

about four hundred miles from the nearest salt water. The specimen, which was in the best of condition, is now in the Canadian Geological Survey collection, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa and was entered under Accession No. 2124.—A L. GORMLEY, *Arnprior, Ont., Canada.*

Status of the Black and Mottled Ducks in Colorado.—Dr. W. H. Bergtold ('Auk', XLI, p. 338) reports a Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*), from Longmont, Colorado, taken December 9, 1923. Another example, taken at Windsor, Colorado, December 9, 1921, has recently been donated to the University of Colorado Museum by Mr. Geo. E. Osterhout. It was labelled *Anas fulvigula maculosa*, but I decided it was *rubripes* and Dr. Bergtold has confirmed that conclusion. This revives interest in the old question of the Black and Mottled Ducks in Colorado.

In his 1873 list of Colorado birds Mr. Ridgway credited *rubripes* to Colorado, but not *maculosa*. The latest edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' does the same. Cooke ('Birds of Colorado,' 1897, p. 53) records one *rubripes* from Loveland, but evidently did not see the specimen. In the Second Appendix, 1900, he changed it to *maculosa*, saying "although no specimens of this Duck [*maculosa*] taken in Colorado has been examined by the writer, yet there can be no doubt that the three specimens reported [as *rubripes*] really belong to this subspecies [*maculosa*]." Felger ('Auk,' XXVI, 1909, p. 280) accepted Cooke's last guess, which was evidently based purely upon geographic grounds, and records two others as *maculosa*, one from Longmont, 1895, the other from Loveland, 1904. The same writer ('Auk,' XXVII, 1910, pp. 451-452) discusses the subject more fully and records another example, a mounted male, in the Colorado Museum of Natural History, taken by W. N. W. Blayney at Loveland, Colorado, 1907. He also says that his 1904 Loveland specimen, a female, had since been identified as *rubripes* by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser. He thereupon compared his female specimen with the Blayney male in the Colorado Museum of Natural History and concluded that the latter was also *rubripes*. However, Hersey ('Auk,' XXVIII, 1911, p. 490) declares that what is evidently the same Blayney specimen has been identified as *maculosa* by both Oberholser and Cooke, the latter declaring it to be the first sure record of *maculosa* for Colorado. Felger ('Univ. Colo. Studies,' VII, 1910, p. 133) reports "black mallards" in White River Valley, but they were not seen by him and no attempt was made to give specific identification. Sclater ('A History of the Birds of Colorado,' 1912, p. 38) says he has examined the Blayney specimen and agrees with Cooke in calling it *maculosa*.

From this review it seems quite probable that both forms occur rarely in Colorado. While it is impossible now to check up all former records, it is quite possible to get more records of one or both forms by watching the bags of the many hunters.—JUNIOUS HENDERSON, *Boulder, Colo.*

Blue-winged Teal Breeding on Long Island—Supplement.—A noted ornithologist has written to me in friendly criticism of my note in 'The Auk' on the Blue-winged Teal breeding on Long Island. As these