

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**The American Golden-eye in Arizona.**—To judge from published reports the American Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*) is rare in Arizona. Swarth, in "A Distributional List of the Birds of Arizona" (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 10, 1914, p. 13) cites only one record for the state, referring to a report published by J. L. Sloanaker in 1912, which records the taking of two specimens near Tucson, April 1 and February 1, respectively.

On several occasions during the past few years the occurrence of this species has come to my attention. In November, 1922, I shot a lone female on Salt River below Roosevelt Dam, but being unfamiliar with the status of Arizona birds the value of the record was not realized at that time. In the early fall of 1930, I was informed by Dr. Floyd M. Murphy of Flagstaff that he had seen the Golden-eye near that town, and a few weeks later, on November 11, he gave me the head of a female which he had shot that day at Ashurst Lake, about 25 miles south of Flagstaff. A drake traveling with this duck was also killed. I met with this species again on November 29, 1931, at Stewart Mountain Dam, on Salt River, north of Mesa, Arizona, where I examined several ducks just shot by Mr. James J. Lane. Among the lot was a female American Golden-eye. Mr. Lane gave me this specimen, which is now number 2662 in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff. The skin has been recently examined by Mr. T. T. McCabe of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, and definitely identified as *Glaucionetta clangula americana*.

Swarth (*loc. cit.*, p. 90) lists this bird as of casual occurrence, but this additional information would seem to indicate a scarcity of qualified observers rather than a casual occurrence of the species, and, further, that the American Golden-eye may now be entitled to a place in the list of winter visitants to Arizona.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, June 15, 1932.*

**Notes on the Nest-robber Tyrant in Costa Rica.**—The Nest-robber Tyrant (*Legatus l. leucophaeus*) was observed daily at El General, Costa Rica, during the month of April, 1932. Eggs were found after April 11. All eggs uncovered were placed in the pouched nests of two species of tyrants, *Myiozetetes g. granadensis* and *Myiozetetes s. columbianus*, although during this period several hundred nests with eggs, representing more than fifty species of birds, were located. All nests occupied by *Legatus* apparently were taken over as soon as construction was completed, as no eggs of *Myiozetetes* were found with those of *Legatus*. Just how change of ownership is effected was not solved. It may be remarked here that the genus *Myiozetetes* contains some of the most aggressive species of small birds inhabiting the American tropics. At El General, *M. granadensis* and *M. s. columbianus* were forever chasing hawks, and pestering toucans, parrots and lesser sized birds, including members of their own family, such as *Megarhynchus p. mexicanus* and *Tyrannus m. chloronotus*. By contrast, *Legatus* is a much more dispirited species and, of course, smaller in size.

The call notes of *Legatus* are high pitched and distinctive. Most individuals were located by hearing them, which led subsequently to the discovery of the nest, although the bulky nests of the species of *Myiozetetes* require no genius to find.

Eggs of *Legatus* are noticeably small for a species of its size. In color they are normally dark chocolate-brown, relieved by one or more pen-like, black, scrawled lines about the middle of the egg. The shell is thick, decidedly more so than in any other species of bird of similar size that I can recall. Also the albumen lining is exceedingly tenacious. Sets of one, two and three eggs were found incubated. In most, if not all, of the nests examined dried leaves were found in sufficient quantity to entirely cover the eggs.

On one occasion, I found two nests of *Myiozetetes granadensis* placed side by side on a tree limb; from one flushed *M. granadensis*; the other disclosed a brooding *Legatus leucophaeus*.

*Legatus* broods rather closely, but when flushed it is less demonstrative than the species of *Myiozetetes*. Nevertheless, it generally remains in the immediate vicinity