

sing on moonlit nights, or so early in the morning that it is still pitch-dark, as I recently observed in Venezuela with Mr. Paul Schwartz, as regards *Crax alector* and *C. tomentosa*. But they often continue to sing until 09:00 or so, or even at odd times during the day. Therefore, *Crax urumutum* apparently sings only in darkness; it is more nocturnal than the others as regards this activity, but in other respects is diurnal. I rather suspect, however, that if it is studied in nature, it will be found to sing at other times also, at least at the height of the season. Dr. Sick believes that if *Mitu* and *Pauxi* are merged with *Crax*, as seems

advisable, then *Nothocrax* should be also. I reserve judgment on this difficult question.—D. A.]

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Accepted for publication 8 July 1968.

THE GREAT SWALLOW-TAILED SWIFT (*PANYPTILA SANCTIHIERONYMI*) FROM THE STATE OF GUERRERO, MÉXICO

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Del Toro (Condor 54:113, 1952) reported the Great Swallow-tailed Swift for the first time from México. This record was from the state of Chiapas. Selander (Condor 57:123, 1955) reported the first record for the species north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which was also the first record for the state of Michoacán. We know of no other records for México.

While checking specimens of swifts in the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, we located a female *Panyptila sanctihieronymi* (TCWC No. 6321) collected near Acahuzotla, Guerrero, on 10 July 1958 by Sostenes Romero. Unfortunately, no information is recorded concerning the condition of the gonads.

New feathers are apparent on the specimen in the abdominal tracts and the lower back. The remiges show moderate wear. Measurements (mm) for the bird are: wing, 195.5; tail, 94.8; exposed culmen, 7.7, and culmen from nostril, 4.8. The weight (64g) is significantly higher than that reported by Selander (op. cit.).

According to W. B. Davis (pers. comm.), Acahuzotla is located near the head of a valley in an ecotonal situation between pine and deciduous oak forests.

Accepted for publication 30 July 1968.

COMMON TEAL AND TUFTED DUCK IN NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA

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A Common Teal (*Anas crecca*) was observed on the sewage oxidation pond of the city of Arcata, Humboldt County, California, on 4 January 1968. The bird was a male in good plumage. It was subsequently observed by numerous persons and was photographed by the senior author, but the photographs were of poor quality. The latest observation we have of it was 21 January 1968. In early February a record of a second individual came to light when a specimen of a Common Teal was donated to the Humboldt State College Collection by Frank Shultz of Bayside, California. The specimen, a male, had been shot on 6 January 1968 on North Humboldt Bay, approximately 1 mi. S of the Arcata oxidation pond at a time when the first bird was still present. Although there are three previous sight records of Common Teal for California (Audubon Field Notes 16:364, 1962; 17:353, 1963; 21:453, 1967), there appears to be no previous California specimen.

On 10 April 1968 a male Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) was observed on the same oxidation pond. The bird was in full breeding plumage and was observed under good conditions with binoculars and 25× spotting scopes by over 100 observers, several

of whom are experienced field ornithologists. It was observed repeatedly by the authors and others until 17 May when it apparently left the area. It accompanied Greater and Lesser Scaup (*Aythya marila* and *A. affinis*) during the time that it was present. In early May, it was photographed by the senior author and, although the quality of the photographs is poor, they do establish the identity of the bird beyond any doubt. On 28 July 1968, what is assumed to be the same Tufted Duck was again observed on the same pond. It was beginning its summer molt, and again accompanied several scaup. Both the scaup and the Tufted Duck molted on the pond and passed their flightless stage there. We have 10 observations of the bird on the pond between 28 July and 4 November 1968.

Except for the period when it was in molt, the Tufted Duck was in good plumage, flew on and off the pond at will, usually accompanied by scaup. Several times it was observed loafing on boards in the pond where its feet and legs were visible and no bands or other kinds of markings were ever seen on the bird. The plumage showed no indication of any irregularities, such as might be expected on an escaped captive. This apparently represents the second California record of a Tufted Duck. Orr (Condor 52:140, 1950; Auk 79:482, 1962) reported a specimen of a Tufted Duck shot in Alameda County in late 1948 or early 1949. We are aware of only two other sight records of this species for the Pacific Coast south of Alaska, one from Portland, Oregon (Olson, Auk 78:638, 1961), and one from Vancouver, British Columbia (Audubon Field Notes 16:87, 1962).

Accepted for publication 18 June 1968.