

## GENERAL NOTES

**An Ohio record for the Wood Ibis.**—On May 5, 1946, I observed a stork-like bird wading in a small tributary of Todd's Fork near the city of Wilmington, Ohio. Study at close range showed the bird to be an immature Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*). It appeared to be in a weakened condition, although on my approach it was able to execute short flights of approximately one hundred yards along the stream.

Returning to the spot later that evening I was able, in the semi-darkness, to approach the Wood Ibis quite closely and capture it. Special attention was given to proper feeding of the bird, and it ate heartily but failed to survive. The skin of this specimen, a female, is in the bird collection of the Ohio State Museum.

There is one other record of a Wood Ibis in Ohio, that of H. E. Chubb, who collected a specimen near Cleveland in 1879 (J. M. Wheaton, 1882. Report on the Birds of Ohio, p. 497).—FRANK O. HAZARD, *Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio*.

**Survival of a brood of Cooper's Hawks.**—On June 24, 1942, we banded five nestling Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) four miles east of Ann Arbor, in Section 30, Superior Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Four of the five nestlings have been recovered as follows:

1. November 11, 1942 (about 5 months after banding). Shot at Decatur, Indiana.

2. March 3, 1944 (20 months after banding). Caught in a mink trap at Salt Lick, Kentucky.

3. November 30, 1946 (5 years and 5 months after banding). Found dead, "probably shot," at Trilby, Lucas County, Ohio.

4. February 12, 1947 (5 years and 7 months after banding). Shot while feeding on a pheasant at Brookpark Village, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—F. C. and J. J. CRAIGHEAD and WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*.

**The Mangrove Cuckoo in interior Tamaulipas, Mexico.**—During the summer of 1946 we camped for two days on the southern edge of the Mesa de Llera, sometimes known as the Mesa de la Angostura, approximately 35 miles south of Victoria, Tamaulipas. The Mesa is near the town of Llera, which is close to the Pan-American Highway crossing of the Rio Guayalejo.

On June 17 we heard and later collected a strange-sounding cuckoo in a mesquite-cactus association on top of the Mesa. It proved to be an adult male Mangrove Cuckoo, *Coccyzus minor continentalis* (testes 9 mm.  $\times$  4 mm.). Later in the day the same call was heard again, coming from a small valley below the Mesa.

Only a few records of the occurrence of this species in northeastern Mexico have been published, and these are restricted to a very few localities in the coastal lowlands. The Mesa de Llera, however, rises approximately 1,400 feet above sea level and is somewhat more than 70 miles from the Gulf Coast. The area on the Mesa where we collected the Cuckoo was covered with a thick growth of mesquite and cactus reaching a maximum height of 10 feet, interspersed with smaller shrubs and heavy grass. The edge of the Mesa dropped away sharply about 200 feet to a small valley, whence the call of the second Mangrove Cuckoo was heard. There the conditions seemed more evenly humid than on top of the Mesa or on the lower slopes leading down to the Rio Guayalejo.