

GENERAL NOTES

The display of the Maned Goose.—In a recent paper, "The Family Anatidae" (*Wils. Bull.* 57, 1945:3-55), Ernst Mayr and I suggested (p. 31) that the Maned Goose (*Chenonetta jubata*—called "wood duck" in Australia) is closely related to the Carolina Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*, and even more closely to the Mandarin, *Aix galericulata*. In habits and behavior, it resembles them nearly; and in pattern, the downy young is strikingly similar to that of *Aix galericulata*. In display, the relationship is also apparent, and I have recently been able to make further observations on this point. The New York Zoological Society possesses a single Maned Goose, an adult male. Since early March (1945—it is now May), he has been constantly displaying—both more elaborately and more persistently than is usually the case with a mated bird. His display on the water resembles very nearly that of a Mandarin drake, as described in "The Family Anatidae," page 30. He puffs out the feathers of his head and breast and holds his head back, pressing it down tightly among the interscapular feathers, completely hiding the neck; at intervals he slowly lowers his head toward the water, then throws it back quickly.

Either I had never seen the *Aix* type of display so well marked in *Chenonetta* (See p. 31 of "The Family Anatidae"), or the notes on the observation were lost when my files were destroyed by fire in 1939, and I therefore think it advisable to record this additional confirmation of the close relationship between *Chenonetta* and *Aix*.—JEAN DELACOUR, *New York Zoological Society, Zoological Park, New York 60, N.Y.*

Crow killed by a Red-tailed Hawk.—On May 18, 1945, at 8:30 A.M., I noted an adult Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) with a Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) in its talons. The hawk was perched in a tree near the Swan Creek Wildlife Experiment Station, Allegan County, Michigan; as I approached, the hawk relinquished its prey and flew off. I examined the crow and found it dead but still warm. There were numerous talon marks in the skin and flesh at the base of the skull and in the upper neck. Hawk predation on crows is apparently quite uncommon.—PHILIP BAUMGRAS, *Swan Creek Wildlife Experiment Station, Allegan, Michigan.*

Some West Virginia breeding-season records.—The following records have accumulated during occasional field work in West Virginia since 1930. For information on the West Virginia status of several of the species treated here, I am indebted to Maurice Brooks.

Swainson's Warbler, *Limnothlypis swainsonii*. On July 2, 1944, George H. Breiding and I visited three Swainson's Warbler territories which John Handlan had found on the southwest edge of the city of Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Although including a small stream and an occasional rhododendron and mountain laurel, these territories, with second-growth deciduous trees, a few pines, and rather open clumps of mixed shrubs, saplings, and vines, are hardly to be compared with the dense streamside rhododendron thickets which make up the breeding territories of Swainson's Warbler in the Kentucky and West Virginia mountains. One of the three males was silent; the second sang regularly, but we could find neither female nor nest; the third sang occasionally but, during the 70 minutes of our observation, did not leave his favorite haunts to join a female which was caring for two juvenile birds (about five days out of the nest) a hundred yards up a steep slope. Two or three observers have reported fledglings in West Virginia, but no occupied nest has yet been found there.

Sycamore Warbler, *Dendroica dominica albilora*. I have spent considerable time searching for this species during the breeding season in the western counties of West Virginia, where it is decidedly rare. On May 28, 1939, I found a nest (with one egg and three newly hatched young) at a height of 30 feet in a small clump of sycamores along Mud River, about four miles east of Huntington, Cabell County. According to Maurice Brooks this is the first nest record of the Sycamore Warbler for West Virginia, although the state is included in the breeding range of the species in the 1931 A.O.U. Check-List. In 1937 and 1938 I found pairs in Wayne and Putnam counties. Others have recorded the species in Kanawha, Cabell, and Mason counties, extending its known range in West Virginia to five western counties. The eastern race (*Dendroica d. dominica*) has not yet been recorded for the state.

Sutton's Warbler, *Dendroica potomac*. On June 21, 1944, George H. Breiding and I discovered an adult male of this form along a stream 18 miles west of Martinsburg, Morgan County, in the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. This adds a new county to the distribution and a new type of habitat, since the territory occupied contained considerable hemlock along with a few scattered southern pines. We followed the bird for more than an hour at close range under good conditions for observation. The plumage details as figured by Sutton (*Cardinal*, 5, 1940:plate opp. p. 49) were clearly visible. It sang almost continuously, sometimes the "double" Parula song as described by Haller (*Cardinal*, 5, 1940:49), at others, the normal Parula song with a "freak" ending—stopping suddenly with a soft insect-like note which suggested that the bird had been "submerged" or had suffered muscular collapse. No mate was observed; in fact, we gathered the impression that we were watching an unmated bird. Its territory was about 800 by 300 feet, lying on either side of a stream and including steep banks and numerous "singing trees." Other warblers in song near by included a Blackburnian, a Magnolia, a Worm-eating Warbler, and several Redstarts and Parulas. This is the fourth known record of this warbler. In addition to the two specimens taken by Haller in Berkeley and Jefferson counties, a third bird was observed by Bayard H. Christy and Maurice Brooks (*Cardinal*, 5, 1942:187-189).

Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*. The A.O.U. Check-List records the Dickcissel as "extremely rare and irregular east of the Alleghenies." On June 22, 1944, George H. Breiding and I collected a singing male (with enlarged testes) two miles southwest of Kearneysville, Jefferson County, in the eastern panhandle. We did not look for a nest, but the Dickcissel was obviously nesting in a small field of mixed alfalfa and timothy. The specimen was given to the museum of West Virginia University. This record is the first for West Virginia east of the mountains. Summer records elsewhere in West Virginia are as follows: (1) two birds in Upshur County in 1914 (A. B. Brooks); (2) two pairs in May and June, 1916, near Bethany, Brooke County (Sutton, *Cardinal*, 3, 1933:121); (3) one bird near Cranestown, Preston County, June 3, 1936 (Ruth and Maurice Brooks); (4) a colony in Mason County during the summer of 1938 (Karl Haller).

Henslow's Sparrow, *Passerherbulus henslowi*. On July 7, 1935, I obtained the first record of this species for West Virginia, a breeding male (western race) taken in Mason County (*Wilson Bulletin*, 50, 1938:291). The eastern race has since been found to be quite common in eastern West Virginia. Both races have increased phenomenally during the last 10 years, and they now occur regularly in many localities. Since 1938 I have found them in some numbers in a dozen scattered counties and discovered two nests in Preston County. Two singing males seen June 13, 1944, at Tomlinson Run State Park, Hancock County, are among the first records for the northern panhandle. To date, the population build-up in West Virginia parallels that in Ohio, though occurring 20 years later. In Ohio this bird made the transition from rarity to extreme abundance in less than 20 years.

Eastern Lark Sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus grammacus*. On June 22, 1944, I discovered an adult, followed by two recently fledged young, on a dry limestone-studded slope west of the Potomac River and six miles north of Shepherdstown, Jefferson County. Breeding records of this species east of the mountains are rather rare.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

Bird remains from an Indian village site in Ohio.—In 1917 Mills ("Certain Mounds and Village Sites in Ohio," Vol. 3, Pt. 1, p. 46) reported six species of birds from the Feurt Village Site which is located about five miles north of Portsmouth in Clay Township, Scioto County, Ohio, just east of the Scioto River. From 1937 to 1942, excavations for archaeological specimens were carried on at this site by Dr. Stanley Copeland, H. R. McPherson, and Philip Kientz, of Columbus, Ohio, who generously allowed me to study the animal remains that they recovered there. The material is presumed to date from the fifteenth or the sixteenth century.

From among the remains 646 bird bones were identified; 439 are from the Turkey, but altogether, at least 30 species of birds are represented. Eight of these have been reported by Alexander Wetmore (1943, *Wils. Bull.*, 55:55 and 127) to whom I am indebted for assistance in identifying most of the bones. The complete list of birds now known from the site is as follows:

Common Loon <i>Gavia immer</i>	Ruffed Grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Prairie Chicken <i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Bob-white <i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Trumpeter Swan <i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	Little Brown Crane <i>Grus canadensis canadensis</i>
Blue or Snow Goose <i>Chen</i> sp.	Sandhill Crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Woodcock <i>Philohela minor</i>
Black Duck <i>Anas rubripes</i>	Passenger Pigeon <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>
Blue-winged Teal <i>Anas discors</i>	Great Horned Owl <i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i>	Barred Owl <i>Strix varia</i>
Ring-necked Duck <i>Nyroca collaris</i>	Flicker <i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Lesser Scaup Duck <i>Nyroca affinis</i>	Pileated Woodpecker <i>Ceophloeus pileatus</i>
Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Ivory-billed Woodpecker <i>Campephilus principalis</i>
Red-shouldered Hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Raven <i>Corvus corax</i>
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Marsh Hawk <i>Circus cyaneus hudsonius</i>	

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