

Pan American Highway nine miles north of Cañas, Guanacaste Province. The stomach contained only a few mammal hairs. The bird was in heavy body molt, and the primaries were molting. The left testis was 6 mm long. Richard Sage took a specimen on 20 August 14 km southwest of Liberia, Guanacaste Province. This bird was also molting. The left testis was  $8 \times 3$  mm. Measurements (wing 305, 307 mm; tail 186, 181 mm) show that both specimens are of the northern race *majusculus*. These specimens are the southernmost records for this race.

Although no kites were seen in Guanacaste Province in mid-June, several, in addition to the one I collected, were observed there in mid-July. I suspect these birds were early migrants to Costa Rica. To date there is no evidence of breeding in the country.

*Tapera naevia*. Striped Cuckoo. Slud (*op. cit.*) noted that there were no records of this species from the General-Térraba Valley region, "where a bird that could only be this one was described to [him]." I was in the Térraba Valley at Palmar Sur on 29 and 30 June and from 14 to 21 August. During both of these periods, *Tapera* was common in brushy areas and pasturelands along the road from Palmar Norte to Puerto Cortes, Puntarenas Province, on the Río Térraba. Six to eight birds could be heard calling in the early morning in one mile along the road. On 29 June at about 1700, I noted five or six *Tapera* with several *Myiozetetes* flycatchers and Ruddy Ground Doves (*Columbigallina talpacoti*) sitting on the dusty gravel road. The *Tapera* were fluffed and flattened out on the road as if taking a dust bath.

One bird was collected by Robert Jenkins eight miles west of Palmar Norte at about 0530 on 19 August. It was "singing" from the top of a six-foot weed stalk in an overgrown pasture. The stomach contained only the mouthparts of three grasshoppers. The testes were slightly enlarged (left,  $4 \times 2$  mm). The plumage was very worn.

*Rhinoptynx clamator*. Striped Owl. This owl is apparently not rare in Costa Rica, and although Slud (*op. cit.*) feels that the "center of distribution" is the Térraba region, the paucity of specimens from Costa Rica prompts me to record another. One was taken by Robert Jenkins at 0745 along the road from Palmar Norte to Puerto Cortes, Puntarenas Province. It was sitting quietly in a *Gliricidia sepium* tree forming part of a live fence row along a weedy pasture. The surrounding area was all pastureland or cultivated fields. The granular ovary was in postbreeding condition. The brood patch was refeathering, and the bird was moderately fat. The stomach contained the remains of eight or nine tettigoniid grasshoppers approximately three to five cm long.

*Nyctibius griseus*. Common Potoo. Slud (*op. cit.*) reported only one record from the dry lowlands of Guanacaste Province, a specimen taken by Austin Smith at Tempete. On 19 June, at a point five km north of Cañas, I observed one sitting exposed, but in the shade, 25 feet up in the middle of a tropical deciduous woodland. It was facing at approximately a  $20^\circ$  angle to the long axis of a horizontal limb. From about the same level on a nearby hillside I was able to see the tail protruding beneath the limb. The bird seemed to be less effectively concealed than in the classic pose. The bill was pointed almost vertically, and the eyes were closed.

The specimens mentioned in this account are deposited in the collections of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. I would like to thank Richard Sage for permission to report his specimen of the White-tailed Kite.—LARRY L. WOLF, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, 14 December 1965.*

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## CORRIGENDA

In the note "*Falco rufifigularis*—the correct name of the Bat Falcon" (Condor, 68:208–209, 1966), on p. 209, third line from the end of the note, the word "*rufifigularis*" should replace "*refigularis*," a typographical error.

In the article "The molt of breeding Cassin Auklets" (Condor, 67:220–228, 1965) the numeral in row 1 column 3 in table 2, p. 222, should read 18 rather than 10 for the number of single birds with two primaries in molt. The averages are correct as printed.

Condor (68:275, 1966), Table 1, Part 2, right column, the entry in parentheses under Post-breeding molt should be (= "Postnuptial Molt"), not (= "Prenuptial Molt").