

from the Pacific coastal area of southern Sonora described as *I. e. pullus* van Rossem (1930, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 6: 227). The six specimens from the original series that I examined differ, as described, in being darker, less rufous on the hind-neck, and with wing coverts brownish gray rather than creamy yellow as in *I. e. exilis*. Those six specimens measure smaller than other western populations (Table 1). Two other males collected at the same time period (April–May 1930) and localities as the type series have wings measuring 122 and 123 and are labeled *pullus* × *hesperis* and *hesperis* respectively. They are both paler and possibly do represent late migrants. An adult female collected 10 May 1970 at El Arenal, Guerrero, has even darker, more olive (less brown) wing patch and ventral streakings than the one female *pullus* examined. The browner coloration of the *pullus* female collected in May 1930 is probably due to museum age and discoloration by grease seepage. The Guerrero female is small (wing 114), in contrast to the other specimens from the west coast of Mexico discussed above. I believe no specimens have been collected from Sonora since the type series was collected.

Specimens examined: MEXICO total: 85—Sonora 8, Nayarit 1, Guerrero 2, Tamaulipas 8, Veracruz 7, Quintana Roo 1, Jalisco 2, Michoacán 17, Guanajuato 3, San Luis Potosí 1, Mexico 20, Morelos 15. GUATEMALA: Petén 2, Pacific lowlands 1, interior highlands 15. EL SALVADOR: 2. HONDURAS: 6. COSTA RICA: 5. PANAMA: 1.

I express my gratitude to the curators of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, the U. S. National Museum, and Carnegie Museum for permitting me to examine specimens in their care. The Guerrero *I. e. pullus* and the San Blas specimens are in the collection of Allan R. Phillips. Dean Amadon kindly made the facilities of the American Museum of Natural History available to me through an appointment as a Research Associate. Collecting permits for the Republic of Mexico were provided by the Departamento de Conservacion de Fauna Silvestre. Specimens were deposited at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, the James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, and the American Museum of Natural History. This research was supported in part by U.S. Public Health Service Research Grant AI-06248.—ROBERT W. DICKERMAN, *Department of Microbiology, Cornell University Medical College, New York, New York 10021*. Accepted 22 Sep. 72.

**Ross' Geese nesting in Manitoba.**—During studies of Lesser Snow Geese (*Chen caerulescens*) at La Pérouse Bay, Manitoba (58° 44' N, 93° 30' W), 25 miles due east of Churchill, Manitoba, we found and obtained nesting records of Ross' Geese (*C. rossii*) and intermediate Ross' Geese × Lesser Snow Geese (see Trauger et al. 1971, Auk 88: 856). These records constitute the most southerly known nesting for the Ross' Goose and add a new breeding species for Manitoba. Since 1968 one of us (F.C.) has been studying the geese at the La Pérouse Bay colony, which contains about 2,000 nesting pairs. This is the first year Ross' Geese or intermediates have been seen. We consider it highly probable that 1972 represents the first nesting of Ross' Geese in Manitoba.

The observations are as follows:

1. 6 June 1972. Ross' gander mated to Lesser Snow Goose. The nest contained four eggs measuring (cm) in sequence of laying: 8.03 × 5.10, 7.70 × 5.12, 7.57 × 5.05, and 7.22 × 4.90. The eggs were collected and all hatched at the Kortright Waterfowl Research Station, Guelph, Ontario.

2. 7 June 1972. Single intermediate Ross' Goose  $\times$  Lesser Snow Goose. This bird was likely nonbreeding.

3. 7 June 1972. Nesting pair of Ross' Geese. Their nest contained three eggs measuring in sequence of laying:  $7.56 \times 5.05$ ,  $7.43 \times 5.02$ , and  $7.28 \times 5.09$ . All hatched on 29 June 1972.

4. 7 June 1972. Ross' Goose mated to a 2-year-old Lesser Snow Goose that was color-banded as a gosling at La Pérouse Bay. This pair was not associated with a nest and was presumed to be either an unsuccessful or a nonbreeding pair.

5. 14 June 1972. Single nonbreeding Ross' Goose observed among a group of yearling Lesser Snow Geese.

6. 14 June 1972. Ross' gander mated to a Lesser Snow Goose. Their nest contained four eggs measuring in sequence of laying:  $7.74 \times 5.40$ ,  $7.71 \times 5.42$ ,  $7.71 \times 5.32$ , and  $7.51 \times 5.05$ . The nest was abandoned on 19 June following a snow storm on 18 June.

7. 14 June 1972. Male Lesser Snow Goose mated to an intermediate Ross' Goose  $\times$  Lesser Snow Goose. Their nest contained two eggs that an unidentified predator destroyed on 16 June.

The above observations extend those recently reported by Prevet and MacInnes (1973, *Condor* 75: 124) from the McConnell River, Northwest Territories ( $60^{\circ} 50' N$ ,  $94^{\circ} 25' W$ ), about 150 miles north of La Pérouse Bay. Based on the proposed mechanisms by which intermediates arise (Trauger et al., *idem.*) and the explanation of occurrence of Ross' Geese at McConnell River by Prevet and MacInnes (*idem.*), we agree with the latter authors that Ross' Geese, and possibly intermediates, will eventually be found nesting in all the Hudson Bay Lesser Snow Goose colonies.

We thank the Canadian Wildlife Service and the National Research Council for financing the project during which the above observations were made. We appreciate the field assistance of T. Bargiello and P. Boag.—JOHN P. RYDER, *Department of Biology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay 'P', Ontario* and FRED COOKE, *Department of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario*. Accepted 25 Sep. 72.

**Interspecific nest parasitism by ducks and coots in Utah.**—From 15 May to 30 June 1972 on one of four units comprising Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area, Farmington, Utah, a total of 142 American Coot (*Fulica americana*) nests were found and 305 duck nests of five species: Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) 15, Pintail (*A. acuta*) 15, Cinnamon Teal (*A. cyanoptera*) 127, Redhead (*Aythya americana*) 35, and Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) 113. Either the Redhead or the Ruddy Duck had parasitized 84 (27.5 percent) of the duck nests and 1 (0.7 percent) of the coot nests. The Redhead parasitized 51 (16.7 percent) of the nests, with an average of 2.9 eggs per nest, while Ruddy Duck eggs were found in 33 (10.8 percent) of the nests, averaging 2.3 eggs per nest. Nests were commonly (23.8 percent) parasitized by both species. In contrast, Weller (1959, *Ecol. Monogr.* 29: 333) found that only 6 percent of 5,000 duck nests in Utah were parasitized interspecifically by these species.

Several extreme cases of nest parasitism were noted, as shown by one hen Pintail who, after hatching 10 Ruddy Ducklings, abandoned the nest site before her own 3 eggs hatched. In another case, a hen Mallard successfully hatched 11 parasitical Redhead eggs, and no Mallard eggs were ever found in or around the nest site.

Parasitic nesting was found in Cinnamon Teal and Pintails as well as Redheads and Ruddy Ducks (Table 1). One Cinnamon Teal nest was found parasitized initially by a Redhead and later by an American Coot. Bennett (1938, *Trans. North Amer.*