

currences (if we accept Henry's old record) in southwestern New Mexico suggest that a small number of transient individuals may migrate through the Southwest at intervals. This is a vast region with very few resident observers, and migrating warblers in the river valleys are easily overlooked high above ground in the leafy cottonwoods. The status of migrants in northwestern Mexico is even less known. The check-list of the birds of Mexico (Miller et al., 1957: 254) cites but two Mexican records of the Blackpoll Warbler—one in October from Tehuantepec, the other from 5 miles north of Chihuahua, 10 June 1957. To these may be added an adult male Blackpoll Marian A. Zimmerman and I saw at a distance of 20 feet near Puerto Juárez, Quintana Roo on 6 May 1956. Collecting was not possible, but we saw the bird perfectly, barely above eye level.

Bent (1953: 406) lists without details records for Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming (8 and 26 May), Great Falls, Montana (12 May), and Boulder, Colorado (6 May). Bailey and Niedrach (1965: 693-694) list 25 Colorado specimens with the majority of records from 16 to 27 May. They consider these warblers "probably are regular spring migrants in small numbers along the wooded watercourses of the eastern prairies." These various records, plus those from New Mexico, certainly suggest the existence of a spring route perhaps used regularly by Blackpoll Warblers well to the westward of the species' traditional migration path through the West Indies and the eastern United States.

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Siberian Crane longevity.—An interesting longevity record was recently terminated at the National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., when a Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*) died. This crane, a female, became a member of the collection 26 June 1906 and died 22 March 1968, having lived 61 years, 8 months, and 26 days in the Park, where for many years I was a member of the staff. It is worth noting that the care and food of this bird were minimal, consisting of a paddock, a bucket of water, shelter, and a ration of ground bread, grain, greens, and an occasional dab of raw hamburger.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C. 20036.*