

GENERAL NOTES

An Ohio record for the Wood Ibis.—On May 5, 1946, I observed a stork-like bird wading in a small tributary of Todd's Fork near the city of Wilmington, Ohio. Study at close range showed the bird to be an immature Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*). It appeared to be in a weakened condition, although on my approach it was able to execute short flights of approximately one hundred yards along the stream.

Returning to the spot later that evening I was able, in the semi-darkness, to approach the Wood Ibis quite closely and capture it. Special attention was given to proper feeding of the bird, and it ate heartily but failed to survive. The skin of this specimen, a female, is in the bird collection of the Ohio State Museum.

There is one other record of a Wood Ibis in Ohio, that of H. E. Chubb, who collected a specimen near Cleveland in 1879 (J. M. Wheaton, 1882. Report on the Birds of Ohio, p. 497).—FRANK O. HAZARD, *Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio*.

Survival of a brood of Cooper's Hawks.—On June 24, 1942, we banded five nestling Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) four miles east of Ann Arbor, in Section 30, Superior Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Four of the five nestlings have been recovered as follows:

1. November 11, 1942 (about 5 months after banding). Shot at Decatur, Indiana.

2. March 3, 1944 (20 months after banding). Caught in a mink trap at Salt Lick, Kentucky.

3. November 30, 1946 (5 years and 5 months after banding). Found dead, "probably shot," at Trilby, Lucas County, Ohio.

4. February 12, 1947 (5 years and 7 months after banding). Shot while feeding on a pheasant at Brookpark Village, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—F. C. and J. J. CRAIGHEAD and WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*.

The Mangrove Cuckoo in interior Tamaulipas, Mexico.—During the summer of 1946 we camped for two days on the southern edge of the Mesa de Llera, sometimes known as the Mesa de la Angostura, approximately 35 miles south of Victoria, Tamaulipas. The Mesa is near the town of Llera, which is close to the Pan-American Highway crossing of the Rio Guayalejo.

On June 17 we heard and later collected a strange-sounding cuckoo in a mesquite-cactus association on top of the Mesa. It proved to be an adult male Mangrove Cuckoo, *Coccyzus minor continentalis* (testes 9 mm. × 4 mm.). Later in the day the same call was heard again, coming from a small valley below the Mesa.

Only a few records of the occurrence of this species in northeastern Mexico have been published, and these are restricted to a very few localities in the coastal lowlands. The Mesa de Llera, however, rises approximately 1,400 feet above sea level and is somewhat more than 70 miles from the Gulf Coast. The area on the Mesa where we collected the Cuckoo was covered with a thick growth of mesquite and cactus reaching a maximum height of 10 feet, interspersed with smaller shrubs and heavy grass. The edge of the Mesa dropped away sharply about 200 feet to a small valley, whence the call of the second Mangrove Cuckoo was heard. There the conditions seemed more evenly humid than on top of the Mesa or on the lower slopes leading down to the Rio Guayalejo.

In the crop of the Cuckoo we found a large grasshopper of a kind that was very abundant on the Mesa. This suggested a possible explanation for the occurrence of the Mangrove Cuckoo in such an unusual habitat, namely, that the birds had moved up from the coast along the moist valley of the Rio Guayalejo and then had found on the near-by mesa an abundant supply of food.—STEPHEN W. EATON and ERNEST P. EDWARDS, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Barred Owl thirty miles from land.—I am indebted to John B. Metzberg, of Chicago, for the following report of a Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) observed over Lake Michigan during daylight hours.

On August 22, 1946, while sailing his 46-foot schooner northward on Lake Michigan, Mr. Metzberg and a crew of four associates sighted a Barred Owl flying just above the waves in the vicinity of their boat. When first noticed at 8:00 a.m., the owl was near mid-lake, approximately 30 miles west of Pentwater, Michigan, and about 35 miles east of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. A moderate northwesterly breeze, estimated at 8 to 10 miles per hour, was blowing at the time and had not varied during the previous 36 hours. Visibility was good, although a light overcast somewhat obscured the sun.

The owl made repeated attempts to perch on the swaying 49-foot mainmast before finally succeeding. Later it perched, more comfortably, on the "spreader," only 20 feet above the deck, and on the shrouds. The proximity and activity of several men on deck held the owl's attention, but apparently caused the bird no great anxiety. At intervals of 10 to 15 minutes it left the boat briefly and flew aimlessly over the lake, occasionally disappearing in the distance. The owl returned to the boat repeatedly over a two hour period to resume one of its earlier perches, but finally disappeared to the eastward at 10:00 a.m. and was not seen again.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

Status of the Anna Hummingbird in southern Arizona.—In 1941, Gale Monson and I reported briefly (*Condor*, 43:108-112) on the principal findings of several short trips in southern Arizona. We considered an Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) taken at Patagonia, Arizona, December 3, 1939, "a late fall transient," and stated that there were no published winter records for southern Arizona. Later, Godfrey (1944. *Auk*, 61:149-150) reported a December 24 specimen from Yuma as a "winter" record; and van Rossem (1945. *Condor*, 47:79-80), summarizing data available to him, implied that we had overlooked Willett's records for Roosevelt Lake (though this is a *central* Arizona locality). It seems desirable, therefore, to present a full account of our views on the migration of this hummingbird.

Since 1938, Mr. and Mrs. William X. Foerster and I have kept records of birds seen about Tucson. Tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and other shrubs were planted in our yard late in 1937; the tobacco blossomed well until 1942, and it proved a definite attraction to hummingbirds. Among these, the Anna proved to be a regular visitor in fall, often remaining until late December. Our records were as follows:

	No. of records	Last record
1938	3-4	Nov. 25
1939	8	Dec. 20
1940	2-3	?Dec. 28
1941	26	Jan. 8, 1942
1942	9	?Jan. 21, 1943
1943	4	?Dec. 15
1944	1 (Dec. 27)	