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(Further information on Greater Shearwater distribution and molt came in after this note was in press. R. G. B. Brown, F. Cooke, and E. L. Mills (pers. comm.) saw them off eastern South America in late January and February 1970. It was the commonest seabird species they saw on a run between Rio de la Plata and the Strait of Magellan 23-26 January, and they met single birds at 51° 00' S, 66° 50' W and 52° 25' S, 67° 15' W. On 21 February they saw over 115 of them during one half hour off the east coast of Tierra del Fuego at 53° 10' S, 67° 50' W. The Stresemann's (J. Ornithol., 111: 378-393, 1970) review molt and migration in the species. They found that breeding adults molt rapidly in the Northern Hemisphere, but present only circumstantial evidence from birds taken off Newfoundland in late June that molt in year-old Greater Shearwaters begins in March or April in the Southern Hemisphere. Older nonbreeding birds, they conclude, begin molting the primaries in the north in June. Thus by the Stresemann's theory, the molting birds we photographed were year-old birds.—G. E. WATSON.)

**Vestigial erectile crest in *Picathartes*.**—I have been able to watch many captive Guinea Bare-headed Rock Fowl (*Picathartes gymnocephalus*) at close hand. This species is quite tame and allows close approach. I have noted one aspect of their anatomy that seems to have been overlooked. On the crown of the bare-skinned head along the midline and between the eyes are a few (3-5) white filoplumes 3-6 mm in length; they are arranged in two groups and extend along the midline for approximately 6 mm. This almost invisible crest is elevated and lowered at will. Melvin A. Traylor informs me (pers. comm.) that similar feathers in *P. oreas* are black.—G. MICHAEL FLIEG, *Chicago Zoological Park, Brookfield, Illinois 60513*. Accepted 21 Dec. 70.