

other birds in another part of the line gave a similar performance. Shortly after this all the birds rose and flew to another part of the meadow. I was then about 100 yards from them. During all this time fifty White-cheeked Geese (*Branta canadensis occidentalis*) grazed seventy-five yards or so from the cranes and these did not take flight. Fifteen minutes later the cranes circled twice over the portion of the meadow where they had been feeding, several giving the characteristic call, then rising higher in the air continued their flight over the forest. Ten days later the cranes, this time numbering twenty-two, were again observed on the same meadow. A resident in Massett told me that this flock had been in the vicinity since March. No cranes were seen near Massett during the spring of 1920 when I spent six weeks there.

The identification of the birds as the Sandhill Crane, rather than the Little Brown Crane, is based on their large size and the fact that they remained in the region for such a long period. The reason why Sandhill Cranes in this instance should be associated in a flock so late in the season is not understood.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

The Cautious Female Cardinal.—With all her protective coloring the female Cardinal is more cautious, or at least more trap shy, than the male, according to my records. A flock of thirteen Cardinals has often been in sight at once, feeding at my station, since November, 1935. Of this flock seven are males and six are females. Six of the males have been banded this winter, while not a female, to my knowledge, has been within three feet of the traps.

At Steelville, Missouri, from 1931 to 1936, twenty-eight Cardinals have been banded, twenty-two males and six females. The six females were caught during the spring nesting season. Records for Monett, Missouri, from 1928 to 1930, show seventeen caught, nine males and eight females. Four of the females were caught during the nesting season.

Records by months are shown in the following table:

Month	Male	Female
January.....	5	2
February.....	6	1
March.....	4	4
April.....	7	3
May.....	1	3
June.....	1	0
September.....	1	0
October.....	3	0
November.....	0	1
December.....	3	0
Total.....	31	14

—CORA SHOOP, *Steelville, Mo.*

Nesting of the Mexican Black Hawk in Arizona.—On April 21, 1936, the writer found a nest of the Mexican Black Hawk (*Urubitinga anthracina anthracina*) in lower Arivaipa Canyon, Arizona, about one mile above the ranch of Joe A. Buzan. The nest was a large, bulky affair placed in the crotch of a tall cottonwood about sixty feet from the ground. The bird was seen as it flew off the nest. It went to a rock about 300 feet distant and from there would occasionally berate the observer with a petulant screech or cry. It was inferred that the bird was a female. No companion bird was noted. No attempt was made to

climb the tree, since it was of large girth and branchless to thirty feet above the ground, and no climbing implements were available, so it is not known whether the nest was empty, or contained eggs or young.

The Arivaipa is an eastern tributary of the San Pedro River, which in turn flows into the Gila. The lower Arivaipa is in the northeastern corner of Pinal County, Arizona, and in a comparatively remote and isolated area. Among the other birds seen on the same date and in the same place were: Treganza's Heron (*Ardea herodias treganzai*), Western Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria cinnamomea*), Western White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica mearnsi*), Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca inca*), Western Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon caurina*), Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*), Bridled Titmouse (*Baeolophus wollweberi annexus*), Arizona Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps*), Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*), Lucy's Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*), Arizona Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*), Arizona Pyrrhuloxia (*Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata*), and Green-backed Goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria hesperophilus*.)

Since breeding records, to say nothing of sight records, of the Mexican Black Hawk are so few, it is thought that the above item may be of interest.—GALE MONSON, *Soil Conservation Service, Safford, Ariz.*

American Pintail Exhibits Feigning Behavior.—On July 17, 1935, while driving along the road grade which separates a small marsh from the northwest end of Heron Lake, in Minnesota, I stopped to watch some American Bitterns (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) and Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*) feeding. Suddenly I became aware of an American Pintail (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*) in the road about twenty feet in front of the car. It made a great commotion flopping around in the road, and my first thought was that it was injured. I had watched it for a full minute when a car approached from in front of me. The car was twenty yards away with the pintail directly in its path, when I realized that it would surely be run over. It was now too late for me to do anything about it as the car was close and moving quite rapidly. To my surprise and relief, the bird took wing easily and gracefully, made a half circle about ten feet from the ground and lit in the weeds to the left of the road. I had hardly recovered from my surprise when out of the weeds on the right marched six young pintails about half grown. They paid no attention to me whatever, but peeping at the top of their voices, waddled across the road ten feet in front of me and disappeared in the tall weeds where their mother kept up a continued quacking. A few moments later I saw the hen followed by her brood emerge into the open pasture thirty yards beyond and waddle down to the marsh, all complaining bitterly. This pantomime is common to a great many birds, but this is the first time I ever knew of it being performed by a duck, and I was completely "taken in".—BRUCE F. STILES, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Supplementary Bird Records from Missouri, for 1934.—During the summer of 1934 some observations were made of the bird fauna of the lowland counties of southeastern Missouri. Some species and subspecies whose status in Missouri was in doubt, but which were recorded in Bennitt's "Check-list of the Birds of Missouri" (*Univ. Mo. Studies*, VII, No. 3, 1933), were collected. The specimens the names of which are starred (*) were kindly identified by Dr.