

throated Bobwhite \times Bobwhite hybrids was twice that of chicks hatching from *inter se* pairings of Black-throated Bobwhites and was not significantly ($P < 0.05$) different from *inter se* pairings of Bobwhites. The hatchability data for the single backcross of an F_1 female to a male Bobwhite are too few to be conclusive. C. H. Epp (pers. comm.), an aviculturist in Alabama, has achieved about a 75% hatchability of F_1 chicks and about a 30% hatchability of $F_1 \times$ Bobwhite backcrosses with a much larger breeding stock.

These data seem to indicate that the Bobwhite and Black-throated Bobwhite are more compatible genetically than are the Bobwhite and the Crested Bobwhite. This may be a consequence of the greater length of time that has passed since the Bobwhite and Crested Bobwhite diverged from a common ancestral stock. It appears to be added support for the proposal of Mayr and Short (1970, Species taxa of North American birds, Publ. Nuttall Ornithol. Club No. 9) that the Bobwhite is more closely related to the Black-throated Bobwhite than to the Crested Bobwhite, but the sterility observed in the F_1 hybrids, argues against their proposal that *Colinus nigrogularis* is probably conspecific with *Colinus virginianus*.

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A Sage Sparrow egg in a Black-throated Sparrow nest.—On 21 June 1972 in Washoe County, Nevada, I found a Black-throated Sparrow nest that held two eggs, one of the Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*) and one of the Sage Sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*). Upon approaching the nest, I flushed a Black-throated Sparrow, presumably an incubating female. The nest was in a big sage bush (*Artemisia tridentata*), 28 cm from the ground.

On six previous occasions, I heard a male Black-throated Sparrow singing near the nest. The territory of this male was overlapped by three Sage Sparrow territories. Density of Black-throated Sparrows in the area was 5.5 males per 100 acres, and density of Sage Sparrows was 30 males per 100 acres. On 6 July 1972 the nest was empty, but there was no sign of a nest predator. I could find no broken eggshells or feathers in the nest.

There are several possible explanations of finding the egg of one species in the nest of another species. (1) Brood parasitism. The Sage Sparrow is not known as a brood parasite nor even an incipient brood parasite. I could find no records in the literature of this phenomenon in the Sage Sparrow.

(2) Nest usurpation. I also could locate no records of usurpation of nests by the Black-throated Sparrow. Interspecific territoriality occurs between Black-throated and Sage Sparrows (Banks, *in* Bent 1968, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 237, part 2: 999). Linsdale (1938, Amer. Midl. Naturalist 19: 160) reported an incident in central Nevada between a Black-throated Sparrow and a Sage Sparrow, in which "a few minutes earlier an individual [Black-throated Sparrow] thought to be the male of the pair had driven a Sage Sparrow from a sage bush 20 feet from the nest site."

(3) Egg-dumping. Wiens (1971, Auk 88: 185) mentions that incidental deposition of eggs in the nest of other bird species, a phenomenon he terms "egg-dumping,"

is possibly a consequence of nest destruction during or immediately prior to egg-laying, accidental placement of eggs, or lack of synchronization of nest building and egg-laying. I find accidental placement of the Sage Sparrow egg to be the most plausible of the alternatives, especially in view of the overlapping of the Black-throated Sparrow territory by three Sage Sparrow territories.

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Extension of winter range of *Telmatodytes palustris waynei* to Georgia and Florida.—The A.O.U. Check-list (1957) states that the winter range of the population of Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris waynei*) breeding in Virginia and North Carolina coastal marshes extends "south to southeastern South Carolina (Charleston)." Several records published prior to the Check-list's appearance showed this race wintering considerably farther south in Georgia and northern Florida. For example, the late Ivan Tomkins collected a specimen on Oysterbed Island near Savannah, Georgia in October 1932 (Tomkins 1936). Sprunt (1954) added this race to the Florida list on the basis of specimens Samuel Grimes collected in Duval County in May, October, December 1932, and January 1933. Based on these records Burleigh (1958) considered *waynei* to be of casual occurrence in winter on the Georgia coast south to northern Florida.

In Georgia I collected seven specimens of this race (all determined by the late T. D. Burleigh) while conducting research on the resident race *griseus* in coastal marshes near Sapelo Island, McIntosh County, on the following dates: 14 November 1958, 23 October 1959, 1 January 1960, and 4 March 1961 (Kale 1965). On 5 October 1958, E. Collum and I collected two *waynei* at Lake Sinclair, Baldwin County, nearly 200 miles inland in central Georgia.

The late Herbert L. Stoddard gave me 23 specimens of Long-billed Marsh Wrens that hit the WCTV television tower at Tall Timbers Research Station in north Leon

TABLE 1
RACES OF LONG-BILLED MARSH WRENS COLLECTED AT WCTV TOWER,
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA¹

Date	<i>T. p. palustris</i>	<i>T. p. waynei</i>
26 April 1963	1	0
1 May 1961	0	1
14 May 1963	0	2
19 September 1962	1	0
2 October 1958	0	1
4 October 1958	1	6
5 October 1958	1	0
6 October 1958	1	1
14 October 1961	4	3

¹ A sample sent to University of Georgia for lipid analyses. A total of 85 *Telmatodytes palustris* were collected at this tower from October 1955 through September 1966 (Stoddard and Norris 1967) and these included at least two additional races, *T. p. iliacus* (Stevenson and Baker 1970), and *T. p. dissaeptus* (Stoddard, pers. comm.).