

eggs in this nest had hatched but no birds were seen. There was no rat in this nest; it apparently had been eaten by a rattlesnake which was present in the nest at the time of inspection. This nest also contained *Triatoma rubida rubida* and *Triatoma peninsularis*.

The authors are reporting this biological association in the hope that it may be of some future value to ornithologists studying the ecology of quail. Funds for this expedition were made available from The Associates in Tropical Biogeography of the University of California at Berkeley and the College of Medical Evangelists of Loma Linda.—RAYMOND E. RYCKMAN and JOSEPH V. RYCKMAN, *Department of Microbiology, College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, May 26, 1960.*

Baikal Teal in British Columbia.—On December 20, 1957, an immature male Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*) was taken by the writer at Ladner, British Columbia. Contrasted with the specimen of a drake shot in May in central Siberia, the specimen has no white on the elongated scapulars but these are margined on the outer vane with rusty red and on the inner vane with pale tan-khaki. The patterns on the head are the same, except that on the specimen from Ladner the feathers of the four light patches are margined with gray. The black stripes on the side of the posterior neck, and, to a lesser extent, the mid-face stripes, have light tan-whitish feather margins; the black feathers of the front and crown are margined with a rusty color.

A Baikal Teal has been recorded from California (A.O.U. Check-list, 5th ed., 1957:76), but doubt exists as to whether the bird was wild or an escaped captive. The record of a wild bird in British Columbia tends to weaken somewhat the supposition that the California specimen was a captive.

The specimen from British Columbia is now the property of the Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia.—J. HATTER, *Fish and Game Branch, Department of Recreation and Conservation, Vancouver, British Columbia, February 1, 1960.*

Records of the Bar-tailed Godwit and Tufted Duck on Midway Atoll.—Through the courtesy of the United States Navy and financial aid provided by the American Philosophical Society, and the Bureau of Aeronautics, United States Navy, the author spent 14 days on Midway Atoll in the Pacific Ocean in December of 1959. The primary purpose of the trip was to obtain avian specimens for morphological and parasitological studies. However, a few study skins were prepared, and among these are two worthy of recording.

One female Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa lapponica baueri*, was taken on Sand Island on December 12, 1959. Although this species is known to migrate over water southward from the Aleutian Islands, there seems to be no specimen from Midway; the nearest locality of record, supported by a skin, is Laysan Island.

On December 5, 1959, a very emaciated, male Tufted Duck, *Aythya fuligula*, landed in a shallow puddle on a macadam road on Sand Island of the Midway group. The nearest known occurrence to the north is Wilson's sight record (Condor, 50, 1948:126) on Attu Island, some 1900 miles away. The nearest known occurrence to the west is in the Marianas Islands.

Both skins are in the collection of Southern Illinois University.

I am grateful to Dr. A. L. Rand of the Chicago Natural History Museum for identifying these two specimens, representatives of which I had never seen.

On each of my trips to Midway (1945, 1946, and 1959) there have been repeated reports of "owls and cormorants," made by naval personnel. In March, 1959, Mr. John W. Atwell (U.S. Navy) sent me a colored slide of two owls, taken as the birds left the perch. They were not identifiable except as owls. In December, 1959, a jaeger (*Stercorarius*) was observed repeatedly, but it could not be obtained. It would seem worthwhile for persons visiting the atoll to make an attempt to take specimens.—HARVEY I. FISHER, *Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, May 16, 1960.*

An Instance of Piracy by the Red-tailed Hawk on the Peregrine Falcon.—On December 17, 1959, I went out just at dawn to feed my flock of pigeons. As I walked past the building in which they are kept the entire flock flushed at high speed from the roof where they had been perched. As they passed overhead, there was a sharp, hissing rush followed by a snapping crack, as though a dry stick had been broken. I looked up to see an adult male Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)