

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.*