

Five bird species new to Colombia.—In the course of 8 months studying niche relationships of kingfishers near Leticia, Amazonas, Colombia, I recorded the following five species previously unknown from Colombia. All were found on the Isla de Santa Sofía II, an island in the Amazon River about 35 km northwest of Leticia, and collected there unless otherwise indicated.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER (*Calidris fuscicollis*).—A good series of photographs of a single bird were obtained on 24 October 1974. The diagnostic white rump was seen clearly when the bird was flushed. Identification of the photos was verified by Frank A. Pitelka, who has over 20 years of field experience with this species at Barrow, Alaska, and by J. P. Myers, who has studied this species intensively on its wintering grounds in Argentina. This bird gave the thin, high-pitched, metallic "chip" note I learned to associate with it from my own field experience at Barrow, which is different from the calls of other *Calidris* species. This species has been recorded as a migrant or winter resident widely east of the Andes but apparently not from Colombia (Meyer de Schauensee 1964, The birds of Colombia; 1966, The species of birds of South America and their distribution; 1970, A guide to the birds of South America, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co.).

PLAIN-BREADED PICULET (*Picumnus castelnau*).—A female (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology [MVZ] No. 164036; 11.4 g) feeding a fledgling was collected on 21 June 1975. This species is an uncommon breeding resident on the island in swampy, seasonally flooded forest and was noted virtually every day throughout my 8 months there. Previously known only from a limited area in eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970), the present record is the easternmost to date.

DULLED-CAPED ATTLILA (*Attila bolivianus*).—A male (MVZ 163857) was collected on 12 October 1974 (specimen prepared by Sadie L. Brown). This species is a fairly common resident in forests on the island and was recorded daily. It is also found on the adjacent mainland in seasonally and permanently flooded forest. I photographed a nest with 3 eggs in the base of an epiphyte cluster 1.3 m above the water on a small stream, Quebrada Tucuchira, on the Colombian bank of the Amazon on 5 June 1975. Basically a southern Amazonian species (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970), the present record may be the first north of the Amazon River. Melvin A. Traylor confirmed the identification and assigned the specimen to the subspecies *natterei*.

SPOTTED TODY-FLYCATCHER (*Todirostrum maculatum*).—A male (specimen given to the systematic collections of El Instituto de Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales Renovables, Bogota; 6.9 g) was collected on 28 May 1975, and another male (MVZ 164051; 6.4 g) was obtained 3 June 1975. This species is an uncommon resident in low, wet second growth all along the Colombian bank of the Amazon. It has been recorded from both eastern Amazonian Ecuador and Peru and western Amazonian Brazil (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970), and so its presence in Amazonian Colombia was to be expected.

BAND-TAILED OROPENDOLA (*Psarocolius latirostris*).—This species was seen once on Isla de Santa Sofía II (16 August 1974) and on 14 occasions between 27 October 1974 and 30 July 1975, usually in groups of 10–30 birds, in seasonally and permanently flooded forest along Quebrada Tucuchira on the Colombian mainland across the Amazon River from that island. A male (MVZ 164059; 114 g) was collected at Quebrada Tucuchira on 16 June 1975 and a female (MVZ 164060; 81 g) on 17 June 1975. Previously known only from a few localities in eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and western Brazil (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970), these Colombian specimens represent the northeasternmost to date.

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Relationships between egg pigmentation and hatching sequence in the Herring Gull.—

The shape and distribution of superficial markings have been correlated with egg position in the clutch sequence in the Laughing Gull, *Larus atricilla*, and Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* (Preston 1957, Auk 74: 28). This paper adds the Herring Gull, *Larus argentatus*, as an additional member of the family Laridae demonstrating these relationships.

Data were collected in 1973 on 150 three-egg clutches and 20 two-egg clutches on Goose Island, Mackinac County, Michigan. Individual eggs were marked with a ball-point pen and periodically remarked as the ink faded. The shape of the superficial markings (spots, splotches, streaks) on each egg and the amount of such markings relative to the other eggs in the same clutch was recorded. The subjectiveness of such observations was kept to a minimum by quantifying the data. For example, the amount of streaking was defined simply as the number of streaks. The presence or absence of a crown (a circle or