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Close inbreeding in the Merlin (*Falco columbarius*).—Inbreeding in natural populations of birds has been reported for only a few species (Shields 1982, Koenig et al. 1984, Woolfenden and Fitzpatrick 1984, Millington and Price 1985, Rowley et al. 1986). We report here the first recorded instance of close inbreeding in a falconiform, the Merlin (*Falco columbarius*).

The inbreeding Merlins, a mother-son pair, were discovered in June 1986, as part of a study of an urban population of Merlins in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada (Oliphant and Haug 1985). Both members of the pair had been banded as chicks, the mother in 1982 and her son in 1984. Thus, their respective ages when breeding together were four and two years. The female had moved 1.9 km from her 1985 nest site where she had bred with a different male. Her son had not been captured before. Breeding pairs in this population occasionally have yearling helpers (James and Oliphant 1986); however, no other Merlins were seen in the vicinity of the nest, and we believe these two birds were the only ones present. To date, 11 other breeding pairs have been trapped where both partners had been banded as chicks. None of these pairs involved closely related birds. Newton (1986) found no cases of inbreeding in a much larger sample of European Sparrowhawks (*Accipiter nisus*).

The mother-son pair fledged five chicks. The average number of young produced by successful nestings (N = 68) in our population is 4.2 chicks (Oliphant and Haug 1985). Therefore, there was no evidence of the inbreeding depression that has been reported in other species (Greenwood et al. 1978, but see Shields 1982 and Rowley et al. 1986).

Female Merlins in this population show a greater mean natal dispersal (24.2 ± 64.6 km [SD], N = 15) than do males (4.0 ± 3.1 km, N = 21) (cf. Greenwood and Harvey 1982). The dispersal distance of the mother was 2.1 km, and that of her son 1.9 km, both less than the average. In a larger sample of inbreeding Great Tits (*Parus major*), Greenwood et al. (1978) established that the inbreeding males had dispersed more than the average, and the inbreeding females less than the average.

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Rediscovery of the Rufous-crested Coquette (*Lophornis delattrei brachylopha*) in Guerrero, Mexico.—The occurrence of the Rufous-crested Coquette (*Lophornis delattrei*) in Mexico has been questioned ever since Moore (1949) described a new race of the species based on two males collected in San Vicente de Benitez, Guerrero, by Chester C. Lamb in May 1947 (type specimen in Moore Collection, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California).

Because it is otherwise unknown north of central Costa Rica (four specimens from the San Jose region), where it is at best a vagrant (AOU 1983), the Rufous-crested Coquette is believed to be "accidental (?)" (Peterson and Chalif 1973) in Mexico. The species occurs regularly from western Panama (Veraguas) to the Magdalena valley of Colombia and in eastern Peru and east-central Bolivia (Friedmann 1950, Blake 1953, Wetmore 1972, Ridgely 1976, AOU 1983). The AOU Check-list (1983) omits all mention of Mexico in the distribution of *L. delattrei.* Here I report the rediscovery of this species in Guerrero, Mexico, based on the collection of three specimens. These specimens indicate that the species is resident, and they validate Moore's (1949) description of the race *brachylopha.*

In the course of field work in Guerrero in 1986, expeditions of the Ornithological Collection (COIBUNAM) collected 3 specimens of *L. delattrei,* one male and two females, at Arroyo Grande, 13 km NE of Paraiso, on 23 January, 29 April, and 1 May. All specimens were collected in mist nets in evergreen subtropical forest at an elevation of 1350 m (see vegetation in Miranda and Hernández 1963). The two specimens collected April and May were molting and had much breast fat and undeveloped gonads.

At the same locality, the following species of hummingbirds also were present: Long-tailed Hermit (*Phaethornis superciliosus*), White-eared Hummingbird (*Hylocharis leucotis*), Berylline Hummingbird (*Amazilia beryllina*), White-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupherusa poliocerca*), Amethyst-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis amethystinus*), Long-billed Starthroat (*Heliomaster longirostris*), Sparkling-tailed Hummingbird (*Tilmatura dupontii*), Bumblebee Hummingbird (*Atthis heloisa*), and Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*). This is the only locality in Mexico that *L. delattrei* has been recorded, except for the type locality.

The male specimen has the same characteristics described by Moore (crest much shorter, about half as long, with no spangles on the tips of the feathers) (Table 1). Hardy and Webber (1975) compared the only two known specimens of *L. d. brachylopha* and agreed with Moore's description, except that "the alleged shorter crest of *brachylopha* is entirely a result of wear . . . ." Female specimens differ from previous descriptions in the literature (Blake