

The Cinnamon Teal in Louisiana. — There are three comparatively late records of the occurrence of the Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) in the State of Louisiana; all of these are from the southeastern part of the State, though the bird might be reasonably expected to be much more frequent in the western parishes. The first record was of a pair taken in December, 1884, on the western shore of Lake Pontchartrain, close to New Orleans. They were collected by a professional hunter, at that time in the employ of Prof. G. E. Beyer, of Tulane University. These specimens were sent to the State University at Baton Rouge, and have since been lost sight of.

In December, 1893, Mr. A. Perilliat shot two females on Lake Cattawatchie, about fifteen miles from New Orleans. These were mounted by Prof. Beyer, and are now in Mr. Perilliat's possession.

The third record, of a single male, was obtained at St. Malo, on Lake Borgne, the first week in January, 1900. This specimen, a very dark one, shot by a hunter named Rafael Robin, passed into the hands of Mr. G. A. Nelson, and was donated by him to the Tulane University Museum. — ANDREW ALLISON, *Tulane University, New Orleans, La.*

An Interesting Hybrid. — An exceedingly interesting hybrid between a Mallard (*Anas boschas*) and Pin-tail (*Dafila acuta*) was shot near New Orleans on February 18, by a professional hunter. It was presented to the Museum of Tulane University, and is now mounted and incorporated into the ornithological collection.

The specimen is not only unique on account of the distribution of the external male characteristics of the two species of ducks, but also on account of the perfect development of the sexual organs themselves, which, especially at this time of the year, should hardly be expected in the normal male of any species of duck. The testes were exactly five-eighths of an inch in length, by three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Microscopic examination of both the testes as well as the seminal ducts revealed apparently normal and fecundising fluid.

The general outline of the bird itself is that of the male Pin-tail with the exception of the length and thickness of the neck, which is more like that of the Mallard.

The head in general is rather heavy and compact; in color it is a mixture of the violet iridescence of the Pin-tail with the green of the Mallard; the crown and bill, however, in color as well as shape, are strictly Pin-tail, as are the wings, on which the speculum is rather of a brighter green than is ordinarily found in that duck, and resembles more the speculum of the male Green-winged Teal.

The rest of the upper parts are those of the Pin-tail also, whereas the lower parts are those of the male Mallard. The distribution of colors on the neck, however, is not symmetrical, for the right side is Pin-tail, and the left exhibits the characteristic chestnut of the Mallard, extending from the chest up to the somewhat broader white ring.