

GENERAL NOTES

A record of the Gray Vireo in Wisconsin.—On 3 October 1964 we captured a Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*) at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, 1.5 miles east of Cedar Grove, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. The vireo was taken in a mist net set in a thicket of raspberry (*Rubus* sp.) and red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*). John Wiens prepared the specimen and determined it to be an immature female with an ovary 3 mm long and an incompletely "ossified" cranium. Measurements were as follows: wing chord, 65 mm; tail, 62.5 mm; culmen, 11.0 mm; weight, 12.0 g. The bird showed only a trace of fat. It appeared to be in excellent condition when captured. The specimen is uwz 17216 in the Zoological Museum of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The A.O.U. *Check-List of North American birds* (Fifth edit., 1957) lists no previous records of the Gray Vireo east of western Oklahoma and western Texas or north of central Utah. This incidental observation was made while the authors were engaged in a study of bird migration supported by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GB-175).—HELMUT C. MUELLER, *Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin*, and DANIEL D. BERGER, *Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Route 1, Cedar Grove, Wisconsin*.

Second nestings of the Wood Duck.—This is a description of the renesting of two Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) after hatching broods. I can find but two previous records of such behavior. Barnes (*Auk*, 65: 449, 1948) reported an incident of a hand-reared bird nesting in the wild in Indiana. This female was unable to get her brood out of the nest box, and subsequently hatched a second brood. Hester (SE Wildlife Conf., 1962; 8 pp., mimeo.) in North Carolina had records of four hens that renested after hatching first broods. Three of these brought off second broods.

In 1964, in connection with a study of use of nest boxes by Wood Ducks conducted at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, incubating hens were removed from the boxes and banded and sprayed with various colors of spray enamel paint so that brood movements could be traced and survival estimated.

On 4 March a hen was trapped, banded, and marked. This bird had started her clutch about 26 February and eventually laid 15 eggs, 10 of which hatched on 11 April. Of the 5 remaining eggs, embryos in 4 were fully developed and 1 had no embryo. The hen and brood were seen once on 13 April. On 15 June the same hen was caught in a box about 180 feet from the first nest. Her second clutch was started on 15 May and consisted of 10 eggs. The hen was last recorded on the nest on 24 June. None of the eggs hatched, although 1 was within a few days of hatching and 7 contained embryos about one-half developed.

The second hen was caught in a nest box on 19 April. She had been banded as an immature on 19 September 1962. The clutch was started on 17 March, and 13 of the 14 eggs hatched on 4 May. There was no embryo in one egg. The brood was not seen. This hen was caught again on 19 June in a box 265 feet from the first nest. There was almost certainly more than one hen contributing to the clutch because it consisted of 16 eggs. Of these, 8 hatched on 19 June. Embryos in 5 of the remaining eggs were fully developed and pipped, two were three-fourths developed, and one was undeveloped. This hen with five ducklings was caught in a bait trap on 21 July in an adjoining impoundment.—FRANK B. MCGILVREY, *Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland*.