

said that when a boy he shot into a group of 8 swans sitting on the bank of Swan Creek with an old musket. He killed one which when hit gave a pitiful cry. This was in late summer. . . . He remarked that swans could be approached easily. Differed in this respect from Sandhill Cranes." In view of the season, these must have been Trumpeter Swans. In May, 1887, Thwaites (1888. "Historic highways." Chicago. p. 43) followed the east shore of Lake Kegonsa on a canoe trip down the Rock River. He wrote: "A stately wild swan kept us company for over a mile, just out of musket-shot, and finally took advantage of a patch of rushes to stop and hide." The species must remain in doubt.

Place names are indicative that swans once bred in the region, as they were too common in migration to leave their name from being merely birds of passage. Swan Creek (Fig. 1) flows through a large marsh to enter the southwest corner of Lake Waubesa. Waubesa is a corruption of *wabisi*, the Chippewa word for swan. In Section 6, Pleasant Springs Township, along Door Creek, is an unmistakable swan effigy mound (McLachlan, 1925. *Wisconsin Arch.*, n.s. 4:191). This type of mound is rare in the state, only one other example being known. Measurements of the mound were: length of body, 55 feet; width of body in middle, 21 feet; and length of neck 30 feet. In the memory of the early settlers, the marshes along the banks of this creek were much more extensive, containing widespreads with water throughout the year.

The reason for naming Swan Lake, thirty-five miles north of Madison, has not been ascertained. Five white swans were reported at Bay City, Pierce County, on 28 May 1873. A week later there was an addition of about twenty birds (Bay City *Herald*, 28 May, 4 June 1873). No information on nesting was found.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 6 May 1967.*

**Mottled Ducks in Kansas.**—An addition to the Kansas avifauna was the discovery, in 1963, that the Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*) is a breeding resident. Heretofore, it had been considered "accidental" in the state by Tordoff (1956. Check-list of the birds of Kansas. *Univ. Kans. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 8:314) and a "vagrant" by Johnston (1960. Directory to the bird-life of Kansas. *Univ. Kans. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ.*, 23:12). The species was known for Kansas by one specimen; Goss (1891. "History of the birds of Kansas," p. 57) collected a female near Neosho Falls, Woodson County, Kansas, 11 March 1876.

It was thus unexpected when Marvin Schwilling, Jim New, John Nilsen, and Dr. David Parmelee discovered a Mottled Duck nest containing nine eggs on the Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Refuge in central Kansas on 27 June 1963 (Johnston, 1965. A directory to the birds of Kansas. *Univ. Kans. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ.*, 41:12). This nest was later destroyed by a predator. So far as is known, this is the only far inland breeding population of this species which supposedly has been restricted to the Gulf Coast states.

Mottled Ducks have been observed with some regularity at Cheyenne Bottoms since 1964: one pair observed frequently throughout the summer of 1964; an adult male in molt (flightless) was captured in a drive-trap with other ducks 29 July 1964, photographed, banded, and released. Schwilling (pers. comm.) reports regular observations of as many as five birds at one time, during summer of 1965 and six observations of two to four birds from 13 May to 23 September 1966.

Four Mottled Duck specimens have been collected at Cheyenne Bottoms. A juvenile

female was captured by Jim New and the author on 20 August 1963 indicating that the species had nested successfully on the refuge that year. Three have been shot by hunters and saved as scientific specimens: adult female, 26 October 1963; adult female, 11 October 1964; immature male, 23 October 1965. These four specimens are in the collection of Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia.

Singleton (1953. Texas coastal waterfowl survey. *F. A. report series, No. 11, Sect. II—Mottled Duck studies*. Texas Game and Fish Comm., Div. Wildl. Rest., Austin, p. 85–128) found that Mottled Ducks are sedentary, rarely moving over one hundred miles. Wolfe (1956. "Checklist of the birds of Texas," p. 15) reports that in Texas this species "occasionally straggles" to northeastern and northcentral parts of the state. Lowery (1955. "Louisiana birds," p. 166) has written that "the species seldom, if ever, ranges northward in the state above the coastal tier of parishes." There are no records of the Mottled Duck in Oklahoma (Sutton, 1967. "Oklahoma birds," p. 63).

In view of this reported sedentary habit, one wonders how Mottled Ducks happen to be in Kansas and whether this disjunct breeding population is also nonmigratory. As yet, no winter observations of Mottled Ducks have been made at Cheyenne Bottoms. The species has not been reported from other inland areas similar to the Cheyenne Bottoms marsh. This situation suggests that close scrutiny of dark-colored ducks in the midwest is certainly advisable since a Mottled Duck might easily be mistaken in the field for a Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*).

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**Chuck-will's-widow and Wood Ibis in central Illinois.**—On 10 June 1966, a farmer ornithologist called me to report finding the nest of a strange Whip-poor-will which seemed to have a larger head and more brown about the throat than any Whip-poor-will that he had even seen. He asked me to meet him at a location just north of Liberty, Illinois to identify his strange find. My visit proved the bird to be a female Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*). The eggs were typical of others of this species that I had examined in trips through North Carolina and Georgia. This bird has never before been reported as nesting either in central or northern Illinois. It was successful in incubating the two eggs and the young were safely fledged.

The A.O.U. Check-list (1957) records the Chuck-will's-widow as breeding from southern Illinois southward into southern Louisiana. Robert Ridgway reported it as a regular summer resident as far north as Olney, Illinois. This record extends the nesting occurrence 150 miles northward in Illinois.

On 11 September 1966, I stopped my automobile at the west end of the Illinois River bridge at Beardstown, Illinois to view two large birds standing on a mud bar in a slough called "Curry Lake." The birds proved to be Wood Storks or Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*). Three days later from across the state of Illinois at Quincy, Mrs. William Gerdes recorded two Wood Storks—probably the same birds—moving on their return migration southward. These two records are particularly important as not since 1905 have they been recorded in central or northern Illinois.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, 124 S. 24th Street, Quincy, Illinois, 9 December 1966.