



FIG. 2. Ventral view of, from left to right, females of *Celeus spectabilis spectabilis* (from Concepcion, Ecuador), *C. s. exsul* (from Balta, Peru), and *C. s. obrieni* (type). Note small size, especially of bill, of *obrieni*, and variation in markings of underparts.

patterns and bill shape appears somewhat intermediate between *C. torquatus* and the *Celeus elegans* group, which includes *C. flavescens* (Short, Amer. Mus. Novitates no. 2487, 1972).

The eastern Brazilian occurrence of *C. spectabilis* established by the discovery of *C. s. obrieni* is remarkable, for the species is otherwise confined to the lowlands of eastern Ecuador to Bolivia, although it is likely to be found in Brazil adjacent to Loreto, Peru, and Beni, Bolivia. The extent of the range of *C. s. obrieni* is of course unknown. Generally *Celeus* woodpeckers are inconspicuous, and less common species of the genus occurring at a locality are collected usually after extensive collecting has been undertaken. *Celeus spectabilis* may be widely, but uncommonly distributed in eastern Brazil, but it is doubtful that it will prove to occur throughout the region between Beni and Piahy. Thus, the distribution of *C. spectabilis* rather suggests a past, more widespread range throughout southern and western Amazonia. One of the unusual features of *C. s. obrieni* is its occurrence in rather dry forest, although *C. s. exsul* occurs in seasonally somewhat dry areas of eastern Peru.—LESTER L. SHORT, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024, 10 May 1973.*

Relocation of a Wood Duck clutch from a natural cavity to a nest-box.—During April of 1971, we received a report of a Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) nest located in an apple tree in Bedford, Massachusetts. The nest was approximately three meters from a house and the entrance to the nest cavity was less than a meter above the ground. The property owners requested that we move the clutch to prevent brood predation by neigh-

borhood house cats. Because the stage of incubation was unknown, it was necessary to check the clutch for hatching signs several times. The hen submitted to handling without flushing. When the eggs began to hatch, the hen and the entire clutch were removed from the cavity and transplanted to a nest box on the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, 1.5 kilometers northwest of the tree nest. The hen was blocked in with the clutch for an hour and a half during which time the entire clutch hatched. The eleven ducklings were web-tagged according to methods described by Grice and Rogers in *The Wood Duck in Massachusetts* (Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, Westboro, 1965), and the hen and brood blocked in the box. After a wait of twenty minutes, the entrance was opened. The hen remained in the box until we left the site.

Four of the ducklings were recovered during subsequent fall trapping, indicating a successful relocation.—H. W. HEUSMANN AND JAMES E. CARDOZA, *Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, Westboro, Massachusetts 01581, 14 November 1972.*

An upland nest of the Redhead far from water.—On 30 May 1972 while searching for duck nests in a field of smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) near Roscoe, South Dakota, we flushed a female Redhead (*Aythya americana*) from a nest with 12 eggs. The eggs had been incubated about 8 days and were surrounded by abundant white down. Nest material was dead brome grass, and the base of the nest was elevated about 4 inches above the ground. The nest was located 872 feet from the nearest wetland with water. No wetland basins that could have held water earlier were nearer to the nest. The surrounding region contained a good complex of 30–40 temporary, seasonal and semipermanent wetlands per square mile. Our next visit to the nest on 22 June revealed it had been destroyed, probably by a raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

Redheads usually nest in emergent vegetation over or near water. Low (Ecol. Monogr., 15:35–69, 1945) studied 160 Redhead nests in Iowa and found that all were over water. Miller and Collins (California Fish and Game, 40:17–37, 1954) found that 59 of 60 Redhead nests were in emergent vegetation, on muskrat houses, or on islands. The other nest was in nettle (*Urtica californica*). However, in Utah, McKnight (Waterfowl production on a spring-fed salt marsh in Utah. Ph.D. Thesis, Utah State University, Logan, 1969) found 50 of 69 Redhead nests on unwatered sites, and in an Alberta study, Keith (Wildlife Monogr. No. 6, 1961) found 50 percent of the Redhead nests on land. Nests in the Utah study were an average of 7 feet from water; three of these were located 20 feet or more from water. Nests in the Alberta study were an average of 5 feet from water. Hammond and Mann (J. Wildl. Mgmt., 20:345–352, 1956) reported Redheads nesting as far as 50 feet from water on islands but seldom more than 1 foot from water on the mainland.—JOHN T. LOKEMOEN AND HAROLD F. DUEBBERT, *U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota 58401, 26 February 1973.*

Additional records of non-fish prey taken by Ospreys.—Although the food of the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) is considered to be almost entirely live fish (Fisher, 1893; Bent, 1937; Brown, 1964; Brown and Amadon, 1968) there are numerous accounts of non-fish prey being taken by this species: Mammals—ground squirrels, mice, steppe voles (Dement'ev and Gladkov, 1951), rabbit (Long, 1968), marsh rabbit (John C. Ogden, pers. comm.), rice rat (McCoy, 1966), rat (King, 1972), and an unidentified small mammal (Tait, et al., 1972); Birds—crow, Black-crowned Night Heron (Allen, 1892), storm petrel (Brown and Amadon, 1968), sandpiper (Jourdain, 1939), chicken (Clark-Kennedy, 1874;