

Seebohm and Brown,¹ speaking of observations made on breeding birds in northern Europe, say that "The males appeared darker to the eye, black-breasted, and whiter over the eye; but some females are much darker than others, and are *nearly*² as dark as some males." Trevor-Battye,³ speaking of breeding birds in northern Russia, states that "The breasts of the males we shot were all equally black, but those of females varied a great deal."

There is one other point of difference in the sexes of this species which I have found to be but rarely referred to in descriptive accounts. This is in regard to the degree of blackness, in other words, the actual local color of the dark feathers. In the males the feathers are intensely black with a metallic luster, while the dark feathers of females are brownish black. This difference is best exhibited in fresh skins.

It would appear that the species is in a primary stage of sex differentiation—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ont.*

Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominicus*) near Dover, Delaware.—On the afternoon of August 4, 1929, I saw a flock of five Golden Plover from the beach near Kittshammock, Del. The flock, all of which appeared to be adults, was flying north along the beach. Since the tide was near flood and it was late in the afternoon they were probably seeking a resting place for the night. A good view of the birds was obtained as they flared overhead, the black axillars and dark tail being the most conspicuous characters aside from the dark blotches on the bellies of the two males. No note was heard.

Kittshammock is a summer resort on the Delaware Bay about eight miles southeast of Dover.—R. O. BENDER, *Ridley Park, Pa.*

A Bobwhite × California Quail Hybrid.—These two partridges were introduced into Utah, many years ago and at the time of my sojourn at Salt Lake City, in 1895, both were plentiful in that vicinity. About December 14 of that year, while shooting at a valley farm south of the city, I killed a fine plumaged male bird that was undoubtedly a cross between the two species. My pointer had made game in a little island of rocks and wild rose bushes, fifty yards out in plowed ground and I followed. A full covey, apparently of Bobwhites, whirred up from the close cover and I dropped one with my right barrel. At the shot a second covey arose from close to where the first had been and I caught one of these with my other barrel. This bird was a normal Bobwhite but the other was the hybrid. The general color effect was similar to a Bobwhite but the pattern was modified and there were two straight plumes two inches long on the head. These recalled the Plumed Quail but I saw at

¹ Seebohm, Henry and Brown, John A. Harvie, Notes on the Birds of the Lower Petchora. 'The Ibis,' Third Series, No. XXII, April, 1876, p. 228.

² Italics mine.

³ Trevor-Battye, Aubyn. Notes on the Birds of Kolguev (In "Ice-bound on Kolguev"), p. 432.