

Copulatory behavior of the Common Loon.—S. T. Olson and W. H. Marshall (1952. *The Common Loon in Minnesota. Occasional Papers: No. 5, Minn. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, pp. 27–28) described what they considered to be the courtship of the Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) and stated that copulation had not been observed. They suggested that the act was performed at night. Thus, the following description of copulation is perhaps the first recorded for the species.

On 14 June 1960, I observed two loons at the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area (Grantsburg, Burnett County, Wisconsin) which behaved in a manner similar to that described by Olson and Marshall (op. cit.). While driving along Phantom Lake dike I noticed at a distance what appeared to be a white-capped wave moving irregularly across the lake. As I drove nearer I distinguished the heads of two loons above the churning water. The birds skimmed over the water at varying speeds, striking the surface with powerful wing beats. The pursuing bird was never more than a few feet behind the lead bird. Occasionally the birds gave a great burst of speed lasting for 15 to 20 feet. The first uninterrupted chase covered a meandering course of several hundred feet. After stopping, both loons stood upright, stretched their wings, and dived. After surfacing, one bird started another wing-splashing trek across the water and was soon followed by the second loon. Several other pursuits of shorter length followed. During these the lead bird appeared to be tiring and slowed down. The pursuer seemed less tired and overtook and mounted the lead bird. Together they submerged like an overweighted object. After about 40 seconds they surfaced at the same location, one still on top of the other. The top bird slipped off immediately and both birds swam about slowly for a few minutes. One or two short, less vigorous, chases occurred and then the birds left for another part of the lake.—WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN, *Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, 11 July 1960.*

Cattle Egrets in Mexico.—The remarkable spread of the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) northward from South America has been recorded through the islands of the West Indies and in the Gulf and Atlantic coastal areas of the United States. The only previously published reports of this egret from eastern Mexico, a logical route for its dispersal, appear to be of the individuals noted in Quintana Roo near Chetumal on 16 December 1956, and on Cozumel Island, 8 January 1959 (R. Denham, 1959. *Auk*, 76:359–360). The following additional records of its occurrence to the northward in Mexico are of interest. On 13 April 1959, B. L. Monroe, Sr., and B. L. Monroe, Jr., saw nine birds two miles south of Panuco, Veracruz, near the Tamaulipas border. D. M. Lay and D. G. Berret noted seven Cattle Egrets on 22 April 1959, two miles south of Miramar (near Alvaro Obregón), Tabasco. In 1960, D. M. Lay and J. E. Woods observed about 50 birds on 29 February near Huastecas, Tabasco, 18 miles north of Teapa. The following day in the same locality they found 150 Cattle Egrets and collected a specimen. These observers and J. Gee also noted the egrets there on 25 and 30 March. We found a Cattle Egret in a wet field 2.4 miles west of Ciudad Lerdo on the main road between San Andres Tuxtla and Alvarado, Veracruz, on 13 March 1960.—ROBERT F. ANDRLE, *Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana*, and HAROLD H. AXTELL, *Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo 11, New York, 3 August 1960.*

Long-tailed Jaeger in Ohio.—On 20 October 1956, an immature jaeger with an injured wing, found two days earlier near Ashtabula, Ohio, on a road near Lake Erie, was brought to me. It had been kept in a small basement room, where it had apparently consumed very little of the food and water offered it.

I had the feathers of the injured wing clipped, and kept the jaeger in a large box indoors. It was given exercise in the yard every day, and placed in a large tub of water two or three