

drake teal, at Troy Meadows with a flock of about thirty Green-winged Teal, which showed a white stripe on the side and lacked the light crescent bar in front of the wing. The bird was in sight only a short time before the whole flock became alarmed and flew off. On April 16 I again found a European Teal and was able to watch it for over an hour. On this occasion, after considerable time spent in stalking, the bird was seen at a distance of less than fifty yards with 8x glasses. It was with a flock of about twenty-five Green-winged Teal and direct comparison with drakes of this species was possible. The white scapular stripe was rather conspicuous and easily seen in fair light. The absence of the white mark in front of the wing was easily observed whenever the bird turned sideways. This individual was more active than its associates which spent most of the time resting on grassy islands while the European Teal swam around almost continuously often going back and forth several times over the same ten or fifteen foot stretch of open water. In flight I could not distinguish it from the others.

On April 30 I saw the bird again at short range and in good light. This time it was accompanied by a drake Green-winged Teal, two female teal presumably Green-winged, and a drake European Widgeon.—JAMES L. EDWARDS, *Montclair, N. J.*

**A Pintail Winters in Montana.**—A male American Pintail (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*) spent at least the latter part of the winter of 1931-32 near Fortine, in the extreme northwestern corner of Montana. It was observed by the writer frequently during late January, February, and March at a spring-fed old river channel where Mallards and Green-winged Teal winter regularly.

So far as the writer is aware, the only previous published record of the occurrence of this species in Montana during winter was obtained at Choteau, December 27, 1912 (Saunders, *Condor*, xvi, p. 128).—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana.*

**Number of Feathers on a Duck.**—I recently counted 11,903 feathers (exclusive of down) on an adult female mallard. This information, though meagre, is offered as an addition to the totals given by McGregor (*Condor*, v. 5, p. 17, 1903) of 1889 feathers on a skin of *Ammodramus sandwichensis* and 6544 on one of *Larus glaucescens*.—PHOEBE KNAPPEN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Shoveller Nesting near Chicago.**—On June 4, 1932, I found a nest of the Shoveller duck at McGinnes Slough, near Orland, in the Cook County (Illinois) forest preserves. The adult birds had been seen repeatedly at this place throughout the latter part of May and, as they were always found in the same small bay, it was suspected that they were nesting. Search was made for the nest on several dates, but it was not until June 4 that it was finally located, in thick grass on a dry hillside about 150 yards from the water. The nest contained nine eggs, which