habits at the Turrialba pond. The variation in diving times from year to year also suggests that diving times may be strongly influenced by proximal factors and are not fixed species characters. These data also suggest that the density or diversity of aquatic vegetation is an important factor in determining diving time in Masked Ducks and to a lesser extent in Least Grebes. The spatial relationship between the start of a dive and the end of the same dive appears to be much less influenced by the alterations of the vegetation than is duration of the dive.

Field studies in Costa Rica were supported by NSF GB-21279. We are indebted to the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas, Turrialba, Costa Rica, for use of their facilities.—DONALD A. JENNI and ROGER D. GAMBS, *Department of Zoology, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana 59801.* Accepted 18 May 1973.

First North American record of Little Bunting in eastern Chukchi Sea.—Marine science technicians on the U. S. Coast Guard icebreaker 'Glacier' collected and froze a small sparrowlike bird that came aboard at 71° 59′ N, 167° 36′ W in the Chukchi Sea (Arctic Ocean) 150 nautical miles (280 km) northwest of Icy Cape, Alaska, 6 September 1970. The bird was prepared a year later as a study skin at the Smithsonian Institution (USNM 536465), but gonad deterioration prevented sexing.

Aboard ship it was identified as a Savannah Sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis*, and was so reported by Watson and Divoky (1973, U. S. Coast Guard Oceanogr. Rept. 50: 123). Further study and comparison with series of specimens in the Smithsonian collection revealed it to be a Little Bunting, *Emberiza pusilla*, in freshly-molted first basic plumage (throat and eyestripe buffy rather than chestnut). This Siberian species breeds in willow, birch, and alder scrub in the tundra, tundra forest, and northern taiga zones from Scandinavia and northern Russia east to the Pacific in the lower valley of the Anadyr River, and winters from India to Indochina and southern China (Sudilovskaya 1970 *in* Dementiev and Gladkov (Eds.), Birds of the Soviet Union, Jerusalem, Israel Prog. Sci. Transl. vol. 5, pp. 558–562). Fall migration takes place in September. Stragglers have been recorded in Japan and the Philippines in the east and as far west as the British Isles. This is the eastern-most record of the species and the first for the A.O.U. Check-list area.—GEORGE E. WATSON, J. PHILLIP ANGLE, *Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Smithsonian Intsitution, Washington,* D. C. *20560,* and M. RALPH BROWNING, *U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C. 20560.* Accepted 4 Jun. 73.

Ancient error in a 1955 Auk paper.—In 1972 T. H. Manning of Merrickville, Ontario, called my attention to an error in the F. W. and E. J. Preston paper in the Annals of the Carnegie Museum (1953, 53: 129–139), an error that carries over into a paper by Gemperle and Preston (1955, Auk 72: 184–198). The denominators, m and n, of the first two equations of page 137 had been interchanged and neither the authors nor the referees noticed it—nor apparently had any reader noticed it before Manning. It affects many of the numerical values of Table 3 of the Auk paper (p. 188), but has next to no affect on the qualitative conclusions. My former associates, J. M. McCormick and T. C. Baker, concurred in Manning's findings, and W. J. Winans and E. H. Barnett independently produced a revised Table 3 on separate high-speed computers, using the raw data of Table 1. Their

TABLE 3
COMMON TERN EGGS

	l	B	δ_B	R_B
No. clutches analyzed	22	22	22	22
Computed variance ratio				
Sequence	3.22	7.56	16.19	14.42
Parentage	10.12	5.57	1.29	1.26
F value for 1% level				
Sequence	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
Parentage	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
F value for 5% level				
Sequence	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22
Parentage	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
Significance				
Sequence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parentage	Yes	Yes	No	No
Variability				
Sequence	0.000124	0.000105	0.00000826	0.001228
Parentage	0.00375	0.000535	0.00000115	0.000175
Error	0.00123	0.000351	0.00001197	0.002013
Total	0.005104	0.000991	0.00002138	0.003416
Partition of variability, %				
Sequence	2.4	10.6	38.6	36.0
Parentage	73.5	54.0	5.4	5.1
Error	24.1	35.4	56.0	58.9
Coefficient of variation, %				
Sequence	0.7	0.8	5.0	6.8
Parentage	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.6
Error	2.1	1.6	6.0	8.8
Mean value of characteristic for				
First egg	1.6546	1.210	0.0551	0.5391
Second egg	1.6420	1.212	0.0559	0.5250
Third egg	1.6688	1.192	0.0606	0.4704
All eggs	1.6551	1.205	0.0572	0.5115

results agree and the revised table is submitted herewith. I have every reason to think the new table is correct and that in another 20 years no further errors will be discovered. My own confession of error does not commit Miss Gemperle (now Mrs. Buzas), who has not been consulted. If she were, she would no doubt agree.—F. W. PRESTON, *Box 49, Meridian Station, Butler, Pennsylvania 16001.* Accepted 29 May 73.

Florida Cardinals feeding on nectar.—For several weeks this spring a friend and I watched a pair of Cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis floridanus*) that habitually fed on shrimp plant (*Beloperone guttata*) flowers in a garden in Ocala, Florida. We first noticed this behavior on 5 March 1973, when we saw a male apparently eating shrimp plant blossoms that had fallen to the ground. After a short time he flew up into the dense foliage of the plants where he was hidden by the com-