

1961) reported a bird inland at Portland, Oregon, and noted that his search of local aviaries yielded "inconclusive results." He concluded that the Oregon bird, if it was an escapee, had traveled far from its point of origin.

The Tufted Duck has been reported three additional times in Audubon Field Notes since 1960. A "juvenile male" was seen at Vancouver, British Columbia, in November 1961 (Aud. Field Notes 16:67, 1962). A pair was recorded at Falmouth, Massachusetts, January and February 1963, and another or the same pair was seen at Carver, Massachusetts, on 24 March 1963 (Aud. Field Notes 17:311, 1963). A male was noted near New York City from 18 February to 1 April 1966 (Aud. Field Notes 20:404, 1966).

In view of the above reports of the Tufted Duck, the following sight record, the first for interior North America, is presented. On 10 April 1966 Dr. and Mrs. William Pope, Dr. Linda Gochfeld, and the author were observing migrating waterfowl on lakes west of Laramie, Wyoming (elevation 7165 feet). On a lake seven miles west of Laramie, along state highway 130, Mrs. Pope discovered a male Tufted Duck, a species she had photographed three weeks earlier at the Denver City Park Zoo. The rest of the party observed the bird through binoculars and a 30-power telescope for about 45 minutes. During this time the bird fed actively and also preened and rested. Fourteen other species of ducks were on the lake, but no Ring-necked Ducks (*Aythya collaris*) were present. The Tufted Duck associated mainly with Greater Scaup and Lesser Scaup (*Aythya marila* and *A. affinis*) and was readily distinguished from these by the black back contrasting with the entirely white sides. The tuft was visible

nearly all the time. A photograph of the bird was not suitable for reproduction, although it was readily recognized by several editorial consultants as a picture of a Tufted Duck.

It was not possible to revisit the lake later in the season, but it seems clear that whatever its origin the Tufted Duck was migrating with the native species. Several aviculturists and zoos in Colorado, New Mexico, and Kansas were contacted, but none reported any missing Tufted Ducks.

It is apparent that no matter how extensive a search of aviaries one conducts with negative results, there can be no conclusive evidence for the wild origin of Tufted Duck records; conversely, a positive response from an aviary does not prove that a duck observed in the vicinity was definitely an escapee. Several factors, however, support the conclusion that some of the birds reported were of wild origin. The presence of birds at a great distance from the aviary and the occurrence together of a male and female strongly suggest wild origin. In addition, the increasing number of records gives more occurrences than one can account for by known or postulated escapes. Although other Eurasian species kept in aviaries have been reported occasionally in various parts of the country, the Tufted Duck has apparently been the most often recorded.

In fact, each additional record sheds some light on the status of previous records. As further reports are gathered a pattern of movement or range extension may emerge that will clarify the status of the Tufted Duck in North America. (Present address: R. F. D. 1 Lexington Avenue, Mohegan Lake, New York 10547.)

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OBSERVATIONS ON FOOD-CACHING BY AN ADULT FEMALE SPARROW HAWK

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While attempting to trap and band Sparrow Hawks (*Falco sparverius*) in the Goleta Valley (Santa Barbara County, California), the authors discovered a food cache known to have been maintained by an individual of this species from 10 December 1965 through 19 January 1966.

Two instances of an individual Sparrow Hawk storing food on the ground were recorded by Tordoff (Wilson Bull. 67:138-139, 1955). Pierce (Condor 39:140, 1937) has reported food caching by a captive Sparrow Hawk. Our observations on a single adult female give further evidence of food storing in this species and suggest that one single tree may be used over a period of time.

The storage site that we observed was located in a Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) four feet tall adjacent to a parking lot. The majority of the cached

animals were placed approximately three feet above the ground either in the crotch of the main trunk and a secondary branch or on the needles. The hawk was usually seen perched on nearby telephone poles and wires. As we approached the cache site, she invariably moved closer, often uttering her high, rapid cry. On several occasions the Sparrow Hawk flew up from the tree, but only once was she seen to remove a cached animal. We never observed her depositing a prey item.

During the 40-day observation period at least 17 prey items were deposited in the cache. Prey species included 4 *Mus musculus*, 4 *Reithrodontomys megalotis*, 1 *Microtus californicus*, 2 *Sceloporus* sp., and 6 unidentified small mammals. No insect or bird remains were observed at the cache. The greatest number of animals in the cache at one time was five (1 lizard and 4 small mammals); often there were none. The longest period any one animal remained cached was seven days (*R. megalotis*). All small mammals except one had been decapitated. Lizard remains consisted of the tail and caudal part of the trunk including the pelvic appendages.

By 19 January storing at the site ceased, although the hawk remained in the area. Periodic checks of the site were made after this date, but no prey animals were seen.

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