

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.