

Trades while migrating to West Africa. We may recall that Eisenmann (1960, *Brit. Birds*, vol. 53, pp. 136-140) mentions a number of species of Palearctic migrants that have been carried to Barbados, the easternmost of the Lesser Antilles lying a little north of 13 degrees. Only one of the birds mentioned by Eisenmann "was attributed by the collector to a specific hurricane."

The Kestrel has, however, crossed the North Atlantic on several occasions. One bird each has been collected in Iceland, Greenland, Massachusetts, and at least four in the Azores. The bird from Iceland was taken on 21 October 1903, the one in Massachusetts mentioned above on 29 September 1887, and one from the Azores on 7 December 1927, a date only two days earlier in December than the bird from Martinique. The dates at which the others were taken are not reported.

A word concerning the normal distribution of *Falco tinnunculus* is in order. This falcon is very widely distributed in Eurasia and Africa, including the islands of Madeira, Canaries, and Cape Verdes. It is chiefly sedentary except in northern Eurasia, the birds from this region wintering south to the Gulf of Guinea, northern Congo, Nyasaland, Arabia, and in India east to southern China. It has also wandered farther south in Asia, to Malaya and Borneo.

We thank Dr. E. R. Blake for lending us the specimen from Massachusetts, Mr. E. Eisenmann for his comments, and the Weather Bureau for its cooperation.—PERE R. PINCHON, *Collège Séminaire, Fort de France, Martinique, French West Indies*, and CHARLES VAURIE, *American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York 24, New York*.

Three Further Records of Parasitic Egg Laying by Ducks.—Weller (1959, *Ecol. Mono.*, 29: 333-365) recently summarized reports of parasitic egg laying among North American waterfowl. After the Redhead (*Aythya americana*), the Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) seems most commonly to manifest this type of behavior. Since Weller's list of species known to have been parasitized by the ruddy did not include the Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*), the following two records are herewith submitted. On 11 June 1957, a Lesser Scaup nest containing 16 eggs (13 scaup and 3 ruddy) was found beside a Ducks Unlimited Impoundment near Gem, Alberta. Another scaup egg was lying just outside the deserted nest, which was about 10 feet from water and well concealed. A second Lesser Scaup nest containing Ruddy Duck eggs was located 15 June, approximately 600 yards from the first and on the opposite side of the same impoundment. This nest was situated on a small island; it was four feet from water and once again in good cover. There were 10 scaup and 2 ruddy eggs, all of which hatched 11 July.

An apparent case of a Lesser Scaup parasitizing a Ruddy Duck was encountered 27 June, when a nest of 6 ruddy eggs and 1 scaup egg was found. The nest was on firm ground at the very edge of the above-mentioned impoundment. All of the Ruddy Duck eggs subsequently hatched, but the single scaup egg did not.—LLOYD B. KEITH, *Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin*.

Night Migration at 4,200 Meters in Venezuela.—In the Andes, near the city of Mérida, there is a perpetually snow-capped peak, the Pico Bolívar, 5,005 meters elevation, the highest in Venezuela. An overhead cable railway, recently built, reaches the base of the peak at an altitude of 4,700 meters. At 4,200 meters (over 13,000 feet) elevation, there is a station, which is lighted at night. On the morning

of 31 October 1959, my collector, Urbano, arrived at this station and received from the employees of the *teleférico* two Yellow-billed Cuckoos (*Coccyzus americanus*) and a Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*), which had been found dead under the cables or supporting towers.

These birds must have been attracted to the lights and hit the structures, thus meeting their deaths. There is nothing unusual about migrating birds flying into illuminated structures at night, but 4,200 meters seems high, particularly for such a small bird as the Connecticut Warbler. Moreover, there appear to be relatively few records of this species taken on migration south of the United States. My collector reported that the three birds were excessively fat; probably they were on their way far to the south of this locality.—WILLIAM H. PHELPS, *Apartado 2009, Caracas, Venezuela*.

Natural Longevity Record for a Bobwhite.—On 4 February 1954, an adult, male bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) was banded on the Ashland Wildlife Research Area in Boone County, central Missouri. The bird was shot by a hunter on 29 November 1958. A minimum estimate would place this bird in the 1952 year-class, which indicates that the bird was at least in its seventh year when shot, or about six years and five months old. In a previous estimate of minimum natural longevity, Marsden and Baskett (1958, *Jour. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 22: 414-419) reported that one male of 1,156 bobwhites banded at Ashland survived to its fifth year (in a population with an average annual mortality rate of 82 per cent). The longest life span for a female recorded in this study was two years and six months. This bird was banded as a young-of-the-year on 4 December 1951 and recovered by hunting on 8 December 1953.—HALSEY M. MARSDEN, *Department of Zoology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri*.

Additions to the Guatemalan Bird List.—While conducting a field study in eastern Guatemala from 7 July 1958 to 3 April 1959, we were able to collect specimens of six species previously not reported from Guatemala. The record of one of these, Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*, has already been published (*Auk*, 77:218). The others are listed below. We also include a record of the very rare Belted Flycatcher, an endemic species in the Chiapas-Guatemalan highlands.

Great Potoo (*Nyctibius grandis*). Five miles southwest of Panzós, Department of Alta Vera Paz, elevation 200 feet. Recorded only in humid cultivated areas at night. Hugh C. Land collected an adult female (ovary not enlarged) from a dead tree in a field of corn stubble on the night of 20 January 1959. The specimen is larger (wing 404 mm., tail 283) than any specimen of *N. grandis* available for measurement in the museums of this country. This is the first record of the species north of central Panama (Eisenmann, *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, N. Y. 7: 43).

Olivaceous Piculet (*Picumnus olivaceus*). Five miles southwest of Panzós and at Zarco, both in the Polochic Valley, Alta Vera Paz, elevation 100 to 200 feet. Fairly common; found in moist woodland. On 8 February 1959, a female was flushed from a newly excavated hole near the top of a fence post. Males taken late in the same month had enlarged testes. Our specimens represent the Honduran race *P. o. dimotus* (Bangs) in having scarlet crown spots in the male and a dark back. Six males and five females were collected; one was taken by Richard R. Graber, who joined us in March, and another, collected by a Guatemalan, was prepared by Mrs. Hugh C. Land.