

bird tended to stay on the underside of the canopy feeding from low (6 feet) to moderately high (20 feet). During cold periods the bird fed by picking insects off the foliage instead of flycatching.

This is the first record for Illinois (and apparently a first for a noncoastal eastern state). The species has been reported 13 times east of the Mississippi River, all but two published since the appearance of the 1957 A.O.U. Check-List: collected Beltsville, Maryland, 25 November 1911 (Simon 1958); collected near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 20 March 1943 (Lowery 1947); collected near Pensacola, Florida, 24 December 1944 (Weston 1946); seen at Pensacola, Florida, 21 October 1956 (Weston 1957); collected Monkton, Maryland, 26 November 1957 (Simon 1958); seen at Little Creek, Virginia, 26 December 1957 (Potter and Scott 1958); collected Dauphin Island, Alabama, 2 November 1958 (Williams 1959); collected Block Island, Rhode Island, 15 September 1960 (Baird 1962); seen Emmitsburg, Maryland, 4 December 1962 (Scott and Cutler 1963); photographed Larchmont, New York, 22–24 November 1970 (Boyajian 1971); seen Isles of Shoals, Maine, 17 September 1971 (Finch 1972); photographed Gloucester, Massachusetts, 25 November–3 December 1972 (Finch 1973); seen Raleigh, North Carolina, 15 May 1973 (Teulings 1973).

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**Invalid record of a rail from Mazatlán, Mexico.**—When Ridgway (1874) described *Rallus elegans tenuirostris*, he designated as the type a bird “from City of Mexico, in cabinet of Mr. Lawrence” but gave measurements of, and apparently based his description on, a bird in the National Museum of Natural History taken by Col. A. J. Grayson with the locality “Valley of Mexico.” Deignan (1961: 73) considered Grayson’s specimen (USNM 52849) to be the type because that was the bird actually described, but Greenway (1973: 302) has correctly shown that Lawrence’s bird, No. 45658 in the American Museum of Natural History, properly bears that distinction.

Also in 1874 Lawrence published a catalog of USNM specimens collected in

western Mexico by A. J. Grayson and others. Under the name *Rallus elegans*, Lawrence listed a single specimen taken by Grayson at Mazatlán (Sinaloa), with no additional information.

In 1880 Ridgway again wrote of *R. e. tenuirostris*, and included Mazatlán in a statement of its range. Most subsequent authors have allotted the Mazatlán record, with or without question, to *tenuirostris* (e.g. Cooke 1914) or to one of the later named subspecies of the western Mexican coast, *R. longirostris nayaritensis* (e.g. Oberholser 1937, Friedmann et al. 1950) or *R. l. rhizophorae* (e.g. Hellmayr and Conover 1942).

The literature contains no evidence that any author after Lawrence (1874) ever saw the Mazatlán rail specimen; indeed, considerable evidence suggests that none did. Apparently all authors subsequent to Lawrence merely accepted his record, assigning it to *tenuirostris* until *nayaritensis* was described from a locality nearer Mazatlán. I suggest that no such specimen ever existed and that Lawrence erred in his listing by citing Grayson's specimen from the Valley of Mexico (USNM 52849) under the locality "Mazatlán."

In addition to a red type label, apparently added by Deignan, USNM 52849 bears two labels. One of these, apparently Grayson's original, has the words "Rail, Valley of Mexico" written on one side and "*Rallus elegans*" written in different ink and by a different hand on the other. The second label is a printed Smithsonian Institution label. The locality "Mazatlán" is printed in the lower left hand corner of the obverse side, and the number and words "52849/*Rallus elegans*/Valley of Mex." are written on appropriate lines. The printed designation "Mazatlán" has been inked out, but obviously well after the other locality was written. The use of labels with preprinted localities could easily have been in part responsible for Lawrence's error.

Grayson's specimens are cataloged in the USNM in several different catalog volumes. A donor file lists by catalog number all specimens that Grayson donated to the museum. A careful (and carefully repeated) check of the catalog numbers on the cards against the catalog entries reveals that no *Rallus elegans* from Mazatlán was placed in the USNM by Grayson. The only Grayson bird cataloged as *R. elegans* is the one from the Valley of Mexico mentioned by Ridgway (1874) in the description of *tenuirostris*. Among the 105 birds from Grayson cataloged in series with 52849, only one other bears a locality (simply "Val.") out of the area Lawrence (1874) included in western Mexico. Other localities are Mazatlán, San Blas, Tepic, Guadalajara, and the Tres Marias Islands. John Farrand (in litt.) tells me that there is no rail specimen from Mazatlán in the American Museum of Natural History (where Lawrence's collection is deposited), nor any *Rallus* collected by Grayson.

I consider all the records that emanate from Grayson's supposed *Rallus elegans* at Mazatlán to be invalid and based on an error by Lawrence (1874). Recent collecting has shown that *Rallus longirostris nayaritensis* does occur in the vicinity of Mazatlán (Banks and Tomlinson, 1974).

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**The gular pouch of the female White Ibis.**—The gular pouch of the female White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) is better developed than her mate's during the breeding season. This condition is unusual among birds and contrary to what is reported in the literature for this species (Beebe 1914, *Zoologica* 1: 248; Meyerriecks 1962, pp. 522-529 in *Handbook of North American birds*, vol. 1 (R. S. Palmer, Ed.), New Haven, Yale Univ. Press).

I differentiated males from females by a number of criteria. The male is larger and has a longer bill than the female. Palmer (*in Palmer ibid.*) reports a mean bill length of 153.3 mm for seven males and 124 mm for nine females. In the Florida State Museum collection three males have a mean bill length of 172 mm and three females 140 mm. The male is more aggressive and defends a small display site to which he attracts the female. He is the performer of the snap display (after Meyerriecks, *in Palmer ibid.*) and mounts during copulation. He is also the sole gatherer of nest material while the female is the primary builder. The male, as determined by these criteria, shows little if any throat enlargement. Despite considerable variation in the extent of pouch development, no pairs were seen in which the male's gular region was larger than the female's ( $N > 100$ ). The maximum size of the pouch in the female was approximated well by Pennock (*in Bent* 1926, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 135: 24) where he states that the pouch is as large as "a good-sized lemon," although he also attributed it to the male.

One possible function of an enlarged female pouch is suggested from the displays during pair formation. Females land near unmated males and perform a head rolling display at an average rate of 2.8 per minute ( $N = 233$ ) while directly facing the male. The side of the head is placed on the back and then rolled up to 180 degrees moving the bill from a horizontal position, through the vertical, to the other side. This action fully exposes the gular region to an individual with a frontal view (i.e. the male to whom the female is displaying). This could thereby function in sexual recognition and elicit the appropriate response from the male when the female flies to him.

The consistent orientation of the female while head rolling contrasts sharply with