

flying mergansers than when the mergansers remained on the water and dodged, swam, and dived to evade the gulls. The fact that I saw no gulls try to rob mergansers of their fish until after the male mergansers stopped frequenting the reservoir is also of interest.

After February 21, the mergansers came less and less frequently to the reservoir, and I noted no further action involving these birds and the gulls.—DONALD LAMORE, 3C Parkway Road, Greenbelt, Maryland, November 8, 1952.

Whooping Cranes in Kansas in 1952.—Although the Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) was once a reportedly common migrant in Kansas, few or no records have been published for the past several decades. In 1952, I was fortunate in acquiring records of two, and possibly seven, of these large cranes in Kansas.

Mr. M. Wayne Willis, wildlife artist residing in Wichita, Kansas, informed me that he saw a Whooping Crane eight miles north and six miles west of Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas, on the afternoon of 23 March, 1952. Mr. Willis observed the crane, with four Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*), flying over a maize field. The five cranes landed in the maize field, according to Mr. Willis, and began feeding, presumably upon the maize.

On the morning of 31 October, 1952, I was asked to inspect an unidentified bird being held captive in Sharon, Barber County, Kansas. The bird was a crippled Whooping Crane. Two boys from Sharon had found the crane the previous evening in a pasture eight and one-half miles southwest of Sharon. The crane seemed to be in good health, except that its right wing hung so that the tips of the primaries touched the ground.

Federal authorities were notified, and the injured crane was placed in the custody of Mr. John B. Van den Akker, Director, Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge, Jet, Oklahoma, on the evening of 31 October. The bird died the following day while en route to the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas. The crane is preserved as a skin and complete skeleton (KU 31198) in the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History.

On 4 November, 1952, Mr. Fritz Zvlonic, a farmer, informed me that he had seen five "big, white cranes" standing in his pasture, which is two miles north and three miles east of Sharon. After questioning Mr. Zvlonic regarding the appearance of the birds, I am fairly certain that they were Whooping Cranes. He accurately described the birds, mentioning the red on the head, generally white plumage, and black wing tips. Mr. Zvlonic was uncertain as to the date on which he had observed the alleged cranes, but estimated it as 20 October, 1952.

The localities where Whooping Cranes were reported in 1952, in Kansas, are of approximately equal latitude (37° 15' N). The Sandhill Cranes arrived at this latitude on or about the same dates; in 1952, I observed flights of Sandhill Cranes three miles north and one mile east of Sharon, Kansas, on 30 March, and on 19 and 31 October.—THANE S. ROBINSON, *Biological Survey of Kansas, University of Kansas, Lawrence, January 22, 1953.*

Cinnamon Teal and Avocets in Florida.—On March 8, 1953, we saw one adult male Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) on Lake Alice at Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida. It was with a large flock of Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*), Shovellers (*Spatula clypeata*), and Gadwalls (*Anas strepera*). There are apparently only two