their large size was more readily apparent. One bird extended both wings straight out from the shoulder and drooping from the carpal angle. In this attitude and facing another bird it sprang into the air several times at which the bird opposite did likewise. Two

other birds in another part of the line gave a similar performance. Shortly after this all the birds rose and flew to another part of the meadow. I was then about 100 yards from them. During all this time fifty White-cheeked Geese (*Branta canadensis occidentalis*) grazed seventy-five yards or so from the cranes and these did not take flight. Fifteen minutes later the cranes circled twice over the portion of the meadow where they had been feeding, several giving the characteristic call, then rising higher in the air continued their flight over the forest. Ten days later the cranes, this time numbering twenty-two, were again observed on the same meadow. A resident in Massett told me that this flock had been in the vicinity since March. No cranes were seen near Massett during the spring of 1920 when I spent six weeks there.

The identification of the birds as the Sandhill Crane, rather than the Little Brown Crane, is based on their large size and the fact that they remained in the region for such a long period. The reason why Sandhill Cranes in this instance should be associated in a flock so late in the season is not understood.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

The Cautious Female Cardinal.—With all her protective coloring the female Cardinal is more cautious, or at least more trap shy, than the male, according to my records. A flock of thirteen Cardinals has often been in sight at once, feeding at my station, since November, 1935. Of this flock seven are males and six are females. Six of the males have been banded this winter, while not a female, to my knowledge, has been within three feet of the traps.

At Steelville, Missouri, from 1931 to 1936, twenty-eight Cardinals have been banded, twenty-two males and six females. The six females were caught during the spring nesting season. Records for Monett, Missouri, from 1928 to 1930, show seventeen caught, nine males and eight females. Four of the females were caught during the nesting season.

Records by months are shown in the following table:

Month	Male	Female
January.....	5	2
February.....	6	1
March.....	4	4
April.....	7	3
May.....	1	3
June.....	1	0
September.....	1	0
October.....	3	0
November.....	0	1
December.....	3	0
Total.....	31	14

—CORA SHOOP, *Steelville, Mo.*

Nesting of the Mexican Black Hawk in Arizona.—On April 21, 1936, the writer found a nest of the Mexican Black Hawk (*Urubitinga anthracina anthracina*) in lower Arivaipa Canyon, Arizona, about one mile above the ranch of Joe A. Buzan. The nest was a large, bulky affair placed in the crotch of a tall cottonwood about sixty feet from the ground. The bird was seen as it flew off the nest. It went to a rock about 300 feet distant and from there would occasionally berate the observer with a petulant screech or cry. It was inferred that the bird was a female. No companion bird was noted. No attempt was made to