

ion and evolution of aggressive host  
*Molothrus ater*. Canadian J. Zool.

Families Vireonidae and Parulidae  
l Museum and Archives of Alberta.  
Warbler. Auk 60:367-387.

ry of the incidence of cowbird para-  
comparative rates of brood parasitism.

ow and survival of the young. Bird

w-headed Blackbird. Ecol. Monogr.

ls in a five acre park. Wilson Bull.

Ann Arbor. Michigan 48109-1115.

**Mallard parasitizes Canada Goose nest and completes incubation** — The laying of eggs by one species in nests of other species is fairly common in some waterfowl (Weller, M.W., *Ecol. Monogr.* 29:333-365, 1959). However, this has been observed rarely between Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*). Boyer and Psujek (*Wilson Bull.* 87:287, 1975) reported that a Canada Goose parasitized a Mallard nest, but I could find no reports of a Mallard sequentially parasitizing a Canada Goose nest, displacing the goose, and completing incubation of the mixed clutch.

During a study of gosling mortality at Killdeer Plains State Wildlife Area, Harpster, Ohio, in 1979 I found 2 Giant Canada Goose (*B. c. maxima*) eggs in a tub structure on 12 April. Six days later, 5 goose eggs and 3 Mallard eggs were in the nest, which contained some goose down. On 27 April 5 goose eggs and 9 Mallard eggs, 2 of which were broken, were present. On 2 May I found a hen Mallard incubating the eggs, and she was sitting on the nest on 10 and 13 May. On 15 May 1 Mallard egg was missing and the other 6 were at the center of the clutch, surrounded by 5 goose eggs; all Mallard and 3 goose eggs were warm and 2 goose eggs were cold. The next day 1 Mallard egg was missing. On 20 May only 4 Mallard and 5 goose eggs were present; however, the 4 Mallard eggs and 1 goose egg (laid on 12 April) were pipping. Two days later, at 1137, I found 4 ducklings and 1 gosling hatched in the nest, and the Mallard hen was calling within 10 m of the nest. The gosling was tagged with patagial tags but was never recovered. The 4 unhatched goose eggs were checked 2 days later; 2 embryos were nearly fully developed and the other 2 had died early in incubation.

Because goose down was in the nest on 18 April, I suspect that the goose, which I never observed, had begun incubation. She abandoned her nest or was displaced by the Mallard hen, but I observed no interaction between them. Mallard down was found on 27 April, so incubation by the Mallard began between 18 and 27 April. Because 6 more Mallard eggs were added to the nest after 18 April, I assume that she laid 1 egg per day until 24 April and then started incubating. Had the Mallard laid her eggs a few days later, the goose egg would not have hatched.

The significance to waterfowl management of this behavior is slight because it rarely occurs. On waterfowl production areas such as Killdeer Plains the phenomenon likely would not be undetected because most goose nesting takes place in artificial structures and production is monitored closely. At Killdeer Plains these structures are examined weekly during egg laying and incubation.

— Ying T. Wang, Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210

**Kirtland's Warbler at Great Stirrup Cay** — There had been a storm in the southwestern Gulf of Mexico and the United States that went across Georgia and Florida, then to the Bahamas. We were in the aftermath of the storm at sea.

On 31 March 1984, Kay and I were aboard the "M/S Skyward" which put us ashore for a picnic at 1100 at Great Stirrup Cay, Bahamas (Berry Islands), a small island privately owned by the Norwegian Caribbean Lines, 125 miles (200 km) N.E. of Miami, Florida.

At 1230, while we were eating lunch, I noticed a bird and walked over to the small bush and picked up a male Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*). It was in full breeding plumage. Evidently it had been caught in the storm and just could not fly anymore. He had no injury that I could find. I put him back in a small tree. He stayed for about 15 or 20 minutes and then flew away.

— Art and Kay Dunnell, 167 Chapel Rd., Wheeling, W.V. 26003.