

Pensacola, across Pensacola Bay, in Santa Rosa County. The writer, in company with Francis M. Weston and Lyman Goodknight, discovered the bird in a live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), alternately singing and feeding on small green caterpillars. Although shooting was not permitted in the area, permission was finally secured in the late afternoon to collect the specimen. It proved to be, as expected, an adult male with moderately enlarged testes (4 mm.), and has been referred to the nominate race (*V. f. flavoviridis*) by George H. Lowery, Jr. The specimen has been deposited in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology collection.

In addition to the above specimen, a second individual was observed by the same party less than one mile east of the original locality on May 11, among a fine selection of incoming trans-Gulf migrants. This latter bird was not in song. Collecting was not possible.

These birds are presumably trans-Gulf migrants, probably from Yucatan. All incoming migrations in the Pensacola area in early May exhibited a definite Central American flavor, rather than West Indian. Further, these records may shed a little light on the seemingly amazing record from Godbout, Quebec, on May 13, 1883. Apparently this 1883 specimen and the two new records above were birds carried along in the wave of migrating Red-eyed Vireos. The bird of May 11 probably continued north, since it disappeared shortly thereafter with the other migrants.

North American records up to the last decade are summarized in Bent (U. S. National Museum Bulletin 197, *Life Histories of North American Wagtails, Shrikes, Vireos, and their Allies*, 334, 1950) and include: two specimens, the Godbout, Quebec, bird of May 13, 1883, and one taken at Riverside, California, on September 29, 1887 (these two records are the only ones accepted by the *A.O.U. Check-List*, 5th ed., 1957); one nesting sight record at Harlingen, Texas, in June, 1943; and three other sight records in southern Texas. Records since this time, as far as the writer can determine, consist only of additional sight records from southern Texas. The specimen of May 4, 1958, is apparently the third for North America, the first since 1887.

In regard to voice, the singing male was noted to have two very different phrases. The most frequently employed was the typical double-noted vireo song, very similar in quality to the Red-eyed, but with longer pauses between notes, much as in the timing of the Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*). The second song, heard only once, was a whisper song, audible only a few feet away, and consisting of a continuous warble of about fifteen seconds duration.

Examination of stomach contents showed only the remains of several caterpillars of the type noted in the field, not identified.

Further careful examination of migrating vireos along the Gulf coast in spring will probably turn up more of these birds in the future.—BURT L. MONROE, JR., *Ridge Road, Anchorage, Kentucky.*

Weights of Sandhill Cranes.—On January 16, 1958 at the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge in Socorro County, New Mexico, a banding crew made up of members of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, captured eight Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*), with a group of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*). The largest of these cranes weighed 14 lbs. 4 oz. and the smallest weighed 9 lbs. 12 oz. Other weights were: 12 lbs. 12 oz., 12 lbs. 8 oz., 12 lbs. 8 oz., 11 lbs. 4 oz., 10 lbs. 12 oz., and 10 lbs. 12 oz.

These birds were captured with a cannon protected 3" mesh net 75' \times 40' (see Dill and Thornesberry, 1950, Journ. Wildl. Mgh., 14 (2): 132-137), baited with shelled corn in an alfalfa field, at approximately 9 A.M. The cannons used were designed by Mr. Harvey W. Miller, Waterfowl Investigator for the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission. The cannons were fired remotely with radio transmitter and receiver (Griebe and Sheldon, 1956, Journ. Wildl. Mgt., 20 (2): 203-205). Leg bands were applied and the birds were released at the trap site.

The extreme weight of 14 lbs. 4 oz. is greater than the maximum (13 lbs.) mentioned by Walkinshaw ("The Sandhill Cranes," Cranbrook Inst. Bull. No. 9: 9, 1949), and the smallest of the eight was heavier than the average weight given for females (9 lbs. 8 oz.) of the largest subspecies, *G. c. tabida*. The five specimens of *Grus canadensis* in the U. S. National Museum collection from the Bosque del Apache Refuge belong to the subspecies *tabida*, according to Dr. John W. Aldrich. None of the eight birds was sexed in the field and no other taxonomic characteristics were recorded. It seems probable, however, in view of the above information, that all eight of these individuals were of the subspecies *tabida*.—WILLIAM S. HUEY, P. O. Box 4201, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Cattle Egrets Provoke Cattle to Move and Pick Flies off Bulls.—Between July 5 and August 5, 1958, my wife and I photographed the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) at Annandale Plantation in Georgetown County, South Carolina. We encountered numbers of these birds on repeated visits. On August 2, we counted as many as 125 Cattle Egrets associating with the cattle. Together with them, feeding in the grassy fields, were Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*), Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) and White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*). The cattle on the plantation were fenced in groups and we concentrated on a group of about fifty with which some forty-odd Cattle Egrets were associated. The browsing animals followed a definite daily schedule with alternating periods of feeding and resting. While the animals fed, the egrets fed along with them. With straight short flights and running, the birds managed to keep at the head of the herd most of the time, picking up the insects stirred by the moving cattle. Only once was a Cattle Egret seen on the back of an animal of this herd. As the grass was particularly high, the bird presumably used the cow merely as a perch.

When the cattle rested on the ground, a different technique was at times employed by some of the egrets. Involved were ten to twenty birds. These birds exhibited a kind of restlessness not observed before. Short, circular flights were taken repeatedly over the herd and a definite animation of wings was manifest as the egrets literally bounced on and off the ground among the resting cattle. Seemingly, the birds were trying to stir up the cattle through wing movement. The increased movement on the part of the birds was striking. In the bright sunlight, the brilliant white of the flashing wings apparently stimulated a response in the cattle, for in a relatively short time they were on their feet and moving about again, stirring the insects for the now calmer birds.

This motion by the egrets, triggering an impulse in the cattle to move, was of irregular occurrence, for normally, when the animals rested, the egrets soon lost interest and flew away. In fourteen visits, on as many days spent with the herd, lasting from a few hours to the entire day, we saw this specific behavior four times. It occurred twice in mid-morning and twice in the late afternoon. Each time before its commencement, an increased activity was shown by the birds while