

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

TABLE 1
WEIGHTS OF DAY-OLD ANATIDAE

Species	Scientific name	Sam- ple size	Weight (in grams)			Range
			Mean \pm Stan- dard error	Standard deviation	Standard error	
Dendrocygnini						
*Black-bellied Tree Duck	(<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens</i>)	4	21.5 \pm —	—	—	18.7-25.0
*Fulvous Tree Duck	(<i>D. bicolor heloa</i>)	24	27.8 \pm 0.47	2.29	—	24.3-33.4
*Cuban Tree Duck	(<i>D. arborea</i>)	12	34.5 \pm 0.57	1.97	—	31.8-37.2
Anserini						
*Whistling Swan	(<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	8	179.2 \pm 2.30	6.51	—	170.6-189.3
*Canada Goose	(<i>Branta canadensis maxima</i>)	55	103.3 \pm 0.44	3.26	—	80.5-134.8
*"Cackling Goose"	(<i>B. c. minima</i>)	23	67.6 \pm 1.17	5.60	—	54.5-73.5
*Black Brant	(<i>B. nigricans</i>)	24	54.7 \pm 0.96	4.72	—	45.1-65.6
Red-breasted Goose	(<i>B. rufficollis</i>)	14	49.5 \pm 0.59	2.19	—	45.8-52.9
Barnacle Goose	(<i>B. leucopsis</i>)	12	63.4 \pm 1.41	4.67	—	48.4-71.5
Greylag	(<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i>)	2	105.8 \pm —	—	—	104.3-107.2
Swan Goose	(<i>A. cygnoides</i>)	7	90.6 \pm —	—	—	86.7-94.0
*Emperor Goose	(<i>Phalacrocorax nigripennis</i>)	4	81.8 \pm —	—	—	73.5-86.7
*Lesser Snow Goose	(<i>Chen h. hyperborea</i>)	10	79.3 \pm 3.60	11.37	—	61.4-95.0
*Blue Goose	(<i>C. caerulescens</i>)	19	85.8 \pm 0.48	2.09	—	71.9-96.7
Tadornini						
Cape Shelduck	(<i>Tadorna cana</i>)	7	52.8 \pm —	—	—	45.2-57.2
Anatini						
*Mallard	(<i>Anas p. platyrhynchos</i>)	20	34.6 \pm 0.49	2.18	—	31.2-38.4
Mallard \times Pintail (E ₂)	(<i>A. platyrhynchos</i> \times <i>A. acuta</i>)	9	34.3 \pm 0.48	1.43	—	32.5-37.1
Mallard \times Pintail (F ₂)	(<i>A. platyrhynchos</i> \times <i>A. acuta</i>)	44	33.1 \pm 0.70	4.62	—	21.2-42.0
*Black Duck	(<i>A. rubripes</i>)	25	31.3 \pm 0.47	2.36	—	27.3-37.2
*Mottled Duck	(<i>A. fulvigula maculosa</i>)	22	30.7 \pm 0.42	1.97	—	27.5-34.6
Indian Spotbill	(<i>A. p. poecilorhyncha</i>)	15	32.3 \pm 0.78	3.01	—	27.0-35.7
*Gadwall	(<i>A. strepera</i>)	7	23.8 \pm —	—	—	19.2-26.2
*Green-winged Teal	(<i>A. carolinensis</i>)	3	16.2 \pm —	—	—	16.0-16.5

TABLE 1 (Continued)
WEIGHTS OF DAY-OLD ANATIDAE

Species	Scientific name	Sam- ple size	Weight (in grams)			Range
			Mean \pm Stan- dard error	Standard deviation	Standard deviation	
Anatini (Continued)						
*Blue-winged Teal	(<i>A. d. discors</i>)	73	15.7 \pm 0.14	1.16	10.5-20.4	
*Pintail	(<i>A. acuta</i>)	19	25.9 \pm 1.09	4.76	19.5-32.3	
Chilean Pintail	(<i>A. georgica spinicanda</i>)	4	26.8 \pm —	—	23.7-33.7	
*American Widgeon	(<i>Mareca americana</i>)	2	25.9 \pm —	—	24.8-26.9	
*Shoveler	(<i>Spatula clypeata</i>)	15	22.7 \pm 0.37	1.43	20.6-25.3	
Somaterini						
*Spectacled Eider	(<i>Lampronetta fischeri</i>)	4	46.2 \pm —	—	44.8-49.0	
Aythiini						
*Redhead	(<i>Aythya americana</i>)	17	37.6 \pm 0.40	1.67	33.0-41.3	
Greater Scaup	(<i>A. m. marila</i>)	4	43.9 \pm —	—	42.5-45.0	
Tufted Duck	(<i>A. fuligula</i>)	4	35.0 \pm —	—	31.5-38.2	
Red-crested Pochard	(<i>Netta rufina</i>)	12	30.3 \pm 0.75	2.60	26.5-35.6	
Rosy-billed Pochard	(<i>N. peposaca</i>)	1	30.5 \pm —	—	—	
Cairini						
Mandarin	(<i>Aix galericulata</i>)	7	26.7 \pm —	—	20.9-28.8	
Mergini						
*Common Goldeneye	(<i>Bucephala clangula americana</i>)	7	38.9 \pm —	—	33.2-47.8	
*Oldsquaw	(<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)	1	27.8 \pm —	—	—	
*Harlequin	(<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	4	33.8 \pm —	—	29.1-36.7	
Black Scoter	(<i>Oidemia n. nigra</i>)	1	43.2 \pm —	—	—	
*Hooded Merganser	(<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>)	1	31.3 \pm —	—	—	
*Common Merganser	(<i>Mergus merganser americanus</i>)	7	38.8 \pm —	—	—	
*Red-breasted Merganser	(<i>M. s. serrator</i>)	11	44.5 \pm 1.18	3.92	38.6-50.7	
Oxyurini						
*Ruddy Duck	(<i>Oxyura jamaicensis rubida</i>)	6	42.6 \pm —	—	38.0-45.5	

* Denotes form regularly occurring in North America.

correlate variations in weight with sex. There was a large range of weights (Table 1) in all species. A brood of Mallards was weighed hourly from hatching until the young were three days old. During the first 24 hours they lost slight amounts of weight. This was probably the result of assimilation of egg yolk and of evaporation of liquids associated with drying of the chick. It is doubtful that humidity in an incubator is kept at the same levels as in a nest. This could have altered the weight of the chicks at hatching. Therefore, the variability in weights may be related to incubator hatching, sex differences, age at time weighed, dehydration, or some combination of these factors.

Most of the eggs were laid by members of a captive flock of waterfowl held at the Round Lake Waterfowl Station. Eggs of some species, however, were collected from nests in the wild and shipped to Round Lake for incubation. With the exception of Whistling Swan, Black Brant, and Spectacled Eider eggs collected in Alaska, all eggs were unincubated at the time taken. Five of the Whistling Swan eggs hatched after 6 days of artificial incubation, the other 3 hatched after 11 days. The Black Brant eggs hatched within 7 to 22 days and the Spectacled Eiders within 7 to 23 days. The time that the eggs were in transit and storage varied from 3 to 42 hours, but this variation could not be related to variations in weight of the young. Transit and storage time was constant for each species.

All nine tribes of Anatidae recognized by Delacour (*The waterfowl of the world*, 4 vols., London, Country Life Ltd., 1954-64) are here represented by at least one species. Most of the mean weights determined corresponded closely with those published by Koskimies and Lahti (*Auk*, 81: 281-307, 1964). Those of Red-breasted and Common mergansers, however, failed to agree. Weights recorded here showed downy Common Mergansers to be smaller than the downy Red-breasted Mergansers, while Koskimies and Lahti (*op. cit.*) found the European race of the Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser merganser*) to be the larger of the two. Adults of the Common Merganser are larger than those of the Red-breasted Merganser.

Specimens of the F₂ and F₃ generations of Mallard × Pintail hybrids were available through a separate study being conducted under the direction of Mr. Kenneth L. Sather. These birds were weighed and are included in Table 1.

I hope that this report will stimulate the publication of existing data and the recording of further weights of downy waterfowl.—GLEN SMART, *Migratory Bird Populations Station, Patuxent Research Center, Laurel, Maryland.*

More specimen records of birds unusual in New Mexico.—Most of the following records are based on specimens taken in New Mexico in the past three years. Several were discovered in the New Mexico State University Wildlife Collection (NMSUWC) at Las Cruces, where they had gone unnoticed for several years. The majority of these records represent first specimen records for the state. Unless otherwise noted, specimens were taken by me and are deposited in the collection at the University of New Mexico (UNM), Albuquerque.

I wish to thank John Wood and James Dixon, New Mexico State University, for the use of certain data reported in this paper.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*).—The first specimen for the state was taken on 21 February 1965, at Elephant Butte Reservoir, Sierra County, where seven birds were observed on 18 February. The specimen is in the collection at Western New Mexico University, Silver City. There are very few sight records for this species in New Mexico, although hundreds of Eared Grebes (*Podiceps caspicus*) winter at