Measurements in Millimeters of Adult Males of *Anas acuta*

Wing (flattened)

	257–258	259–260	261–262	263–264	265–266	267–268	269–270	271–272	273–274	275–276	277–278	279–280	281–282	283–284	285–286	287–288	289–290
Old World (mean 269.0)		2	4	2	3	4	1	6	4	1	1	1			1		
New World (mean 271.9)	1		1	1	3		5	2	1	4	2	2					1

Tail

	149–152	153–156	157–160	161–164	165–168	169–172	173–176	177–180	181–184	185–188	189–192	193–196	197–200	201–204	205–208
Old World (mean 173.9)	1	1	3	2		4	9	2	2	2	1		1	1	
New World (mean 181.2)		1		1		3	2	3	3	2	4			1	1

Culmen

	47	47.5	48	48.5	49	49.5	50	50.5	51	51.5	52	52.5	53	53.5	54	54.5	55
Old World (mean 51.7)	1					2	4	2	4	3	6	1	4				4
New World (mean 51.7)			1		2	2		2	2	1	5	3		2	1		2

It thus seems apparent that there are no grounds on which to base continued recognition of the subspecies *tzitzihoa*. The binomial, *Anas acuta* Linnaeus, should therefore be used for all holarctic Pintails unless the proposal of Delacour and Mayr (Wilson Bull., 57, 1945:19) that *Anas eatoni* of the Crozet and Kerguelen islands be considered conspecific with *acuta* receives general acceptance.

Although transoceanic movement of Pintails is probably on too small a scale to affect to any appreciable extent the genetic constitution of either of the major continental populations, it is of interest to recall that such movement is definitely known to take place. A Pintail banded as a juvenile in Iceland was killed at Bradore Bay, Quebec, and another, banded in winter at Los Baños, California, was killed in the spring of the same year at Indian Point, Siberia (Cooke, Bird-Banding, 16, 1945: 125). Two Pintails banded at Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, have been recovered in the British Isles (Cooch, Canadian Field-Nat., 66, 1952:111-112).—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1953.*

Wintering Palm Warbler at Berkeley, California.—On the morning of January 23, 1953, the writer's attention was attracted to a small warbler feeding along leafless branches of a basswood (*Tilia* sp.) on a busy thoroughfare a block from the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. Its conspicuous and constant flitting of the tail plus an oft-repeated *tchep* note indicated that it was a Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*). In precisely the same row of trees on January 26 the bird was again found, and this time it was observed closely for nearly an hour. Ward C. Russell and I watched the bird at a distance sometimes as close as 15 feet as it actively fed in the trees, in a nearby blackberry tangle atop a garage, and in a flower box of a two-story apartment house. It exhibited a decided preference for the basswood row to which it returned intermittently. On several occasions it made rapid flycatcher-like dashes after flying insects, and on this date it was last seen pursuing an insect over a house top.

On February 2, however, presumably the same bird was noted just across the street from the original site of observation. This time it was somewhat less active than previously, probably due to a heavy fog. It was sitting almost motionless in a hawthorn bush with several English Sparrows. Soon it began to move about in search of food and was collected by Russell.

The bird, a female, weighed 9.3 gms. and had only a little fat. It gave every indication of being in excellent physical condition, and it had a stomach full of insect remains. While preparing the skin we noticed a louse fly (Hippoboscidae) leave the skin. This specimen has been identified as the nominate form, *palmarum,* and is now number 127035 in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate

Zoology. This represents the second specimen for the state (see Legg, Condor, 55, 1953:162, for additional records).

Attention should be called to two other published accounts of this species in California in the winter of 1952-53 (Legg, *loc. cit.*; The Western Tanager, 19, 1953:28, 42). In both of these occurrences and the present one the birds were observed on more than one occasion indicating that individuals were wintering in their respective localities. In view of the general absence of records in recent years, it would seem that in this past winter there has been a small influx of this species in the state.—DAVID W. JOHNSTON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 2, 1953.*

The Leconte Sparrow in New Mexico.—On January 25, 1953, I observed some sparrows near Roswell, New Mexico, which I thought to be Leconte Sparrows. On January 26 I returned to the area with James H. Sikes, who concurred tentatively in the identification. On January 28 we took a specimen which has now been compared with an example of Leconte Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) from the collection of the United States National Museum, thereby confirming the identification.

The specimen from New Mexico was taken at a point seven miles southeast of Roswell in Chaves County, one-half mile west of the Pecos River. The habitat here consisted of heavy grass and wild sunflowers along a roadside; an open field with grass and sunflowers extended 200 yards beyond the roadside. The land was marshy, with some water nearby. One hundred or more sparrows of various species were seen in the immediate vicinity, including Savannah, Marsh, Tree, Sage, and White-crowned sparrows. Twenty or thirty Leconte Sparrows were seen; perhaps there were more in the field.

The Leconte Sparrows were shy, flying low when flushed and dropping back into the grass. Sometimes they rested on wire fences, and occasionally they clung to sunflower stalks.

This is the first record of the species in New Mexico. Indeed, we believe there is no record of its occurrence nearer than Utah and central Colorado.—VESTER MONTGOMERY, *Roswell, New Mexico, March 1, 1953.*

Perceptive Powers of a Duck Hawk.—On April 12, 1952, near Barr Lake, northeast of Denver, Colorado, I observed a flock of about eight Baldpates (*Mareca americana*) fly up from a pond in a pasture. Almost at once a Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus*) sailed in behind them and struck one to the ground, perhaps 250 yards from my car. When I drove to within approximately 100 yards of where the falcon was beginning to "work" on the duck, the hawk flew up and into a tree across the road so that I was now between it and the duck. After about a minute the duck flew up, apparently laboriously, and passed directly over my head, not more than twenty feet above the ground. As it flew over there was visible a bare patch on either side of the upper part of the neck, undoubtedly where the hawk had begun to pluck the feathers. The duck was able to return to the pond from which the flock had originally been flushed. I turned the car around and started back toward the pond. Before I had got very far, the Duck Hawk left its perch and flew back to the ground where the duck had been. I stopped to see what would happen. After looking around the area for a few moments, the hawk flew toward the car, coming fairly close. It then swerved off and again landed in the tree where it had previously perched. Although it must have seen the wounded duck fly back to the pond, it certainly did not realize it was the duck it had been working on, for it did not fly toward the pond in the period of my observation.—A. SIDNEY HYDE, *Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, December 18, 1952.*

Bird Records from Northwestern Montana.—Saunders (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 14, 1921:37) lists no records of the Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) west of the continental divide in Montana. Hand (Condor, 55, 1953:45) records three non-breeding occurrences in Missoula and Sanders counties, western Montana, in 1941 and 1948. On June 11, 1945, on Island Lake, southeastern Lincoln County, Harry Wilson and I followed and studied a duck and her brood of 7 or 8 downy ducklings. We were often able to maneuver the boat to within 20 feet or less of them.

On June 12, 1945, I located this same duck and her brood and managed to secure close-up photographs of the ducklings (fig. 1). On comparing the prints, the ducklings were readily identified as Ring-necked ducklings. This is, then, the first observation of the breeding of this species in western Montana.