

GENERAL NOTES

Cape May Warbler in Oklahoma.—On May 7, 1955, in heavily-wooded bottom land of the Caney River, four miles north of Collinsville, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, L. Ray Bunch and I collected a male Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*), apparently the first specimen for this state. The bird was singing and feeding industriously among the lower branches of a large pecan tree about 25 feet from the ground. With it were a male Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) and a male Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*). We saw no other Cape May Warbler. The specimen, now no. 2160 in the collection of the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology, was in full breeding plumage. It was very fat and its testes were enlarged (3×3.5 mm.). Dr. George M. Sutton verified our identification.

Nice and Nice (1924. *Univ. Okla. Stud.* No. 286:114), list the Cape May Warbler among those birds not reported in Oklahoma, but whose appearance is to be expected. Later, Nice (1931. *Publ. Univ. Okla. Biol. Surv.*, 3 [1]), in the last complete listing of the birds of this state does not mention the Cape May Warbler, nor is it shown in her list of additions to the 1931 publication (Nice, 1944. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 24:14–15). In the literature published since the latter date, I have found only one record of this bird being observed here. One was seen by R. C. Brummet in the Quartz Mountain State Park of Greer County and was reported by Baumgartner (1951. *Audubon Field Notes*, 5:264).—JOHN S. TOMER, 4045 E. 27th St., Tulsa, Oklahoma, August 29, 1955.

Black Ducks eat stunned fish.—A power generation plant on the shore of Lake Erie near Erie, Michigan, discharges its cooling water directly into the lake. On the morning of January 23, 1955, a cold, brisk wind was driving the warm discharge water out into the lake through a gap in the ice. Near the gap some 700 ducks, mostly Black Ducks (*Anas rubripes*), rested while nearer shore in a small cove of open water about 40 others were feeding.

In addition to the Black Ducks, the small group included single Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and Scaup (probably *Aythya marila*) males and single Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) and Pintail (*Anas acuta*) females and two Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) females. The Goldeneyes and Canvasback were diving; the Scaup floated idly; but the Black Ducks were busy taking and eating small fish about three inches long which they seemed to be finding just below the surface.

F. H. Kortright (1942. "The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America," page 167), reporting the results of the examination of the stomachs of 390 Black Ducks, lists approximately 1 per cent of the content as fishes. In contrast, Milton B. Trautman (1940. "The Birds of Buckeye Lake, Ohio," page 178) reports that Black Ducks ". . . ate gizzard shad with . . . avidity . . ." and refers to their ". . . picking up and swallowing the benumbed and recently killed shad."

It seems likely that the ducks I observed were harvesting fish that had been stunned or killed by the hot discharge water. Although fish may not be a normal food for Black Ducks, this observation seems to confirm that they have no aversion to it and will eat fish in quantity when the taking is made easy.—JOHN M. McCORMICK, 1827 Richards Road, Toledo 7, Ohio, October 5, 1955.

Comments concerning the age at which imprinting occurs.—It should be called to the attention of workers in the field of ethology that many of the differences that have been reported in the age at which imprinting most readily occurs could be the consequence of inbreeding. In wild precocial birds, such as ducks and geese, the