

In the crop of the Cuckoo we found a large grasshopper of a kind that was very abundant on the Mesa. This suggested a possible explanation for the occurrence of the Mangrove Cuckoo in such an unusual habitat, namely, that the birds had moved up from the coast along the moist valley of the Rio Guayalejo and then had found on the near-by mesa an abundant supply of food.—STEPHEN W. EATON and ERNEST P. EDWARDS, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**Barred Owl thirty miles from land.**—I am indebted to John B. Metzberg, of Chicago, for the following report of a Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) observed over Lake Michigan during daylight hours.

On August 22, 1946, while sailing his 46-foot schooner northward on Lake Michigan, Mr. Metzberg and a crew of four associates sighted a Barred Owl flying just above the waves in the vicinity of their boat. When first noticed at 8:00 a.m., the owl was near mid-lake, approximately 30 miles west of Pentwater, Michigan, and about 35 miles east of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. A moderate northwesterly breeze, estimated at 8 to 10 miles per hour, was blowing at the time and had not varied during the previous 36 hours. Visibility was good, although a light overcast somewhat obscured the sun.

The owl made repeated attempts to perch on the swaying 49-foot mainmast before finally succeeding. Later it perched, more comfortably, on the "spreader," only 20 feet above the deck, and on the shrouds. The proximity and activity of several men on deck held the owl's attention, but apparently caused the bird no great anxiety. At intervals of 10 to 15 minutes it left the boat briefly and flew aimlessly over the lake, occasionally disappearing in the distance. The owl returned to the boat repeatedly over a two hour period to resume one of its earlier perches, but finally disappeared to the eastward at 10:00 a.m. and was not seen again.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

**Status of the Anna Hummingbird in southern Arizona.**—In 1941, Gale Monson and I reported briefly (*Condor*, 43:108-112) on the principal findings of several short trips in southern Arizona. We considered an Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) taken at Patagonia, Arizona, December 3, 1939, "a late fall transient," and stated that there were no published winter records for southern Arizona. Later, Godfrey (1944. *Auk*, 61:149-150) reported a December 24 specimen from Yuma as a "winter" record; and van Rossem (1945. *Condor*, 47:79-80), summarizing data available to him, implied that we had overlooked Willett's records for Roosevelt Lake (though this is a *central* Arizona locality). It seems desirable, therefore, to present a full account of our views on the migration of this hummingbird.

Since 1938, Mr. and Mrs. William X. Foerster and I have kept records of birds seen about Tucson. Tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and other shrubs were planted in our yard late in 1937; the tobacco blossomed well until 1942, and it proved a definite attraction to hummingbirds. Among these, the Anna proved to be a regular visitor in fall, often remaining until late December. Our records were as follows:

	No. of records	Last record
1938	3-4	Nov. 25
1939	8	Dec. 20
1940	2-3	?Dec. 28
1941	26	Jan. 8, 1942
1942	9	?Jan. 21, 1943
1943	4	?Dec. 15
1944	1 (Dec. 27)	