

GENERAL NOTES

Mother Wood Ducks feeding away from their broods.—While conducting research on Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) in Ohio during 1955-56, I sometimes found broods of very small ducklings without their mothers, suggesting that the broods and their mothers had lost contact. On 23 May 1955 at the Olentangy Wildlife Experiment Station in Delaware County, an earlier banded female was captured in a trap on a pond 1.5 miles from the pond where she had a brood less than two weeks old. Her color-marked ducklings were seen the same day, showing that they had not left the pond with their mother. Also, when trapping 17 broods on the Scioto River, I captured only one mother duck feeding with her brood. This brood was captured at the mother duck's regular feeding site, which was also the feeding site of other adult ducks; thus, the mother duck fed with her brood without leaving her regular feeding place.

E. Beard (*J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, **28**: 492-521, 1964) noted that mother ducks, including Wood Ducks, often left their broods up to 1.25 hours, but she did not relate these absences to feeding by the mother ducks.

Feeding behavior of mother ducks remained unchanged during incubation: the time the mother ducks were leading their broods, the same feeding sites used, and feeding only in the morning and evening. Also, the very young ducklings fed chiefly on insects, whereas the mother ducks fed on corn. The tendency of the mother Wood Ducks to feed away from their broods can be considered a continuation of earlier feeding times and use of earlier feeding places, rather than a pattern of behavior developed to conserve food resources for the young during the brood-leading season.

The research that yielded these observations was supported by the Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.—PAUL A. STEWART, 203 *Mooreland Drive, Oxford, North Carolina 27565*. Received 31 January 1973, accepted 19 September 1973.

Banded returns in El Salvador, 1972-73 season.—Returns of banded birds during our third season of banding from 1 June 1972 to 1 June 1973 are reported here. Previous returns have been reported (Thurber and Villeda, *Bird-Banding*, **43**: 285, 1972). All birds were taken with mist nets and banded with bands supplied by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The following birds were banded and retaken at the Hacienda Los Pinos (13° 20' N, 88° 40' W, 50 m elev.) in the Department of Usulután: Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), female, banded 27 January 1972, retaken 15 January 1973; Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica ptechia*), male, banded 26 January 1972, retaken 18 January 1973; Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*), banded 25 January 1972, retaken 18 January 1973; Tennessee Warbler, banded 25 January 1972, retaken 19 January 1973; Tennessee Warbler, banded 25 January 1972, retaken 6 March 1973; Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), male, banded 25 January 1972, retaken 19 January 1973; Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*), male, banded 30 January 1972, retaken 6 March 1973.

The following birds were banded and retaken at Parque Nacional Cerro Verde (13° 50' N, 89° 37' W, 2000 m elev.) in the departments of Santa Ana and Sonsonate: Tennessee Warbler, banded 24 November 1971, retaken 8 October 1972, second return; Tennessee Warbler, banded 2 March 1972, retaken 13 October 1972; Tennessee Warbler, banded 16 October 1971, retaken 6 December 1972; Tennessee Warbler, banded 7 March 1972, retaken 9 December 1972; Black-and-white Warbler, female, banded 20 October 1971, retaken 12 October 1972; Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*), female, banded 17 October 1971, retaken 13 October 1972; Wilson's Warbler, male, banded 2 March 1972, retaken 15 October 1972; Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), banded 4 March 1972, retaken 17 October 1972; Ovenbird, banded 4 March 1972, retaken 5 December 1972; Townsend's Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*), male, banded 24 November 1971, retaken 17 October 1972, second return.

The following birds also taken at Cerro Verde are of resident species and probably are not migrants beyond the local area: House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), banded 27 May 1971, retaken 15 July 1972; House Wren, banded 15 July 1972, retaken 9 October 1972; House Wren, banded 31 May 1971, retaken 9 October 1972; House Wren, banded 16 July 1972, retaken 17 October 1972; House Wren, banded 1 June 1971, retaken 6 December 1972; White-collared Seedeater

(*Sporophila torqueola*), adult male, banded 29 May 1971, retaken 15 July 1972; White-collared Seedwater, adult male, banded 29 May 1971, retaken 8 October 1972, second return; White-collared Seedwater, female, banded 17 July 1972, retaken 13 October 1972; Lesser Goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), adult male, banded 10 January 1971, retaken 9 December 1972.

We have additional data on weights, measurements, and plumages which we will provide for anyone interested. WALTER A. THURBER, *Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850*, and AMANDA VILLEDA C., *Cabanas, Guatemala, C.A.* Received 16 September 1973, accepted 28 September 1973.

Cattle Egrets in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.—On 16 September 1973 in the rice and cattle area (31° 06' S, 51° 41' W), lying between Camaquã, Rio Grande do Sul, and the Lagoa dos Patos, I found a flock of Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) feeding with a small herd of cattle. Each of the birds examined individually was a Cattle Egret, but I cannot be sure that all of the 20 birds in the flock were this species. Some were hidden behind dikes until they flew. Great Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*) and Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula*) are common in the area and could have been in the flock. On 21 October 1973, Sr. Arno Dal-Ri and I spent the day in the area searching for these birds. In the same field where I first saw the flock, we found one Cattle Egret feeding near cattle in company with a Snowy Egret. During the next several hours we saw what was presumably the same bird several times, always near cattle and beyond collecting range. No others were seen.

Helmut Sick (pers. comm.) informs me that the Cattle Egret was seen near Brasilia in 1971, apparently the closest previous record. Northern Chile was the most southerly area mentioned by Crosby (*Bird-Banding*, 43: 205-212, 1972) in reviewing the spread of the Cattle Egret in the Western Hemisphere. The present report appears to be the most southerly record for the continent and the first for the south Atlantic side.

These birds were seen in the course of investigations supported in part by the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund and sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.—WILLIAM BELTON, *Caixa Postal 119, Gramado, Rio Grande do Sul, 95670, Brazil*. Received 27 October 1973, accepted 26 November 1973.