

2. 7 June 1972. Single intermediate Ross' Goose  $\times$  Lesser Snow Goose. This bird was likely nonbreeding.

3. 7 June 1972. Nesting pair of Ross' Geese. Their nest contained three eggs measuring in sequence of laying:  $7.56 \times 5.05$ ,  $7.43 \times 5.02$ , and  $7.28 \times 5.09$ . All hatched on 29 June 1972.

4. 7 June 1972. Ross' Goose mated to a 2-year-old Lesser Snow Goose that was color-banded as a gosling at La Pérouse Bay. This pair was not associated with a nest and was presumed to be either an unsuccessful or a nonbreeding pair.

5. 14 June 1972. Single nonbreeding Ross' Goose observed among a group of yearling Lesser Snow Geese.

6. 14 June 1972. Ross' gander mated to a Lesser Snow Goose. Their nest contained four eggs measuring in sequence of laying:  $7.74 \times 5.40$ ,  $7.71 \times 5.42$ ,  $7.71 \times 5.32$ , and  $7.51 \times 5.05$ . The nest was abandoned on 19 June following a snow storm on 18 June.

7. 14 June 1972. Male Lesser Snow Goose mated to an intermediate Ross' Goose  $\times$  Lesser Snow Goose. Their nest contained two eggs that an unidentified predator destroyed on 16 June.

The above observations extend those recently reported by Prevet and MacInnes (1973, *Condor* 75: 124) from the McConnell River, Northwest Territories ( $60^{\circ} 50' N$ ,  $94^{\circ} 25' W$ ), about 150 miles north of La Pérouse Bay. Based on the proposed mechanisms by which intermediates arise (Trauger et al., *idem.*) and the explanation of occurrence of Ross' Geese at McConnell River by Prevet and MacInnes (*idem.*), we agree with the latter authors that Ross' Geese, and possibly intermediates, will eventually be found nesting in all the Hudson Bay Lesser Snow Goose colonies.

We thank the Canadian Wildlife Service and the National Research Council for financing the project during which the above observations were made. We appreciate the field assistance of T. Bargiello and P. Boag.—JOHN P. RYDER, *Department of Biology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay 'P', Ontario* and FRED COOKE, *Department of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario*. Accepted 25 Sep. 72.

**Interspecific nest parasitism by ducks and coots in Utah.**—From 15 May to 30 June 1972 on one of four units comprising Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area, Farmington, Utah, a total of 142 American Coot (*Fulica americana*) nests were found and 305 duck nests of five species: Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) 15, Pintail (*A. acuta*) 15, Cinnamon Teal (*A. cyanoptera*) 127, Redhead (*Aythya americana*) 35, and Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) 113. Either the Redhead or the Ruddy Duck had parasitized 84 (27.5 percent) of the duck nests and 1 (0.7 percent) of the coot nests. The Redhead parasitized 51 (16.7 percent) of the nests, with an average of 2.9 eggs per nest, while Ruddy Duck eggs were found in 33 (10.8 percent) of the nests, averaging 2.3 eggs per nest. Nests were commonly (23.8 percent) parasitized by both species. In contrast, Weller (1959, *Ecol. Monogr.* 29: 333) found that only 6 percent of 5,000 duck nests in Utah were parasitized interspecifically by these species.

Several extreme cases of nest parasitism were noted, as shown by one hen Pintail who, after hatching 10 Ruddy Ducklings, abandoned the nest site before her own 3 eggs hatched. In another case, a hen Mallard successfully hatched 11 parasitical Redhead eggs, and no Mallard eggs were ever found in or around the nest site.

Parasitic nesting was found in Cinnamon Teal and Pintails as well as Redheads and Ruddy Ducks (Table 1). One Cinnamon Teal nest was found parasitized initially by a Redhead and later by an American Coot. Bennett (1938, *Trans. North Amer.*

TABLE 1  
EGG COUNTS FROM PARASITIZED DUCK AND COOT NESTS, 1972

Host species	Parasitic species							
	Redhead		Ruddy Duck		Cinnamon Teal		Other	
	No. eggs host	No. eggs parasite	No. eggs host	No. eggs parasite	No. eggs host	No. eggs parasite	No. eggs host	No. eggs parasite
Mallard	16 ( 3) <sup>1</sup>	20	19 ( 3)	14	—	—	—	—
Pintail	38 ( 8)	13	14 ( 3)	12	2 (1)	3	—	—
Cinnamon Teal	332 (34)	107	178 (24)	63	—	—	20 (2)	3 <sup>2</sup>
Redhead	—	—	27 ( 3)	13	37 (7)	11	—	—
Ruddy Duck	40 ( 5)	8	—	—	6 (1)	1	—	—
Coot	2 ( 1)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	428 (51)	149	238 (33)	102	45 (9)	15	20 (2)	3 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Indicates number of parasitized nests.

<sup>2</sup> Indicates two coot eggs and one Pintail egg.

Wildl. Conf. 3: 649) noted a Redhead nest parasitized by an American Coot but, to my knowledge, this appears to be the first record of an American Coot parasitizing the nest of a Cinnamon Teal. A second nest of interest was that of an American Coot parasitized by a Redhead, which appears to be the second record of Redhead parasitism of an American Coot nest, the first reported by Bryant (1914, Condor 16: 217). This nest was destroyed by a predator before any more eggs were deposited.—DAVID E. JOYNER, *Department of Zoology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508*. Accepted 25 Sep. 72.

**First Arctic Tern recorded in Idaho.**—Recently Roxie C. Laybourne of the Fish and Wildlife Service had occasion to study the Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*) in the collections of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., and was interested to find that one of them, labeled *hirundo*, was actually an immature female Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) that I had collected on the Snake River, at Lewiston, 30 September 1953, in the course of detailed field work connected with a proposed publication on the birds of Idaho. Terns of the genus *Sterna* are rather scarce and irregular transients in the state, and I succeeded in collecting but seven specimens over a period of 11 years.

Mrs. Laybourne writes me of the close similarity between immature Common and Arctic Terns: "The characters that distinguish *paradisaea* from *hirundo* are: back darker gray; rump and upper tail coverts gray, but paler than the back. Also the second outer primary markings are diagnostic. In *paradisaea* the tip of this primary is gray, extending from about 25 to 32 mm, and the stripe along the midrib on the inner vane is much narrower and paler gray than in *hirundo*. In *hirundo* the tip of the second outer primary is dark gray for about 37 to 60 mm, the outer vane and stripe along midrib on the inner vane are dark gray, and the inner vane stripe is much wider than in *paradisaea*."

I am indebted to Mrs. Laybourne for the privilege of recording this specimen, an addition to the list of birds accredited to Idaho.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, 1242 *Sylvan Road, Monterey, California 93940*. Accepted 1 Feb. 73.