

male was present. The male Shoveler repeatedly chased a particular male Blue-wing, however, and I assume that this male was the original mate of the female Blue-wing. On 24 May, at 7:37 AM, my wife observed this male Shoveler directing his aggressive behavior toward one or two male Blue-wings of a group of four. Then, however, the female Blue-wing swam to the Shoveler whenever he got a short distance away. On 25 May, from 8:05 to 8:10 AM, the Shoveler was again associated with the female Blue-winged Teal. On this occasion, he threatened two male Blue-wings and two male Shovelers. He head pumped continuously and rushed at one male Blue-wing and a male Shoveler. The female Blue-wing did nothing but sit on the water. The Shoveler was able to keep all other males away from her. The last observation of this male Shoveler's aggressive behavior occurred on 28 May at 5:30 AM. At this time, I flushed him, a female Blue-wing, and a male Blue-wing from nesting cover. As they flew to water, the Shoveler was successful at keeping between the male and female Blue-wings, and repeatedly bumped the male Blue-wing in flight.

This series of observations is extremely similar to those reported by Dzubin (1959. *Blue Jay*, XVII (2):53-54) for an association between a Pintail drake (*Anas acuta*) and a Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) pair. Nero (1959. *Blue Jay*, XVII (2):54) also reports an association between a male Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*) and a Mallard pair. Both authors cite these associations as possible explanations for the occurrence of hybrids in the wild. Childs (1952. *Condor*, 54:67-68) has recorded a hybrid intermediate between the Shoveler and the Blue-winged Teal. The aggressive behavior of this Shoveler resembles that described by Hori (1962. *Wildfowl Trust Fourteenth Annual Report*:129) for a paired drake of this species. He says, ". . . the paired drake attacks the pursuer and attempts to force him away by constantly interposing himself between his mate and the pursuer or by actually buffeting the latter." I concluded, therefore, that the drake Shoveler in question had formed a loose pair bond with the female Blue-wing.—GERALD F. MARTZ, *Wisconsin Conservation Department, Box D, Horicon, Wisconsin, 9 March 1964.*

**Diagnosed diseases and parasitism in Rio Grande wild Turkeys.**—During the course of Turkey trapping and banding activities in major winter roosting areas approximately 21 miles southeast of Sonora, Sutton County, Texas, three obviously diseased Turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia*) were found out of 330 individuals trapped. These three birds were taken to the Sonora Sub-Station, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, near Sonora, Texas, for examination and diagnosis. Veterinarians diagnosed the three diseased birds as having, respectively, infestation of scaly leg mites (*Knemidokoptes mutans*), enterohepatitis (*Histomonas meleagridis*), and fowl pox (*Borreliota* sp.).

There was only one published account of parasites or disease in the Rio Grande subspecies of the wild Turkey. This report concerned four species of lice found on a Turkey hen from Kleberg County, Texas (Hightower, Lehmann, and Eads, 1953. *J. Mammal.*, 34: 268-271).

This note is a contribution from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Pittman-Robertson Project W-62-R.—JACK WARD THOMAS, *Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Llano, Texas, 28 January 1964.*

**A sound-triangulation method for counting Barred Owls.**—During a study of population density of small mammals relative to surface water supply, certain related aspects have been observed. Among these is the presence, in the area of study (Section 31, Township 7 N, Range 5 E, Warren County, Mississippi) of a large number of predators. Especially noteworthy has been the Barred Owl (*Strix varia*).