

Roseate Spoonbills Transported Northward by Ship.—Chester S. Lawton of the cable division of Western Union has reported to me an interesting case of Roseate Spoonbills (*Ajaia ajaja*) being accidentally transported far north of their normal range.

Captain Bredin Delap and Second Officer W. McGarva report that at sunset on the evening of January 18, 1943, while the cable ship *Cyrus Field* was in the Florida Straits (26° 56' N., 79° 36' W.; 25 miles offshore), three Roseate Spoonbills approached the ship from the southwest, circled it once, and flew away to the northeast. The weather was moderate, the wind in the southeast. The next morning at 7:00 A.M. (29° 32' N., 79° 45' W.; 67 miles offshore), three Spoonbills, presumably the same individuals, boarded the ship and perched on the lifeboat davits. The weather was then cloudy and squally, the wind in the south. The Spoonbills seemed very tired, and the men tried to feed them, but the birds would not touch food or water. During the day one of the Spoonbills was captured, taken below, and fed. At 5:00 P.M. the two free birds were accidentally frightened from the ship. By that time the wind was strong, and from the northwest. The birds seemed unable to regain the ship and were last seen flying southeast (31° 03' N., 79° 22' W.; 95 miles offshore). The third Spoonbill escaped shortly before noon the next day (January 20) in about the latitude of Charleston, South Carolina (32° 42' N., 76° 47' W.; 92 miles offshore).

The identification of the Spoonbills is conclusively demonstrated by photographs submitted by Captain Delap. Perhaps similar, but unrecorded, incidents would account for some of those extra-limital records of various species in ornithological literature which are now supposed to represent natural biological distribution.—**JOSELYN VAN TYNE**, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

The Little Brown Crane in Ohio.—Robert Goslin, of Columbus, Ohio, has recently sent to the National Museum for identification another small lot of bird bones from archeological excavations at the Feurt Village site in Clay Township, Scioto County, southern Ohio, a locality from which many vertebrate remains have been obtained. Among the forms represented I find a complete left humerus collected by Dr. Stanley Copeland, of Columbus, and a nearly complete pelvis secured by H. R. McPherson, of Columbus, that come from the Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis canadensis*). The occurrence of this bird in Ohio has previously been open to question. J. W. Aldrich of the Fish and Wildlife Service informs me that the only record he has seen is that of Oliver Davie, who says: "I mounted a specimen of this bird which was taken in the spring of 1884 from a flock of seven birds near Springfield, Ohio. It is a rare migrant in the state." (Nests and Eggs of North American Birds, 1898, page 121.) Aldrich tells me that he has not been able to find that this record had been confirmed by other students, and that it has not been currently accepted.

On comparison with modern skeletons of the Sandhill and Little Brown Cranes, the bones listed above are easily identified by their small size, in which they agree completely with the latter form. They thus make a substantiating record for the occurrence of the Little Brown Crane in Ohio.

From the Feurt excavations there come also three radii that from their large size are obviously the Sandhill Crane. The Indian hunters then, obtained both forms of these birds in this region in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. **ALEXANDER WETMORE**, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Coots Killed Under Unusual Circumstances.—Although Coots (*Fulica americana*) becoming enmeshed in vegetation and strangling to death is probably only an occasional cause of mortality, the instance which I observed is of interest. While making brood counts and nesting observations on waterfowl in Mud Lake,