

of 31 October 1959, my collector, Urbano, arrived at this station and received from the employees of the *teleférico* two Yellow-billed Cuckoos (*Coccyzus americanus*) and a Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*), which had been found dead under the cables or supporting towers.

These birds must have been attracted to the lights and hit the structures, thus meeting their deaths. There is nothing unusual about migrating birds flying into illuminated structures at night, but 4,200 meters seems high, particularly for such a small bird as the Connecticut Warbler. Moreover, there appear to be relatively few records of this species taken on migration south of the United States. My collector reported that the three birds were excessively fat; probably they were on their way far to the south of this locality.—WILLIAM H. PHELPS, *Apartado 2009, Caracas, Venezuela*.

Natural Longevity Record for a Bobwhite.—On 4 February 1954, an adult, male bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) was banded on the Ashland Wildlife Research Area in Boone County, central Missouri. The bird was shot by a hunter on 29 November 1958. A minimum estimate would place this bird in the 1952 year-class, which indicates that the bird was at least in its seventh year when shot, or about six years and five months old. In a previous estimate of minimum natural longevity, Marsden and Baskett (1958, *Jour. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 22: 414-419) reported that one male of 1,156 bobwhites banded at Ashland survived to its fifth year (in a population with an average annual mortality rate of 82 per cent). The longest life span for a female recorded in this study was two years and six months. This bird was banded as a young-of-the-year on 4 December 1951 and recovered by hunting on 8 December 1953.—HALSEY M. MARSDEN, *Department of Zoology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri*.

Additions to the Guatemalan Bird List.—While conducting a field study in eastern Guatemala from 7 July 1958 to 3 April 1959, we were able to collect specimens of six species previously not reported from Guatemala. The record of one of these, Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*, has already been published (*Auk*, 77:218). The others are listed below. We also include a record of the very rare Belted Flycatcher, an endemic species in the Chiapas-Guatemalan highlands.

Great Potoo (*Nyctibius grandis*). Five miles southwest of Panzós, Department of Alta Vera Paz, elevation 200 feet. Recorded only in humid cultivated areas at night. Hugh C. Land collected an adult female (ovary not enlarged) from a dead tree in a field of corn stubble on the night of 20 January 1959. The specimen is larger (wing 404 mm., tail 283) than any specimen of *N. grandis* available for measurement in the museums of this country. This is the first record of the species north of central Panama (Eisenmann, *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, N. Y. 7: 43).

Olivaceous Piculet (*Picumnus olivaceus*). Five miles southwest of Panzós and at Zarco, both in the Polochic Valley, Alta Vera Paz, elevation 100 to 200 feet. Fairly common; found in moist woodland. On 8 February 1959, a female was flushed from a newly excavated hole near the top of a fence post. Males taken late in the same month had enlarged testes. Our specimens represent the Honduran race *P. o. dimotus* (Bangs) in having scarlet crown spots in the male and a dark back. Six males and five females were collected; one was taken by Richard R. Graber, who joined us in March, and another, collected by a Guatemalan, was prepared by Mrs. Hugh C. Land.