

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) ¹	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 ²
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 ²

¹ Indicates number of parasitized nests.

² 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.