BLUE-WINGED TEAL *Anas discors*
Single drake in the pens in December, 1956.

AMERICAN WIGEON *Anas americana*
Single drake on the river on 9th March, 1946.

RING-NECKED DUCK *Aythya collaris*
Adult male in the pens, 12th-14th March, 1955.

SCAUP *Aythya marila*

GOLDENEYE *Bucephala clangula*
Six occurrences in winter and spring from the river and pens involving thirteen birds.

LONG-TAILED DUCK *Clangula hyemalis*
Three winter records on the canal totalling four birds.

COMMON SCOTER *Melanitta nigra*
Several winter records on the river or canal, maximum five birds. A single male on the river, June, 1957.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER *Mergus serrator*
One 'red-head' on the river April-May, 1960.

GOOSANDER *Mergus merganser*
Five winter records from the river involving one or two birds on each occasion.

SMEW *Mergus albellus*
Four winter records from river and pens. Singles except for 14 in early February, 1956.

References


Additional voice recordings of the Anatidae

Jeffery Boswall
*BBC Natural History Unit*

In the *Twelfth Annual Report* a list was published of all the forms of Anatidae whose voices were known to have been sound recorded (Boswall, 1961a). Since then a number of new gramophone records have appeared (Boswall, 1961b and in press) and other recordings have been made, which considerably increase the number of forms recorded—hence this supplementary contribution.

Available recordings

Scott (1957) lists 247 living forms of 147 species of Anatidae 61 forms of 55 species appeared in the earlier list (op. cit.) as having their voices available on either commercial or BBC gramophone records. All the new recordings are
systematically listed below (cross-referenced to a discography) and include 17 additional forms of 17 species, bringing the total to 78 forms of 72 species.

Another gramophone record of instrumental mimicry of bird sound has come to light. Translated literally from the Portuguese, its title is "Hunting all through Brazil". It is a 12-inch, 78 r.p.m. record and is published by Gravacos Electricas in Sao Paulo. Its purpose is to teach hunters how to use the "bird calls" (whistles) made by the family firm of Sr. Maurillio Coelho (Fabrica de Pios de Aves, Cachoeiro de Itapemirim, State of Espirito Santo, Brazil) and it includes examples of ducks, tinamous, doves and other game birds (Mitchell, 1957, p. 32).

Supplementary List of Forms of Anatidae whose recorded voices are available

Note: the numbers refer to the discography that follows; those in italics refer to recordings of captive birds. Subspecies are inset under the nominate race. Forms additional to those in the list published earlier are asterisked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Fulvous Whistling Duck</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White faced Whistling Duck</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Red-billed Whistling Duck</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Swan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Black-necked Swan</td>
<td>2, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whistling Swan</td>
<td>4, 7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewick's Swan</td>
<td>6, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whooper Swan</td>
<td>9, 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trumpeter Swan</td>
<td>2, 6, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Goose'</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink-footed Goose</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>6, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar-headed Goose</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emperor Goose</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesser Snow Goose</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Blue Goose)</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Canada Goose'</td>
<td>4, 7, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlantic Canada Goose</td>
<td>6, 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Goose or Ne-Ne</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian or Dark-bellied Brent Goose</td>
<td>8, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Atlantic or Light-bellied Brent Goose</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Ruddy Shelduck</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Radjah Shelduck (ssp?)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Andean Goose</td>
<td>2, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereopsis Goose</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pintail</td>
<td>1, 7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Green-winged Teal</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*American Green-winged Teal</td>
<td>7, 8, 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mallard</td>
<td>1, 6, 7, 8, 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>North American Black Duck</td>
<td>1, 8</td>
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<td>Gadwall</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Wigeon</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Wigeon</td>
<td>6, 8, 9, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Chiloe Wigeon</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-winged Teal</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Shoveler</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Eider</td>
<td>6, 8, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canvasback</td>
<td>2, 7, 8</td>
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<td>*European Pochard</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redhead</td>
<td>2, 7, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Ring-necked Duck</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tufted Duck</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Scaup</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*European Greater Scaup</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Wood Duck</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spur-winged Goose</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voice Recordings

*Velvet Scoter
*Long-tailed Duck or Old Squaw
*Barrow’s Goldeneye
*European Goldeneye
*American Goldeneye
*Bufflehead
*Smeew
*Hooded Merganser
*Red-breasted Merganser
*Goosander
*North American Ruddy Duck
*African White-backed Duck

Supplementary List of Gramophone Records which include voices of the Anatidae


2. **BBC Natural History Recordings Library**. Recent additional discs up to no. 25108. Duplicate sets are available at the offices of the British Trust for Ornithology and at Madingley Ornithological Research Station, Cambridge, and a part-set at the Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York State.


5. **Bramble, Clayton, c.** 1954. Genuine Wild Geese Calling. One 7-inch, 45 r.p.m. disc. no. E4-KW 7432/3. Cambridge, Maryland: Lewis Record Co.

6. **Duddridge, Peter.** 1962. Wildfowl Calling. One 7-inch, 45 r.p.m. disc, no. 7 EG 8764. London: HMV. (Michael Kendall has pointed out that the sound introduced as that of the Red-billed Whistling Duck is in fact the call of the White-faced Whistling Duck).


13. **Queen, Edgar M.** 1951. *Birds of Lake Nylob*. One 12-inch, 78 r.p.m. disc. New York: American Museum of Natural History. (This record appeared in the earlier paper (op. cit.) but is repeated here as Myles North has kindly pointed out to me that I overlooked the Spur-winged Goose).


Amendments

Three amendments need to be made to the earlier paper (Boswall, op. cit.). In the list of gramophone records, No. 4 should be amended to read: "HOSHINO, K. and KABAYA, T. 1954. *Japanese Bird Songs*. Nine 10-inch, 78 r.p.m. discs, nos. AE 133-5, AE 160-2 and AE 201-3. Yokohama: Victor.” The year of publication of disc No. 5 was 1942. Under No. 13 the disc numbers should read RFEP 201-220.

Unpublished Recordings

Five major sources of unpublished recordings were listed in the earlier paper. The address of one has changed and four new ones need to be added.
Dr. W. W. H. Gunn now lives at: 455 Meadow Wood Road, Clarkson P.O., Ontario.

The four additional sources are:
The private collection of Tsuruhiko Kabaya, 327, 1-chome, Kashiwaga, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
The collection of R. Nakatsubo, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
The private collection of Peter Duddridge, 8 Hatherley Court Road, Cheltenham, Glos., U.K.
The private collection of Reay H. N. Smithers, P.O. Box 8540, Causeway, Southern Rhodesia.

Col. Donald S. and Mrs. Marion P. McChesney, Research Associates of Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology, recorded the voices of over eighty species in the Trust's grounds early in 1962 and have deposited the tapes with the Library of Natural Sounds at the University (Kellogg, 1962).

Species and forms known to have been recorded beyond those on gramophone records are listed below. All are of captive individuals in the Trust's collection, except five species recorded wild in Japan, U.S.A., Venezuela and S. Rhodesia (two), as indicated. Recordings by Peter Duddridge (D.) or D. S. McChesney (McC.) unless otherwise marked.

- Magpie Goose (McC., D.)
- Spotted Whistling Duck (McC.)
- Coscoroba Swan (McC., D.)
- Thick-billed or Eastern Bean Goose (McC.)
- Eastern Greylag Goose (McC.)
- Ross's Goose (McC.)
- Great Basin or Moffitt's Canada Goose (McC.)
- Taverner's Canada Goose (McC.)
- Dusky Canada Goose (McC.)
- Vancouver Canada Goose (McC.)
- Richardson's Canada Goose (McC.)
- Cackling Canada Goose (McC., D.)
- Pacific Brent or Black Brant (McC.)
- South African or Cape Shelduck (McC., D.)
- Melanistic or Black-backed Radjah Shelduck (McC., D.)
- Australian or Red-billed Radjah Shelduck (McC., D.)
- Orinoco Goose (D.)
- Upland or Lesser Magellan Goose (McC.)
- Falkland Upland or Greater Magellan Goose (McC.)
- Bronze-winged Duck (W. C. Dilger)
- Marbled Teal (McC., D.)
- Hottentot Teal (wild: R. H. N. Smithers)
- Cape Teal (McC.)
- Southern Silver or Varicolor Teal (McC.)
- Red-billed Pintail (wild: R. H. N. Smithers; captive: McC.)
- Greater Southern or Bahama Pintail (McC., D.)
- Southern Georgian Teal (McC.)
- Kerguelen or Eaton's Pintail (McC.)
- Florida Duck (wild: R. S. Little and J. W. Kimball)
- African Yellowbill (McC.)
- African Black Duck (McC., D.)
- Chinese Spotbilled (wild: R. Nakatsubo)
- Northern Cinnamon Teal (McC.)
- Cape or South African Shoveler (McC.)
- Ringed Teal (McC.)
- King Eider (McC., D.)
- Red-crested Pochard (McC., D.)
- Rossy-bill (McC.)
- Mandarin Duck (McC., D.)
- African Pygmy Goose (McC., D.)
- Eastern Harlequin's Duck (McC.)
- Muscovy Duck (wild: Paul Schwartz)
- American Merganser (D.)

References


