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**First Bald Eagle nesting record from Sonora, Mexico.**—Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in Mexico are known to breed only on the coast of Baja California (Henny et al., *Auk* 95:424, 1978; AOU 1983, Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed., American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.). In Sonora, Bald Eagles occur regularly in winter in coastal areas and along the Rio Yaqui (Brown and Warren, *Wilson Bull.* 97:224–226, 1985). Here, we provide the first Bald Eagle nesting record from Sonora and the mainland of Mexico.

On 27 March 1986 we discovered an adult Bald Eagle sitting in a large nest along the Rio Yaqui below the El Novillo dam and reservoir (near 28°45'N, 109°38'W; elevation ca 200 m). The nest was in a 12-m dead mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) 40 m from the river in a riparian woodland that was dominated by mesquite and Goodding willow (*Salix gooddingii*). An adult bird sat in the nest in an incubating posture almost continuously from 11:35 to 18:55 h. To avoid disturbing the adults, we did not check the nest for contents. Two adults were present at the nest the following morning. One adult was on the nest at the start of our observations at 05:58, and, except for leaving for 9 min when the other adult came in to perch beside the nest, it remained there until 10:45 when we left the area. No prey deliveries were observed. The pair also was observed at the nest when it was checked again on 3–4 April. One adult was apparently incubating, and the other adult spent several hours perched on nearby cliffs or trees. Again, no prey deliveries were noted.

No eagles were present at the nest site on 7 May, and the nest was presumed to have failed. One adult eagle was seen 12 km upstream of the nest site on 8 May. There was no evidence (i.e., fecal material on and around the nest) that nestlings had been present. Human activity associated with fence construction along the riverbank within 100 m of the nest may have contributed to abandonment. R. Mesta climbed up into the nest and took minimum and maximum measurements on it (height, 0.6 m; outside diameter, 0.9 to 1.1 m; inside diameter, 0.3 to 0.35 m; inside depth from rim, 10 to 17 cm).

Several large (ca 2 × 5 cm) eggshell fragments were collected from beneath the nest and sent to the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology for identification, storage, and determination of shell thickness; the latter to determine if thinning from DDE or DDT contamination had occurred. The fragments were identified as Bald Eagle eggshells, ranging in thickness (exclusive of associated eggshell membranes) from 0.481 to 0.522 mm ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.502 ± 0.012 mm [SD]; N = 15) (L. F. Kiff, pers. comm.). Membrane thickness was estimated at

0.08 mm, for an overall sample thickness of both eggshell and membranes ranging from 0.55 to 0.60 mm. This value compares well with pre-1947 (pre-DDT) Bald Eagle eggshell thicknesses from Florida (0.584 mm) and Texas (0.603 mm) reported by Anderson and Hickey (Proc. Int. Ornithol. Congr. 15:514–540, 1972), and suggests that the Sonora eagle nest did not fail due to eggshell thinning.

A second Bald Eagle nest found 12 km upstream (8 km overland) in March 1986 may have been an alternate nest of the pair we observed. The second nest (height, 1.8 to 2.1 m; outside diameter, 1.2 m; and inside diameter, 0.9 m) was in a 10-m hecho cactus (*Pachycereus pectin-aboriginum*) on a steep, north-facing talus slope overlooking the river. The vegetation at the site was subtropical deciduous woodland dominated by *Jatropha cordata*, *Bursera fragilis*, *Lysiloma divaricata*, and kapok (*Cieba acuminata*). On the ground below the nest was a large (ca 20 cm deep) accumulation of sticks, debris, and fecal and prey remains. The relative depth of the nest and the accumulation of debris below it suggested the second nest was older than the active nest downstream. Prey remains below the nest included numerous fish bones and the sternum of an American coot (*Fulica americana*) (T. R. Huels, pers. comm.). Numerous adult Bald Eagle feathers, including two tail feathers, were collected on the ground near this second nest and later deposited with the University of Arizona bird museum. Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) were the only other large, fish-eating raptors that could have been breeding in the vicinity. However, we saw no Osprey nests along the river during our surveys, and Ospreys were not known to nest anywhere within the Rio Yaqui basin (S. M. Russell, pers. comm.).

A 180-km stretch of the lower Rio Yaqui between the El Novillo and Obregon reservoirs was surveyed intensively by boat for Bald Eagle nests between January and April, 1986, resulting in the discovery of these two nests. Several hundred km of perennial riverine habitat in northern Sonora have yet to be surveyed for eagle nests. Clearly, future research is needed to determine the range and abundance of breeding Bald Eagles throughout Sonora. Such information could have substantial implications regarding the recovery of the endangered Bald Eagle population in adjacent Arizona.

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**Field observations and comments on the Indigo Macaw (*Anodorhynchus leari*), a highly endangered species from northeastern Brazil.**—The Indigo Macaw (*Anodorhynchus leari*) is found locally in Bahia State, Brazil, in the region of the Vaza-Barris river (Sick, *Alauda* 47: 59–60, 1979). The species was described from captive specimens, and nothing was known about its range and habits until its discovery in the wild by Sick (1979). Here I present information on roosting and feeding behavior of the species and assess the likelihood of its survival. Field work was done from 12 to 30 July 1983.