

probably subject to strong selection by man for vigorous reproductive capacity, first shows differential sexual behavior at four months of age (Craig, *J. Comp. Neurol.*, 19: 29–82, 1909) or at five months of age (Lehrman, *Behaviour*, 7: 241–286, 1955). Incidentally, the domestic fowl, clearly selected for egg production, first lays when six to 10 months old (see, for example, Hamilton and Golden, *Endocrinology*, 25: 737–748, 1939). Breeding by juveniles has been found in several passerine birds in equatorial Colombia; these include two sparrows (*Coryphospingus pileatus* and *Sporophila minuta*), a vireo (*Hylophilus flavipes*), a swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*), and a furnariid (*Synallaxis albescens*; Miller, *Proc. XI Congr. Internat. Ornithol.*, pp. 495–503, 1955), and the Andean Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*; Miller, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, 45: 1095–1100, 1959). Breeding at temperate latitudes by juvenal birds is most uncommon but has occurred in the Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra* (McCabe and McCabe, *Condor*, 35: 136–147, 1933).

Far from the equator the appearance of well-ordered environmental cycles is characteristic, and most populations of birds show one annual reproductive effort, related to the environmental cycles. Once this kind of environment and cyclic reproductive response are evident, the opportunity for young birds to breed seems to disappear. The breeding of Red Crossbills in juvenal plumage is not a contradiction to this, because the species seemingly is refractory to photostimulation and is capable of breeding in any month of the year (H. B. Tordoff, pers. comm.; McCabe and McCabe, *loc. cit.*); proximate stimuli for such reproductive activity include availability of conifer seeds, maturation of which is aperiodic at any one locality. Of the small American columbids, Inca Doves (*Columbina inca*) at University Park, New Mexico, have one annual reproductive effort, and individuals first breed when they are nine to 11 months old; such an age at first breeding would be expected of Ground Doves at high latitudes. There is no direct evidence on this, but it is known that Ground Doves characteristically breed seasonally in the north-temperate zone, as in Arizona (Bent, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 162: 490 pp., 1932). In any event, it would be chiefly in populations at equatorial latitudes or in subtropical lowlands that persistent annual breeding would be found. This schedule and an essentially permissive environment seemingly are necessary before juvenal birds can be added to the reproductively active part of a population.

The field work in Florida was supported by the National Science Foundation (grant G-10043).—RICHARD F. JOHNSTON, *Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

The First Record of the King Eider, *Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus), and the Occurrence of Other Anseriformes in Florida.—

Fulvous Tree Duck, *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Vieillot)

Inclusion of Florida within the range of this species in the A.O.U. *Check-list* (1957: 69) was on the basis of a sight record, despite declared intention of the committee to recognize such occurrences only when supported by specimens. During the winter 1960–1961 this duck “turned up in unprecedented numbers” in Florida (*Aud. Field Notes*, 15 (3): 322, 1961). Two specimens, shot by sportsmen, are in the University of Miami Reference Collections (UMRC). Both are adult females and were prepared as skeletons. One, weighing 731 g, was collected 26 December 1960 in Dade County, west of Miami. The second, weighing 712 g, was taken in the Indian Prairie marshes, Glades County. These are believed to be the first specimens recorded for Florida.

King Eider, *Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus)

There are no previous records of this eider from Florida. The specimen, an immature male with unenlarged testes, was found on the beach at Marco Island, 15 April 1961. The bird was able to walk slowly, but was unable to fly. Its plumage agrees, largely, with the second-year plumage described by Bent (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 130: 113, 1925). Its skin is in the UMRC.

The bird apparently had been restricted to the beach for a considerable period. The remiges are much faded and considerably worn. The rectrices, distal to the tail coverts, have the vanes completely worn from the rachises. Approximately the distal one third of the central breast feathers is worn away. The bird weighed 652 g. Although it was in a considerably emaciated condition, it had apparently been able to forage to some extent. Its stomach contained fragments of crustacean appendages, probably those of *Emerita talpoida* (Say), the sandflea, and both valves of a small pelecypod of the genus *Arca* Linnaeus, the visceral mass of which was only partly digested.

The possibility that this bird was an escapee is remote. The curators of both of the large waterfowl collections in south Florida (Crandon Park Zoo of Miami and Caribbean Gardens of Naples) had kept no birds of this species in captivity up to this time (pers. comm.). According to Delacour (*Waterfowl of the World*, III: 42, 1959) "only a few have so far been kept in captivity."

Masked Duck, *Oxyura dominica* (Linnaeus)

There is a single specimen of this duck recorded for Florida (Hames, F., *Auk*, 73: 291, 1956). I have examined two additional specimens collected from Lake Okeechobee. Mr. Joseph Reese, a taxidermist of Fort Lauderdale, possesses a mounted bird shot by himself "in 1957" near Kraemer Island, Palm Beach County. Mr. Joseph Griffin, proprietor of a sportsman's camp near Clewiston, has a second specimen, shot by one of his guests during the 1956-1957 hunting season in the marshes southwest of Observation Island, Glades County. Apparently, neither bird was sexed, but both are, by plumage, either females or males in nonbreeding plumages. According to Delacour (*loc. cit.*: 250), this duck has never been kept in captivity in the United States. He calls it "perhaps the most inconspicuous of all ducks." The possibility is now raised that the Masked Duck may be a more frequent visitor to Florida than is at present thought.

Cinnamon Teal, *Anas cyanoptera septentrionalium* Snyder and Lumsden

A male in the UMRC was collected on 5 December 1955 near Andytown, Broward County. The bird, which weighed 421 g, is in transition from autumn to winter plumage. It is believed to be the only specimen collected in south Florida.—OSCAR T. OWRE, *Department of Zoology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida*.

The First Record of the Rufous-backed Robin in the United States.—On 19 December 1960, while I was hiking along Potrero Creek four miles north of the Mexican border and the city of Nogales, I observed an adult Rufous-backed Robin (*Turdus rufo-palliatu*s) in elderberry and willow thickets that line the banks of the stream. An American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) was feeding with it. When I returned on 20 December 1960 to collect the Rufous-backed Robin, the two robins were in the same area feeding in the accumulated brush under the elderberry thickets. The specimen, an adult female in fresh plumage, was given to Dr. Joe T. Marshall, Jr., who prepared the skin for the University of Arizona collection (No. 3424). Blake (*Birds of Mexico*, 1953: 423) indicates that the normal range of the species is from southern Sonora to Oaxaca in Mexico.—WM. I. HARRISON, *Box 82, Nogales, Arizona*.