Ann. Carnegie Mus. 33: 129–139, see p. 137). Frank W. Preston and Harvey Barnett have kindly rerun the calculations from the original data and the corrected values for "Partition of variability (per cent)" are:

		First and third eggs	First and last eggs	Third and last eggs
Table 3	Sequence	0	10.9	13.4
	Parentage	39.2	19.1	66.9
	Error	60.8	70.0	19.6
Table 4	Sequence	1.3	15.6	10.5
	Parentage	43.7	47.6	70.3
	Error	55.0	36.8	19.2

for "Variability":

Table 3	Sequence	0	0.0834	0.0474
	Parentage	0.2500	0.1461	0.2357
	Error	0.3874	0.5368	0.0692
	Total	0.6374	0.7663	0.3522
Table 4	Sequence	0.0018	0.0269	0.0097
	Parentage	0.0592	0.0821	0.0645
	Error	0.0745	0.0635	0.0176
	Total	0.1356	0.1725	0.0918

and for "Coefficient of variation (per cent)":

Table 3	Sequence	0	1.7	1.3
	Parentage	3.0	2.3	2.9
	Error	3.7	4.3	1.5
Table 4	Sequence	0.3	1.3	0.8
	Parentage	1.9	2.2	2.0
	Error	2.2	2.0	1.0

Other minor discrepancies in the two tables are of little importance.

These revised data make it obvious that parentage has a very appreciable effect on the length and breadth dimensions of eggs. Actually, elsewhere in the paper, we showed (p. 56) "that with increasing age, birds lay eggs that are both longer and broader" and again (p. 58) "individual females, therefore, tend to lay eggs in different clutches of nearly the same average dimensions. The variability among different clutches of the same female is much less than among different females in the species."

I am very grateful to Manning, Preston, and Barnett for their interest and help with this note.—S. Charles Kendeigh, *Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois 61820.* Accepted 6 Aug. 74. (This paper was subsidized by the author.)

Willet breeding in Los Roques archipelago, Venezuela.—The Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) is a winter resident or visitor throughout the Caribbean and Middle America, and migrates in South America to Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil; up to this time, to my knowledge, it has been known to breed only in temperate North America and locally in the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and the northern Lesser Antilles. In Venezuela the two subspecies have been taken on the

north coast and in the Caribbean islands: the eastern *C. s. semipalmatus* every month of the year and the western *C. s. inornatus* in August.

On 20 May 1974 two local fishermen landed on Isla Larga, an uninhabited island near the center of Los Roques archipelago, and one of them almost stepped on a Willet that flushed from its nest with four eggs, near coral rubble in a level sandy stretch sparsely covered with grass, 24 m from the water's edge. They recognized the familiar bird by its conspicuous black and white wing pattern but had never seen it nesting before. A week later the other fisherman, Florencio Narváez, caretaker of my houseboat 'Ornis II' in Los Roques, returned and found the bird still incubating the four eggs. On 14 June, when I visited the site with Florencio and was collecting the grass nest and fragments of the eggshells, we were met by a very alarmed Willet.

The behavior of the parent indicated that young birds were hidden in mangroves 300 m away from the nest, near a lagoon. For 2 h we remained near the lagoon watching the parent through 8 × 56 binoculars. It never flew more than 100 m away from us and persisted in emitting an interminable series of "kek-kek-kek-kek's," uninterrupted when either flying or resting nearby on coral debris. Nesting Least Terns (*Sterna albifrons*) frequently attacked the noisy bird.

This nesting record extends the known range of the Willet 730 km southeast of Beata Island, Hispaniola and 650 km approximately south of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, the two breeding localities nearest to Los Roques (Bond 1971, Birds of the West Indies, London, Collins).

On reexamining the series of 24 specimens in the Phelps Collection I found a nominate *semipalmatus* male with large testes (16 × 8 mm) and a female with large granular ovary, which I had collected 18 April 1953 on Espenquí, an island in the Los Roques group adjacent to Isla Larga; the pair probably had been about to nest.—William H. Phelps, Jr., *Colección Ornitológica Phelps, Apartado 2009, Caracas 101, Venezuela.* Accepted 27 Aug. 74. (This paper was subsidized by the author.)

Ash-throated Flycatcher in Illinois: summary of records east of the Mississippi River.—On 2 November 1973, I found an Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) in Washington Park, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. The bird was actively flycatching in deciduous (mostly oak) woods. The flycatcher was found again on 5, 6, and 8 November and I collected it on 9 November 1973. The study skin is now in the Illinois State Museum collection (No. 605794). The bird was a female in fresh fall plumage with ovary measuring 3.5 × 2.5 mm. The skull was fully ossified and the bird was moderately fat. The gizzard contents, examined by Everett D. Cashatt, entomologist at the Illinois State Museum, contained several specimens of Coreidae (Hemiptera, probably *Leptoglossus* sp.). Soft part colors: iris brown, mouth lining light yellow, tarsi black, bill blackish with light brownish near base of lower mandible. Measurements: wing 93.3 mm, tail 89.25 mm, tarsi 22.75 mm, bill (from anterior portion of nostril) 14.25 mm, weight 27.1 g.

The identification of the specimen was verified by Richard and Jean Graber, who determined it to be the wide-ranging nominate form *M. c. cinerascens*, which breeds from Oregon to northern Baja California and east to Idaho, Colorado, and central Texas.

The weather conditions prior to discovery of the bird were alternately clear/cool and rainy. Prevailing winds from 25 October to 1 November were from west to northwest averaging about 12 knots. A southeast wind developed on the afternoon of 1 November. The flycatcher endured a 1.3-inch snow on 8 November and a temperature range from 53° to 23° F between 2 November and 8 November. The