

billed Flycatcher (*Megarynchus pitangua*). Coerebidae—Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*); Red-legged Honeycreeper (*Cyanerpes cyaneus*); Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*). Icteridae—Chestnut-headed Oropendola (*Zarhynchus wagleri*). Thraupidae—Fulvous-vented Euphonia (*Tanagra fulvicrissa*); Golden-masked Tanager (*Tangara larvata*); Plain-colored Tanager (*Tangara inornata*); Blue-gray Tanager (*Thraupis virens*); Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*). Fringillidae—Variable Seedeater (*Sporophila aurita*).

This list is certainly far from complete. Skutch (1960. *Pac. Coast Avif.*, 34: 68, 453) mentions two other common Middle American species seen feeding on the *Cecropia* aments: Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*) and Clay-colored Robin (*Turdus grayi*). Invariably, in my experience, the birds eat only the tips of the catkins—moving from one to another. The smaller species hang upside down on the catkin as they peck at it; the larger species usually perch on the peduncle and bend down to get at the fruit. But the flycatchers and trogons bite at the fruit in flight. Once I saw a Plain-colored Tanager (which ordinarily perches on the catkin) whirling below as it hung by its bill from the tip of the spike.—EUGENE EISENMANN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, New York*.

New Records in Micronesia for the Bar-tailed Godwit and Black-crowned Night Heron.—The Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa lapponica baueri* (Naumann), has been frequently recorded from the Western Caroline Island archipelago and as far eastward as the Atoll of Truk (7° N lat, 152° E long) in Micronesia. Transients moving to or from arctic breeding ground generally along the Asiatic Coast, but stragglers have been reported as far off course as Hawaii. The possibility of the species reaching the Eastern Carolines has been considered likely but has remained unconfirmed. On the evening of 3 April 1958, Dr. Kyle Barbehenn, of the Pacific Island Rat Ecology Project, and I collected two specimens of this bird on Napali Island, Metalanim harbor, on the east-coast reef of Ponape (7° N lat, 158° E long), which lies some 620 km (358 miles) east of Truk. The birds were feeding on a sandy beach facing the lagoon. One skin prepared was a female and is now No. 225087 in the collection of the U.S. National Museum.

The Black-crowned Night Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*, has been reported by various observers from the Marianas Islands and in the Caroline Archipelago from Palau, Yap, Ulithi, and eastward as far as Truk. On 30 October 1957, Dr. Kyle Barbehenn collected an immature male of this species at Ponape Island. The specimen was devoid of fat. This specimen is now in the collection of the U.S. National Museum, No. 217465.

This places the known range in Micronesia of both *N. n. nycticorax* and *L. lapponica baueri*, during migration, almost 650 km (400 miles) farther eastward than previously recorded.

Mr. Herbert G. Deignan, of the Division of Birds, U.S. National Museum, kindly confirmed the identifications (pers. comm. 8 January 1960).—JOHN H. BRANDT, *Truk, East Caroline Islands*.

First Tufted Duck Seen in Oregon.—On 14 February 1960 I discovered a male Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) with eight Ring-necked Ducks (*Aythya collaris*) on the Laurelhurst Park pond in Portland, Oregon. The latter were part of a wintering population of at least 40 birds known to frequent several such ponds on the east side of the Willamette River inside the city limits.

Subsequent trips were made to the park with the following results: 16 February, 0830: the bird was diving for cracked corn put out by the park attendant; 20 February, 1630: present with 12 Ring-necked Ducks; 27 February, 1500: present with 12 Ring-necked Ducks; 5 March, 1500: pond frozen over and neither species present; 12 March, 1100: present with 16 Ring-necked Ducks; 20 March, 1000: one pair of Ring-necked Ducks only; 26 March, 0900: present with a male Ring-necked Duck; 9 April, 1630: neither species present in any of the usual haunts. The bird was separately identified during its stay in Portland by David B. Marshall, Wildlife Management Biologist of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge (who also photographed it); Tom McAllister, Jr.; Norbert Leupold; and John B. Crowell, Jr.—all experienced local ornithologists.

The A.O.U. *Check-list of North American Birds* (5th ed., 84, 1957) includes records from Greenland and from Newburyport and Marshfield, Massachusetts; at least the latter of which is presumed to have escaped from a game farm. Gabrielson and Lincoln (*The Birds of Alaska*, 188, 1959) record a female taken of a pair on St. Paul Island in 1911 by Evermann and two pairs seen at Murder Point, Attu Island, by Wilson in 1945. The probability that this bird escaped from a private estate has been explored with inconclusive results. There are few such places in the Northwest, and I know of none that raise any exotic species. Consequently, it seems likely that if it were an escapee, it had come some distance from its point of origin.—JAMES G. OLSON, 2740 Elinor St., Eugene, Oregon.

[Editor's Note: The photograph taken by David B. Marshall clearly identifies this bird as *Aythya fuligula*. Unfortunately a reproduction of the photograph of suitable quality for printing has not been possible. D. S. F.]

A Record of the Yellow Rail from Dallas County, Texas.—The Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) is one of the most elusive and secretive birds during migration. The paucity of records from Texas agrees with this and prompts the writer to report an unusual occurrence of this species in Dallas County, Texas.

For the past three years I have been carefully checking for bird casualties at the 500-meter (1,520-foot) KRLD and WFAA-TV tower, just west of the town of Cedar Hill, Texas, about 30 km (18 miles) southwest of Dallas in the southwestern part of Dallas County. On the morning of 16 October 1960, the personnel on duty at the Cedar Hill TV tower notified me that a large number of birds had been killed during the night of 15-16 October. Upon arrival at the WFAA-TV station I was presented with a live Yellow Rail that apparently had been only stunned.

During the course of picking up over 500 birds of 37 species, my son and I picked up 13 Yellow Rails. Six of these were prepared as specimens, four were disposed of because they were so badly damaged, and three still alive were banded and later released in the White Rock Lake area, within the northeastern part of the city of Dallas. The live rails were hiding amongst dried grass, but made no sound or attempt to fly upon being picked up. The occurrence of these rails is the first record of this species for Dallas County.

All of the rails, which were prepared as study skins, were fat; four were females and two were males. Deposition of the specimens was as follows: one of the females was presented to Dr. George M. Sutton of the University of Oklahoma, a pair was given to Dr. Allan R. Phillips of Mexico City, and the remainder are still in my possession.