

TABLE 1
THE 1973-74 STATUS OF 312 RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER COLONIES
WHICH WERE ACTIVE IN 1969-70

	LAND OWNERSHIP			Total
	Federal	State	Private	
ACTIVE	199	8	64	271
INACTIVE	19	3	19	41
CAUSATIVE FACTOR				
Timber harvest	11	2	7	20
Residential development	0	0	2	2
Commercial development	1	1	3	5
Road construction	0	0	1	1
Unknown	7	0	6	13

distribution of the colonies was: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 16; Florida, 130; Georgia, 34; Louisiana, 20; Mississippi, 33; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 43; Texas, 20; and Virginia, 3.

The results of the survey are summarized in Table 1. The number of active colonies decreased by 13.1% during this 4 year period. The relative losses on federal, state, and private lands were 8.7, 27.3 and 22.9%, respectively. This 3.5% annual loss in the number of active colonies indicates that populations of this endangered species are still being subjected to considerable environmental stress.

The author gratefully acknowledges the efforts of those individuals who made the survey in their respective state and without whose concern this study would not have been possible. I thank Robert McFarlane for his comments on the manuscript.—RICHARD L. THOMPSON, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Tallahassee, FL 32301. Accepted 7 Apr. 1976. Page costs paid.

Notes on two species of Bolivian birds.—In 1966 the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology received a collection of Bolivian birds from Mr. Franz Steinbach. Among this material is a specimen of an adult female Rufous-thighed Kite, *Harpagus diodon*, in moderately worn plumage but showing no signs of molt. According to Meyer de Schauensee (The species of birds of South America and their distribution, Livingston Publ. Co., Wynnewood, Pa., 1970:40) this species has not previously been reported from Bolivia. The specimen, LSUMZ 37050, was collected by Steinbach at Buena Vista, Provincia de Ichilo, Departamento de Santa Cruz, on 30 May 1946. The LSUMZ also received in this same collection 3 specimens of the Double-toothed Kite, *H. bidentatus*, taken at the same locality, one of these having been collected on the same date as the *H. diodon*.

Also among this material are 2 specimens of the Unicolored Thrush, *Turdus haplochrous*, known in the literature only from the holotype, an adult female taken by Stein-

bach on 25 May 1918 at Palmarito on the Río San Julián, Provincia de Chiquitos, in the Departamento de Santa Cruz, and described by Todd in 1931 (Critical notes on the Neotropical thrushes, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 44:54). The 2 LSUMZ specimens, both of which are males, were also collected by Steinbach, but on the Río Mamoré, Provincia de Marbán, in the Departamento de Beni, 250–275 km northwest of the type locality. LSUMZ 36465 was collected on 4 April 1944 and LSUMZ 38084 was taken on 12 March 1944. Kenneth C. Parkes (in litt.) informed me that the Carnegie Museum received an additional specimen of this thrush (adult male, CM 119459) 15 years after having received the holotype. This specimen was obtained at the same place and on the same date as the holotype, but it was, for some reason, retained by Steinbach for inclusion in the second collection that he sent to the Carnegie Museum. Both of these birds are in quite fresh plumage and show no signs of the last of the molt. Parkes found that even though the 2 LSUMZ specimens were in exceedingly worn plumage, they did not differ significantly from the pair at Carnegie. I thank Kenneth C. Parkes for supplying information on the 2 specimens in his care and for comparing them to the 2 LSUMZ examples.—JOHN P. O'NEILL, *Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge 70893*. Accepted 9 Apr. 1976. Page costs paid.

Breeding chronology and interspecific relations of Pied-billed Grebes in northern Minnesota.—I investigated waterfowl use of 10 beaver (*Castor canadensis*) flowages on the Chippewa National Forest in north central Minnesota during 1970 and 1971 in order to form a base line for later comparison of man-made impoundments with these natural areas (Kirby, M.A. thesis, S. Ill. Univ., 1973). The Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) is common on the Chippewa Forest, but I observed only one grebe brood successfully reared on the beaver flowages studied in 1971. I here provide data on nesting chronology for northern Minnesota and some previously unrecorded observations of interspecific relationships of Pied-billed Grebes collected during the period from first open water in early April through the departure of grebes from the study areas in late summer.

Pied-billed Grebes arrive on the Chippewa shortly after open water first appears in the spring. In 1971 these birds were first observed 6 April on the Mississippi River below the Lake Winnibigoshish dam. Pied-bills were on smaller lakes by 12 April and were first seen on a beaver flowage 17 April, 2 days after first open water on the pond. Flowage 300, where the following observations were made, became ice-free early in the third week of April.

On 23 April, 4 adult grebes were observed feeding quietly together in the center of the flowage main pool. The number of Pied-bills on the flowage was reduced to one pair by 3 May, at which time the total area of available breeding habitat for grebes (open water and emergent vegetation) was only slightly more than 4.4 ha. Four young grebes were first seen on 30 June. Based upon the first record of a single pair on the flowage, literature records of hatching times ranging from a minimum of a clutch of 6 in 2 days (Glover, Wilson Bull. 65:32–39, 1953) to at the same rate as laying (various authors), the recorded incubation time of approximately 23 days (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 107, 1919; Deusing, Auk 56:367–373, 1939), and the last date the pair without a brood was observed, nest initiation for this pair was approximately 21 May and hatch was approximately 21 June. Since the young seen 30 June were still quite small but not downy, their age could be estimated as 1 week, leading to similar estimates of nest initiation and hatch dates. The