

the Florida Atlantic coast, is roughly similar in size to the other two boobies. Differences in proportions between *S. dactylatra* and *S. sula* (the latter is smaller in size but with longer tail) make field identifications based on size alone somewhat doubtful. The best field mark, the color of the tail, cannot be determined from Bangs' note. He records the flight feathers as black but does not explain if this includes the tail.

Two of R. T. Peterson's field guides (*A field guide to the birds*, 1947, and *A field guide to the birds of Texas*, 1960, both Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston) are misleading in the identification of boobies. Both state that only the primaries are black in the Red-footed Booby (actually portions of the secondaries and certain coverts are also black); both give the total length of the Blue-faced Booby as less than that of the Brown Booby (it actually averages larger); and neither mentions the confusing sub-adult plumages of the Red-footed Booby. The descriptions and drawings in the section on the Hawaiian Islands in his more recent guide (*A field guide to western birds*, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1961) appear correct.

The storm which immediately preceded the occurrence of the specimen on the Florida west coast had its center in the Bay of Campeche on 27 September 1963, according to Gordon E. Dunn, meteorologist at the Miami weather bureau. At noon on 28 September its center was near 25° N lat. and 90° W long. It passed over the west coast of Florida at approximately 1200 hours on 29 September with winds of 50 to 65 miles per hour being reported.

It was only through the continued efforts of Carl C. Radder of the St. Petersburg Audubon Society that I was able to locate Mr. and Mrs. Cady and thereby establish the exact date and locality for the specimen. I thank Robert H. Fuson for the weather data and Andrew J. Meyerriecks for constructive criticism of the manuscript.—GLEN E. WOOLFENDEN, *Department of Zoology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida.*

Breeding record for Redhead in Alaska.—On 10 August 1962 I was with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel when approximately 10,000 waterfowl were driven into a large holding pen located on the northeast side of Ohtig Lake, Alaska (see J. G. King, *J. Wildlife Mgmt.*, 27: 356-362, 1963). Ohtig Lake, which is roughly four miles long and one and one-half miles wide, has been used by molting ducks for many years according to Indians of that area. The Arctic Circle passes through the southwest portion of the lake, which is 44 miles directly east of Fort Yukon.

In the captured flock of molting ducks, which included Lesser Scaups (*Aythya affinis*), Greater Scaups (*A. marila*), Canvasbacks (*A. valisineria*), Barrow's Goldeneyes (*Bucephala islandica*), Buffleheads (*B. albeola*), White-winged Scoters (*Melanitta deglandi*), Shovelers (*Spatula clypeata*), Pintails (*Anas acuta*), American Widgeons (*Mareca americana*), and 23 adult Redheads (*Aythya americana*), were a few young birds. The young ducks included downy Lesser Scaups, four downy Canvasbacks, and one downy Redhead.

On 11 August nearly 600 of these captured birds were banded and released. In this group was the downy Redhead and some downy scaups. Photographs were taken of the Redhead with a Lesser Scaup of similar age for comparison.

This record is apparently the first definite evidence of Redheads breeding in Alaska (see I. N. Gabrielson and F. C. Lincoln, *Birds of Alaska*, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Stackpole Co., 1959; p. 177).—CHARLES F. YOCOM, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California.*