

The bird first appeared at a sugar-water feeder on 25 July and was last seen on 4 August although an effort was made to locate her in the vicinity for approximately a month after this date. Trips to the feeder were made at about half-hour intervals; however, for each trip only a few seconds were spent in feeding and resting on the perch attached to the food supply. When observed she was much more shy than the Rufous and Broad-tailed hummingbirds, which were actively feeding during the same period.

Positive identification of this female as *Eugenes fulgens* was made possible by comparing the characteristics seen in the accompanying photograph (taken on 27 July with Ektachrome film) with specimens of both the Rivoli and Blue-throated hummingbirds (*Lampornis clemenciae*) in the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum. In the photograph the bird is posed so that a lateral view of the bill and the ventral surface of the tail are seen clearly. This allows measurements to be made of the maximum length of the white tips on the underside of the tail (*A*) relative to the bill length (*B*). Such measurements were made on 10 female museum specimens of each of the two species.

Species	<i>A</i>		<i>B</i>	
	Max. length of white tail tip (mm)	Length of bill (mm)	Average <i>A/B</i>	Individual range <i>A/B</i>
<i>L. clemenciae</i>	17.6 ± 0.4	26.1 ± 0.4	0.68	0.60-0.77
<i>E. fulgens</i>	8.8 ± 0.3	28.2 ± 0.4	0.31	0.28-0.36
Bird in photo			0.33	

The range of this ratio (*A/B*) among individual specimens of one species does not overlap the range in the other species, thus making identification unequivocal. The bird photographed is clearly *E. fulgens*.

It is hoped that this note will serve also to emphasize the usefulness of photography in distinguishing between females of the two large hummingbirds found within the continental United States.—WILLIAM K. BAKER, *University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois*, and EMMET R. BLAKE, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois*.

The Tufted Duck in California.—On 24 May 1949 Harold P. Deutschman presented the California Academy of Sciences with a mounted specimen (CAS No. 61012) of a male Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) that he had secured about 28 December 1948. The bird had been shot on a pond at the Henry J. Kaiser Gravel Plant in the Livermore Valley, Alameda County, California. The identity of the duck was unknown to the collector, and for this reason he had it mounted and later brought it to the museum. I made inquiries of local aviculturists at the time as to the possibility that the bird in question might have been a captive individual that had escaped, but could learn of no one in central California who maintained this species. Since the possibility that the bird was an escaped captive still did exist, I refrained from publishing an account of this record even though the species had previously been recorded twice from Alaska. Subsequently, the species has been reported, on the basis of sight records, twice from Massachusetts and recently (Olson, *Auk*, 78: 638-639, 1961) from Oregon. Previous records for North America are summarized in the latter paper.

The increasing number of North American records now make it appear more likely that the Tufted Duck, which breeds from northern and central Europe east across Asia to Sakhalin, Japan, and the Komandorskie Islands, is a casual visitant to both coasts of this continent. The present record, however, constitutes only the second

specimen taken in continental North America. All of the others are sight records except for a female taken by Barton W. Evermann on St. Paul Island, Alaska, in 1911.—ROBERT T. ORR, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, and University of San Francisco, California.*

Purple Galinule Strays to Southern California.—On 1 October 1961 Mrs. J. B. Dalton found a strange bird that had been injured by flying into an overhead wire on Trieste Drive on the west side of Point Loma, San Diego, California.

The bird died during the night of 2 October and was presented to the San Diego Society of Natural History. It proved to be a young female Purple Galinule *Porphyryula martinica* and is now No. 30289 in the Society's collection. This specimen represents the westernmost occurrence of this species to date and a new bird to California.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California.*

Parasitic Jaeger in Louisiana.—On 14 January 1962, I collected an immature female Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) near the entrance of Calcasieu Pass, Louisiana (lat 29° 44.6' N, long 93° 20.5' W) approximately one and one-half km offshore. During the three hours we (I was accompanied by William Post, Jr., and John von Stade) remained in the area, two other jaegers (*Stercorarius* sp.) were observed, but neither was identified specifically. The specimen, the first of the species for Louisiana, has been placed in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology.—LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Lake City, Florida.*

Cattle Egret Expands Range.—On 25 November 1961 the Research Vessel *Argo* of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, La Jolla, California, collected a specimen of *Bubulcus ibis* between Cocos Island and Clipperton Island (6° N lat, 97° W long) approximately 920 km (570 miles) west of the Central American mainland. This bird flew aboard the *Argo* during the night of 24 November 1961 and refused to leave. On 1 December this bird was presented alive to the San Diego Zoological Garden. It has been placed on exhibit in the Scripps Walk-through Flying Cage containing shore and wading birds.—KENTON C. LINT, *Zoological Society of San Diego, San Diego, California.*

Plumage in Spotted Munia (*Uroloncha punctulata*).—Plumage pigmentation controlling mechanisms in birds ranges from complete genic to purely hormonal. (For a complete review, see Emil Witschi, pp. 146–168, in *Biol. and Comp. Physiol. of Birds*, Vol. II, Ed. A. J. Marshall, Academic Press, 1961.) In two species of Indian Finches, viz., Lal Munia (*Amandava amandava*) and Common Weaverbird (*Ploceus philippinus*), plumage changes in response to the pituitary hormones. In the Spotted Munia (*Uroloncha punctulata*) such changes appear to be genetically determined. The Spotted Munia is a small finch (of the Ploceidae family), distributed practically all over India (Salim Ali, *The Book of Indian Birds*, Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 1945, p. 136), and, in this species, there is no sexual dimorphism. Adult birds are chocolate brown in color, and the rump and breast feathers are prominently barred with black bands. Juveniles have dull-brown plumage and are without any pigmentation.

The birds used in the present investigation were trapped locally and maintained under uniform husbandry condition in the laboratory.

A number of adult and juvenile birds of both sexes were gonadectomized, and others were sexed by exploratory laparotomy. The castrates were later checked for any