

be hoped that re-examination of specimens taken in the lowlands of Central America during the northern summer will bring forth further records.

The field work reported on was supported in part by a grant from the Associates in Tropical Biogeography of the University of California.—THOMAS R. HOWELL, *University of California, Los Angeles, California, February 14, 1955.*

New Records for Idaho.—On March 2, 1953, a single "little brown crane" was reported by Dr. W. F. Barr, of the University of Idaho staff, as feeding in a small spring pond in a pasture one and one-half miles south-southeast of Genesee in Nez Perce County, Idaho. The arrival of the writer about one hour later found the bird still there and feeding vigorously. It paid no attention to the car nor to my approach. The specimen, which is an example of *Grus canadensis canadensis*, was an immature female, fairly fat and in good condition. It weighed six pounds, had a wing span of $65\frac{3}{8}$ inches and was 33 inches in length, as measured from the tip of bill to tip of tail. The stomach contained a few snails and some algae.

This subspecies has not previously been recorded for the state and its occurrence in this area and at this time of year was unexpected. The Sandhill Crane (*G. c. tabida*) formerly was a common breeder in this area but now occurs here only as a rare migrant. Its dates of passage are generally somewhat later (mid- to late March) than the date on which the specimen of *G. c. canadensis* was collected.

The specimen shows evidence of an incomplete molt; it has feathers of two plumages, juvenal and adult (?). The head and neck show a few juvenal feathers, while the wing has retained many greater, middle, and lesser coverts of the juvenal plumage. The juvenal primaries, secondaries, most of the tertiaries and scapulars, and the rectrices appear to have been replaced. The belly is largely unmolted.

Mr. Gerald Madsen, a student at the University of Idaho, collected a female Old-squaw Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) on the Pend Oreille River at Sandpoint, Bonner County, on November 25, 1950. The specimen is in the winter plumage. This is the first specimen taken in the state. Dr. Charles Yocom (Murrelet, 31, 1950:47) reported seeing a male in winter plumage just north of New Meadows, Adams County, on April 1, 1950. Mr. Madsen has kindly donated the specimen to the University collection.—M. JOLLIE, *University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, January 6, 1955.*

The Genus *Lophodytes* in the Pleistocene of Florida.—Brodkorb in a recent note on a fossil gull from Florida (Wilson Bull., 65, 1953:96) has commented on the apparent resemblance of the Pleistocene duck, *Querquedula floridana* Shufeldt, named from a humerus from deposits at Vero, Florida, to the modern Hooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus* (Linnaeus). Correspondence with the present writer, who has examined the type of *floridana* and other material in the United States National Museum, has proved the correctness of this assumption with a further interesting result.

In my examination of Shufeldt's material some years ago (Smiths. Misc. Coll., 85, 1931:21-22) I noted certain differences between *floridana* and the teals but did not pursue the matter further. It is now apparent that this species is to be placed in the genus *Lophodytes*. At the time of my original study I had available only one skeleton of the Hooded Merganser. The National Museum collections now contain three, and three more have been available on loan from Dr. Brodkorb. These serve to demonstrate that the type of *floridana* differs from living *Lophodytes cucullatus* in having the head of the humerus slightly, but definitely, less swollen, less expanded, and the processes of the distal end somewhat less developed. The differences are sufficient to warrant its continued recognition as a separate species to be known as *Lophodytes floridanus* (Shufeldt). The proximal end of a right humerus (U.S.N.M. no. 17,024) from Melbourne agrees with the type.

In the paper on the Florida Pleistocene to which reference has been made, I listed under the name *floridana* other specimens of the humerus from the Pleistocene of the Seminole Field in Pinellas County, and also one from Venice. Two complete and three broken specimens from the first locality and the broken one from Venice are now identified as *Lophodytes cucullatus*. This raises the interesting question as to whether the two species that lived during Pleistocene time were contemporaneous or whether, as some geologists have held, the beds at Melbourne and Vero from which true *floridana* comes are older than the deposits yielding the bones referred to the living species.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., December 24, 1954.*