

Other observations of HY Kirtland's Warblers have been made. In 1991, C. Kepler and P. Sykes (unpubl. data) showed that a HY Kirtland's Warbler had moved from one stand of typical breeding habitat to a disjunct second stand. Both stands were used as nesting habitat that year. A HY Kirtland's Warbler was seen 21 August 1985 in young but typical breeding habitat that was not used for nesting that year (Weinrich, Jack Pine Warbler 66: 113-116, 1988). The presently reported capture is the first record of a HY Kirtland's Warbler prior to fall migration found outside of typical breeding habitat. Observations of HY Kirtland's Warblers in habitats discontinuous from natal sites will provide the descriptive groundwork for hypotheses regarding dispersal patterns of the Kirtland's Warbler.

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Migrant Hooded Warblers as prey of Neotropical Frogs.—Birds are often frog predators, but rarely occur in the diet of frogs. Cook (Smithsonian Herpetological Inform Ser. No. 73, 1987) reported 93 references to 78 species of birds consuming 31 species of anurans, while only 14 references referring to nine species of anurans consuming nine identified species of birds, with the addition of "ducklings" and "small birds" listed for four of these species. A study of the diet of the neotropical green frog (*Rana vaillanti*) identified this species as a predator on Hooded Warblers (*Wilsonia citrina*). The frogs were hand-captured at night in Laguna Escondida, Municipio of San Andres Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico, and stomach flushed (Legler and Sullivan, *Herpetologica* 35:107-110, 1979) the next morning in the laboratory at Estacion de Biologia Tropical Los Tuxtlas. Stomach contents were flushed from all individuals captured in five days of sampling each month for a year (N = 1554). Hooded Warblers occurred in two of 33 stomach contents examined in December 1984. The warblers appeared to have been swallowed fresh, suggesting that they had been captured alive and not consumed as carrion. Also *Rana vaillanti* is not known to consume carrion. The warblers were probably ingested in shallow water where they have been observed bathing. The frogs, 93.5 and 92.5 mm in snout-vent length, were both females. The wet volume of the warblers represented 10% of the volume of 33 stomach contents.

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