

***Terpsiphone atrocaudata* on Mindoro, Philippines.**—The Black Paradise Flycatcher, *Terpsiphone atrocaudata*, has a race in Japan, one in the Ryu Kyu Islands, and a third, *periophthalmica*, confined to two small islands, Botel Tobago, south of Taiwan (Formosa) and Batan, north of Luzon, Philippines. The last race is very distinct from the other two and has at times been regarded as a full species.

In 1964, an expedition sponsored by the Philippine National Museum and by the American Museum of Natural History was in the field on Mindoro Island, Philippines. On 22 February, 27 February, and 1 March two collectors of this group, Telesforo Oane and Jacinto Ramos, obtained three adult males of this flycatcher. They were taken at an elevation of about 600 feet on the west slope of Mt. Calavite in Mindoro Occidental in the dark undergrowth of original forest. Though difficult to detect, others were seen.

The specimens were sent to Dean Amadon at the American Museum in New York who reports as follows:

I have compared these three adult males from Mindoro with two collected on Batan in late March 1948, by C. G. Manuel and T. Oane. It breeds there in May. One of these was kindly loaned by Dr. A. L. Rand of the Chicago Museum. I can see no difference in size or color between the two series. It is possible, of course, that females or young might show some differences. On the other hand, it is perhaps possible that the race is migratory or partially migratory. Ogilvie-Grant described this race. The type, which is before me, was purchased in Manila in September by J. Whitehead, and was said to have been shot by an Indian with a blowgun at Malabon, near Manila, a locality which McGregor later said was totally unsuited to birds of this genus. After McGregor demonstrated that this flycatcher is common on Batan Island, it was assumed that Whitehead must have been mistaken as to the origin of the type specimen. Now that you have found the species on Mindoro, the possibility that the type actually did come from Luzon must be taken more seriously. It is hardly possible, of course, that there is an unknown breeding population of this conspicuous flycatcher on Luzon; but if it is a rare or occasional migrant or straggler from Batan, that is something different. Reference to most of the earlier literature on this race will be found in a note by C. W. Richmond in *The Auk* for 1917, page 215, which Dr. Rand called to my attention.

A further attempt will be made to obtain female specimens and to determine whether the species is resident on Mindoro.—GODOFREDO L. ALCASID, *Philippine National Museum*.

Le Conte's Sparrow breeding in Chicoutimi County, Province of Quebec, Canada.—On the afternoon of 20 July 1963 the first writer was watching birds with ornithological students of "le Camp des Jeunes Explorateurs" (a French-Canadian nature-study camp) in the fields that stretch between the Saguenay River and the town of Saint-Fulgence; this village is located on the north shore of the Saguenay River, 10 miles downstream from Chicoutimi, about 115 miles north of Quebec, Province of Quebec. On the west side of a bay called Anse aux Foins (70° 55' 40" W long., 48° 27' 20" N lat.), when walking in a wet, rushy pasture in which grew a few small willows (*Salix* sp.), he noted a weak, buzzy song. Searching, he flushed a small, pale sparrow from the tall grass. The bird flew directly to a nearby fence and landed on a wooden post, where it stood for about 10 minutes. The

following day, Boulva found the bird again on the same territory, identified it positively as a Le Conte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*), and photographed it with a 400 mm telephoto lens.

On 23 July the second writer, after long observation, identified a Le Conte's Sparrow on the same territory. On 27 July Mr. François Hamel, from "le Club des Ornithologues de Québec," with Browne, had occasion to study the bird and its song; he too was convinced that the bird was a Le Conte's Sparrow. On 28 July both writers sighted two Le Conte's Sparrows together, captured one of the birds, and banded it (U.S.F.&W.S. band no. 52-39003, size 1). On 31 July, Mr. Raymond Cayouette, Curator of Birds at the Quebec Zoological Garden and President of "le Club des Ornithologues de Québec," with the Reverend Robert Plante of the same club, both accompanied by the first writer, were able to study the sparrow and were satisfied with the identification.

On 11 August Browne caught a young Le Conte's Sparrow incapable of flight and banded it (band no. 103-42113, size 0), while two adults, one seen to be banded, were flying about. The young bird was well-feathered but had some down adhering to the plumage. The primaries were full grown except for the two outermost (primaries 8 and 9), which were short and still sheathed at the base. The tail feathers were well grown and pointed. The plumage was typical of the juvenal plumage of the species (see T. S. Roberts, *The birds of Minnesota*, vol. 2, Minneapolis, Univ. Minnesota Press, 1932; p. 724).

On 21 August there was no sign of the birds in the area.

The Le Conte's Sparrow has previously been reported breeding north to Great Slave Lake (Little Buffalo River), N.W.T., south to North Dakota, and east to Fort Severn, Ontario, and, casually, east in southern Ontario to near Bradford (A.O.U. Check-list, Fifth edit., 1957: see pp. 592-593).

The species was first reported in Quebec when Dr. G. A. Langelier took a specimen on 21 May 1935 at Beaupré, near Quebec City. The specimen was identified by Dr. Earl Godfrey of the National Museum of Canada (*Auk*, 77: 347, 1960). As far as we know the second report of the Le Conte's Sparrow for Quebec is the present one. This appears to be the first time that breeding has been noted east of Bradford, Ontario.—JEAN BOULVA, 4040 Wilson, Montreal 28 and PETER BROWNE, 179 Radin, Arvida, Quebec, Canada.

Body weights of newly hatched Anatidae.—As early as 1928 (E. C. Myers, *Auk*, 45: 334-338, 1928) investigators realized the importance of bird weights and appealed to ornithologists to record and publish records of these. Practically all of the weights of waterfowl that have been published, however, have been of adults or grown young (see F. H. Kortright, *The ducks, geese and swans of North America*, Amer. Wildl. Inst., 1943, pp. 381-388; F. C. Bellrose and A. S. Hawkins, *Auk*, 64: 422-430, 1947; A. L. Nelson and A. C. Martin, *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 17: 36-42, 1953; F. A. Hartman, *Condor*, 57: 221-238, 1955; and D. W. Johnston, *Wilson Bull.*, 75: 437, 1963). The purpose of this paper is to make available a record of weights of a number of species of newly hatched Anatidae.

The weights in Table 1 are from live birds hatched in incubators at the Round Lake Waterfowl Station, Round Lake, Minnesota, in the summer of 1963. All birds were between 24 and 36 hours old and had not begun to feed. A triple-beam balance was used and weights were recorded to the nearest tenth of a gram. It was not possible to sex the birds by external characters; therefore no attempt was made to