

GENERAL NOTES

The display of the Maned Goose.—In a recent paper, "The Family Anatidae" (*Wils. Bull.* 57, 1945:3-55), Ernst Mayr and I suggested (p. 31) that the Maned Goose (*Chenonetta jubata*—called "wood duck" in Australia) is closely related to the Carolina Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*, and even more closely to the Mandarin, *Aix galericulata*. In habits and behavior, it resembles them nearly; and in pattern, the downy young is strikingly similar to that of *Aix galericulata*. In display, the relationship is also apparent, and I have recently been able to make further observations on this point. The New York Zoological Society possesses a single Maned Goose, an adult male. Since early March (1945—it is now May), he has been constantly displaying—both more elaborately and more persistently than is usually the case with a mated bird. His display on the water resembles very nearly that of a Mandarin drake, as described in "The Family Anatidae," page 30. He puffs out the feathers of his head and breast and holds his head back, pressing it down tightly among the interscapular feathers, completely hiding the neck; at intervals he slowly lowers his head toward the water, then throws it back quickly.

Either I had never seen the *Aix* type of display so well marked in *Chenonetta* (See p. 31 of "The Family Anatidae"), or the notes on the observation were lost when my files were destroyed by fire in 1939, and I therefore think it advisable to record this additional confirmation of the close relationship between *Chenonetta* and *Aix*.—JEAN DELACOUR, *New York Zoological Society, Zoological Park, New York 60, N.Y.*

Crow killed by a Red-tailed Hawk.—On May 18, 1945, at 8:30 A.M., I noted an adult Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) with a Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) in its talons. The hawk was perched in a tree near the Swan Creek Wildlife Experiment Station, Allegan County, Michigan; as I approached, the hawk relinquished its prey and flew off. I examined the crow and found it dead but still warm. There were numerous talon marks in the skin and flesh at the base of the skull and in the upper neck. Hawk predation on crows is apparently quite uncommon.—PHILIP BAUMGRAS, *Swan Creek Wildlife Experiment Station, Allegan, Michigan.*

Some West Virginia breeding-season records.—The following records have accumulated during occasional field work in West Virginia since 1930. For information on the West Virginia status of several of the species treated here, I am indebted to Maurice Brooks.

Swainson's Warbler, *Limnothlypis swainsonii*. On July 2, 1944, George H. Breiding and I visited three Swainson's Warbler territories which John Handlan had found on the southwest edge of the city of Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Although including a small stream and an occasional rhododendron and mountain laurel, these territories, with second-growth deciduous trees, a few pines, and rather open clumps of mixed shrubs, saplings, and vines, are hardly to be compared with the dense streamside rhododendron thickets which make up the breeding territories of Swainson's Warbler in the Kentucky and West Virginia mountains. One of the three males was silent; the second sang regularly, but we could find neither female nor nest; the third sang occasionally but, during the 70 minutes of our observation, did not leave his favorite haunts to join a female which was caring for two juvenile birds (about five days out of the nest) a hundred yards up a steep slope. Two or three observers have reported fledglings in West Virginia, but no occupied nest has yet been found there.