

51. *Merula migratoria propinqua*. WESTERN ROBIN. — Found throughout the Coulee but nowhere very plentiful.

52. *Sialia arctica*. MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD. — Two specimens obtained in the Grand Coulee, both north of the middle. No others seen anywhere in the Big Bend country.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Dovekie (*Alle alle*) on Long Island, N. Y.—January 15, 1903, Mr. George W. Mott of Westminster Kennel Club brought in a Dovekie to be mounted. I inquired where he procured it, and he informed me that it had been given him by a boy who found it the morning previous, lying in the road midway between the steamboat dock and Babylon Village. It evidently had struck either the electric light or telephone wires, as the neck and breast were much bruised. The bird was found in a road crossing meadows near Great South Bay, and at least three and one half miles from the ocean. Both plumage and body were in good condition.—HENRY MOTT BURTIS, *Babylon, L. I.*

A Hybrid Duck, *Anas boschas* × *Nettion carolinensis*.—Hybrids among the Anatidæ are well known to be of frequent occurrence and some of the crosses are so common as to be scarcely worthy of record. A specimen that has recently come into possession of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, however, seems to be quite an unusual mixture, and a hasty glance through the literature fails to discover a similar record, although there are several instances of hybrids between *Anas boschas* and the old world species *Nettion crecca*.

The bird in question was secured by my friend, Dr. Charles B. Penrose of Philadelphia, on the upper part of Currituck Sound, N. C., on January 17, 1903. It is a drake and combines in almost equal proportions the characters of the Mallard and Green-winged Teal. The back is mainly Teal with the plainer feathers of the Mallard showing on the median line; the wings are also those of the Teal but the speculum is bluer and edged with black, while the fulvous bar is mixed with black and white. Below the belly is dusky like the Mallard's, with the same fine transverse vermiculations, and while the breast is spotted with black like the Teal's, the ground color is rich chestnut, with a tendency to lighter edges to the feathers as in the Mallard. The head is solid green like that of the Mallard with a narrow white neck band, and with a rufous frosting on the occiput covering part of the area so colored in the Teal. On the sides of the breast are the characteristic diagonal white stripes of the Teal. Size intermediate between the two.