

the behavior of the male while performing the snap display. He shifts the direction of his body continuously while repeatedly extending the head and neck out and downward. A typical display bout consists of three to 10 displays per minute ( $\bar{x} = 4.2$ ,  $N = 1238$ ), with fewer than 10% oriented toward any particular female.

The possible function of the pouch in augmenting vocalization must be mentioned. Males and females vocalize under similar conditions, namely, when disturbed or alarmed (one or more brief honks), when calling to lost young (single extended honks), and during the up-down greeting display performed when one member of the pair returns to the nest (after Kahl 1972, *Ibis* 114: 22). In this display both the male and female extend the head and neck out and up with the bill horizontal and gaped. They utter a series of single honks while arching the bill through 90 degrees, bringing it to a vertically downward position. While no sexual difference is apparent between the calls in the first two situations, the male notes are often of a much lower pitch than the female's during the greeting display. While the effects of the pouch on sound production in this case are questionable, observed differences in the quality of the vocalizations may function in sexual recognition, with the pouch playing a role.

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**Snipe breeding displays performed on wintering grounds.**—Characteristically the Common Snipe, *Capella gallinago delicata*, exhibits on the breeding grounds a territorial display in which it produces a sound called bleating or winnowing. Tuck (1972, *The snipes*, Canadian Wildl. Serv., Monogr. Ser. No. 5) described these sounds in detail. Normally males use bleating displays to attract a mate on the breeding grounds and later to mark the nesting territory. According to Tuck snipe bleat sporadically during migration and he has heard snipe bleating on the wintering grounds in Louisiana during February and March.

Twice during the winter of 1972-73 I heard snipe bleating on the wintering grounds in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The first incident occurred on 1 December 1972; while collecting snipe on Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge I heard a single snipe in a dive emit one short bleat. The second time I heard bleating was on Sabine National Wildlife Refuge on 4 January 1973. It was dusk and I could not see the birds, but between 1750 and 1800 I heard three different, single bleats, each about 5 min apart. This was probably a different bird each time, but as the birds were not seen this is not certain.—ROBERT H. NANEY, *Louisiana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803*. Accepted 1 Feb. 74.