

Flycatcher nest, despite interference by the observers. Attempts to capture and relocate the snake failed, and the following morning the cowbird was missing. In the other case, a Black Racer was hunting two recently fledged Indigo Buntings, nest mates of a cowbird that had fledged and disappeared earlier that morning.

Based on available, but limited, information, Ricklefs (1972) noticed a general trend toward the highest fledgling survival rates being found in those species with the longest nestling period. Using the data in Table 1, a linear regression was calculated to test this trend. No significant correlation ($r^2 = 0.26, P > .05$) was found between fledgling survival and the nestling period. Neither did age of cowbirds at fledging appear to affect their chances of survival, although the sample size is too small to test the correlation of age at fledging and probability of survival. In this study, cowbirds fledged when 8 to 13 days old ($\bar{x} = 10.9, n = 14$). Two cowbirds that fledged when 8 and 9 days old survived; four that fledged when 10 or 11 days old survived and seven did not; and two that fledged when 12 or 13 days old survived while two did not survive.

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Over-water Flights of Barn Owls.—Bolen (*Bird-Banding*, **49**: 78-79, 1978) lists some long-distance recoveries of Barn Owls (*Tyto alba*). One bird was banded in Sinton, Texas and recovered near Veracruz, Mexico. Bolen assumes this bird did not travel the direct line between the localities because most of the distance is over water. We have published an account of an adult Barn Owl banded in the town of Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, and captured on a ship 225 miles due east of Savannah, Georgia (Mueller and Berger, *Bird-Banding*, **30**: 182, 1959). It is interesting to note that this was an adult, and thus presumably not on its first migration, suggesting that this flight out over the ocean was not an isolated accident. Bent (*U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 170, 1938) lists an account of a Barn Owl coming aboard a ship off the coast of North Carolina, and Karulus and Eckert ("The Owls of North America," Garden City, NY, Doubleday, 1974) state that Barn Owls occasionally wander far out to sea and land on ships to rest. The enormous breeding range of the Barn Owl, including many islands, further suggests that the species is capable of flying great distances over water.—HELMUT C. MUELLER, *Department of Zoology and Curriculum in Ecology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC 27514*, and D. D. BERGER, *Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Route 1, Cedar Grove WI 53013*.