

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.

The bird is strikingly beautiful and its flesh, in the opinion of an epicure, was as fine as any duck he had ever eaten.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

A Correction.—In 'The Auk' for 1902, p. 76, I noted a European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) taken in North Carolina as probably the first to be recorded from the State. I find a record, however, which I previously overlooked, in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Club for 1879, p. 190, where the capture of two males is recorded, one on Dec. 17, 1878, and one on Jan. 17, 1879, by De L. Berier.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Concord, Mass.*

Wood Ibis in Montana.—It will be of interest to the readers of 'The Auk' to know that a specimen of the Wood Ibis, *Tantalus loculator* Linn., was taken in Montana early in October, 1902. The specimen was sent me from Madison Valley, Madison County, where it was shot by Mr. Bert Maynard, Ennis, Mont. While Mr. Maynard and two other men were in the barnyard feeding the pigs, the bird came and lit on the ground among the pigs and sheep and began feeding on the grain. It was reported to be either "very tame or very tired" and did not take flight even when closely approached.

The bird is young and undersized and was identified for me by Edgar A. Mearns, Major and Surgeon, U. S. A. The head and neck are not bald as in the adult, but are clothed with the plumage of the young.

The specimen is deposited in the collections of the Montana Agricultural College.—R. A. COOLEY, *Montana Agric. College, Bozeman, Mont.*

Woodcock Notes.—I have recently received several interesting dates regarding the occurrence of the American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) in Massachusetts. Mr. Edward A. Brigham of Grafton, Mass., informs me that he shot a bird several years ago on Christmas Day which was in excellent condition. Also, that on March 7, 1901, he saw a bird of this species—the earliest spring date in his experience. On March 17, 1903, he put up a fine large bird at the same place. Deputy Thomas L. Burney of Lynn, Mass., informs me that he has a specimen of a Woodcock, which was picked up on Estey St., Lynn, Mass., by Mr. Geo. Woodman on Dec. 11, 1902, while still alive, but in an emaciated condition.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Boston, Mass.*

A Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) Taken in the Mid-Pacific.—I was a passenger on the schooner 'Julia E. Whalen' returning from Marcus Island when, on August 28, 1902, in Long. 174° W., Lat. 33° N., a Turnstone came alongside and after a few moments dropped down on the deck. I saw the bird when it was quite a distance off, coming from a northerly direction and flying directly for the vessel. On its nearer approach it was not difficult to determine the species, as it made two or