

correlate variations in weight with sex. There was a large range of weights (Table 1) in all species. A brood of Mallards was weighed hourly from hatching until the young were three days old. During the first 24 hours they lost slight amounts of weight. This was probably the result of assimilation of egg yolk and of evaporation of liquids associated with drying of the chick. It is doubtful that humidity in an incubator is kept at the same levels as in a nest. This could have altered the weight of the chicks at hatching. Therefore, the variability in weights may be related to incubator hatching, sex differences, age at time weighed, dehydration, or some combination of these factors.

Most of the eggs were laid by members of a captive flock of waterfowl held at the Round Lake Waterfowl Station. Eggs of some species, however, were collected from nests in the wild and shipped to Round Lake for incubation. With the exception of Whistling Swan, Black Brant, and Spectacled Eider eggs collected in Alaska, all eggs were unincubated at the time taken. Five of the Whistling Swan eggs hatched after 6 days of artificial incubation, the other 3 hatched after 11 days. The Black Brant eggs hatched within 7 to 22 days and the Spectacled Eiders within 7 to 23 days. The time that the eggs were in transit and storage varied from 3 to 42 hours, but this variation could not be related to variations in weight of the young. Transit and storage time was constant for each species.

All nine tribes of Anatidae recognized by Delacour (*The waterfowl of the world*, 4 vols., London, Country Life Ltd., 1954-64) are here represented by at least one species. Most of the mean weights determined corresponded closely with those published by Koskimies and Lahti (*Auk*, 81: 281-307, 1964). Those of Red-breasted and Common mergansers, however, failed to agree. Weights recorded here showed downy Common Mergansers to be smaller than the downy Red-breasted Mergansers, while Koskimies and Lahti (*op. cit.*) found the European race of the Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser merganser*) to be the larger of the two. Adults of the Common Merganser are larger than those of the Red-breasted Merganser.

Specimens of the F₂ and F₃ generations of Mallard × Pintail hybrids were available through a separate study being conducted under the direction of Mr. Kenneth L. Sather. These birds were weighed and are included in Table 1.

I hope that this report will stimulate the publication of existing data and the recording of further weights of downy waterfowl.—GLEN SMART, *Migratory Bird Populations Station, Patuxent Research Center, Laurel, Maryland.*

More specimen records of birds unusual in New Mexico.—Most of the following records are based on specimens taken in New Mexico in the past three years. Several were discovered in the New Mexico State University Wildlife Collection (NMSUWC) at Las Cruces, where they had gone unnoticed for several years. The majority of these records represent first specimen records for the state. Unless otherwise noted, specimens were taken by me and are deposited in the collection at the University of New Mexico (UNM), Albuquerque.

I wish to thank John Wood and James Dixon, New Mexico State University, for the use of certain data reported in this paper.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*).—The first specimen for the state was taken on 21 February 1965, at Elephant Butte Reservoir, Sierra County, where seven birds were observed on 18 February. The specimen is in the collection at Western New Mexico University, Silver City. There are very few sight records for this species in New Mexico, although hundreds of Eared Grebes (*Podiceps caspicus*) winter at

Elephant Butte and at Lake McMillan, on the Pecos River. I have only two other sight records for the Horned Grebe in New Mexico; three were seen at Lake McMillan, Eddy County, on 8 October 1962, and one was observed there on 19 March 1963.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*).—An immature bird, one of two observed, was taken along the Gila River near Gila, Grant County, on 24 August 1964. This is the third record for the state. Prior to this, two birds were taken by me in southeastern New Mexico in late August, 1962 (*Condor*, 66: 159, 1964).

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).—Sight records for this species in New Mexico are also rare, and there is only one known specimen (F. M. Bailey, *Birds of New Mexico*, Albuquerque, 1928: see p. 150). On 9 January 1965 I took a drowned immature female from a gill net at Elephant Butte Reservoir, Sierra County. Three male and five female Red-breasted Mergansers were observed here on 18 February 1965. Prior to this I had observed this species only at Lake McMillan, on the Pecos River (*Condor*, 66: 1959, 1964).

American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*).—A female (NMSUWC no. 163) was taken by Fred Turner, a New Mexico State University student of wildlife management, on 25 January 1964, two miles north of Mesilla Dam, Dona Ana County, on the Del Rio Canal. The bird was flushed from a growth of saltcedars (*Tamarix gallica*). Two miles north of the same locality Mr. Turner had observed this or another bird about 10 days before the date of collection. This is the first record of the species in New Mexico. There are very few records for the inter-mountain states.

Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*).—The second specimen for New Mexico, a female, was taken by James Dixon on the Rio Grande River at Caballo Lake, 10 miles south of Truth or Consequences, Sierra County (NMSUWC no. 99). The date was 15 September 1962, just six days after I collected a Sabine's Gull on the Pecos River, some 190 miles east of the Rio Grande collection locality (*Auk*, 81: 228, 1964). Both birds were in full adult plumage.

Least Tern (*Sterna albifrons*).—A female in winter plumage was taken on 3 May 1963 at a pond 20 miles east of Carlsbad, Eddy County (UNM no. 2288). This is the only known specimen for New Mexico. The Least Tern has been recorded breeding at Bitter Lakes National Waterfowl Refuge near Roswell, Chaves County (J. Stokley Ligon, *New Mexico birds and where to find them*, Albuquerque, Univ. New Mexico Press, 1961; see p. 129).

Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*).—On 11 April 1963 I took a male in breeding plumage (larger testis 4×3 mm) at Stevens Tank on the San Simon Ranch, approximately 25 miles northwest of Jal, Lea County, in extreme southeastern New Mexico (UNM no. 2292). This is the first known specimen for New Mexico, although there are three sight records (1958, 1962, and 1963) reported by Mr. and Mrs. Dan McNight at Cedar Crest, Bernalillo County, where a recognizable photograph was taken on 6 October 1962.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).—The third specimen for New Mexico, a male, was taken on 18 May 1963 by Benjamin Warfield and me (UNM no. 2238) at Stevens Tank, Lea County. Several other eastern species have been taken there during the past three years (*Condor*, 66: 159, 1964).

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).—There are very few sight records for this species in New Mexico, although a pair, apparently breeding, has been observed in north-central New Mexico (Ligon, *op. cit.*: 258). On 16 September 1964 I collected a Bobolink at Fort Bayard, Grant County, in the southwestern corner of the state.

The only other specimen known to me was taken by Dix Teachenor, 13 July 1925, in Rio Arriba County (Auk, 46: 391, 1929).

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).—On 8 September 1964 a bird was taken at Fort Bayard, Grant County. It was one of a flock of 11. Dickcissels have been observed at Fort Bayard three times since the date of collection. Prior to this there was only one authentic record for the species in southwestern New Mexico (F. M. Bailey, *op. cit.*: 681).

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).—I took an adult at Fort Bayard, Grant County, on 20 February 1964. The specimen was forwarded to the University of New Mexico, but was lost before it could be preserved. Birds of this species were observed at Fort Bayard twice in December, 1963. In the next three months I recorded White-throated Sparrows from three other Grant County areas: an adult along the Gila River near Gila, 8 March; a group of at least five (two adults), along the Gila River at Redrock, 22 March; four birds (two adults), on the Mimbres River below Bear Canyon Lake, 18 April; a bird in adult plumage at Fort Bayard, 1, 8, and 11 May.

There are several records for this species from New Mexico, but most are from the north or southeast part of the state. The above records suggest that there was an unusual wintering population of White-throated Sparrows in southwestern New Mexico during the winter of 1963-64.—BRUCE K. HARRIS, *Department of Game and Fish, 1812 Alabama, Silver City, New Mexico.*

Calliope Hummingbird in Nebraska.—On 8 April 1962 a dead female hummingbird was found hanging from a vine at the L. A. Fleecs ranch, 25 miles northwest of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska. On the advice of Dr. Alfred M. Bailey, the bird was sent to the Chicago Natural History Museum for identification. Emmett R. Blake, Curator of Birds at the Chicago museum, made the following reply: "The hummingbird that you sent for identification is very definitely an adult female Calliope (*Stellula calliope*). It is easily distinguished from the Rufous Hummingbird, the only other possibility, by its smaller size (wing 41 mm, tail 19 mm, exposed culmen 13 mm), paler sides and much less extensive reddish coloring at the base of the tail feathers."

The dead bird was found hanging from a small vine on the north wall of the house and adjacent to a frequently used sidewalk. Since the exposed location of the bird was at eye level and since the plumage was in excellent condition, it is unlikely that the bird had been there for any length of time. The extremely emaciated condition of this individual indicates that it may have migrated a considerable distance.

This hummingbird was found in a period of unusually warm weather (high temperatures near 60° F) and strong, gusty, shifting winds. These weather conditions may account for the occurrence of this individual so far from the normal range of the species.

Only one other record of the Calliope Hummingbird in Nebraska is known to me. On 8-10 August 1960 a male of this species was observed repeatedly in the garden of a residence, one mile south of North Platte, Nebraska (G. Viehmeyer, *Nebraska Bird Rev.*, 29: 39-40, 1961).—GAIL M. SHICKLEY, 223 West First St., North Platte, Nebraska.