

plantation, about twenty-five miles north of Charleston, on November 30, 1932, and brought it to the writer for verification and mounting. The bird was in excellent plumage but was exceedingly thin, this being the case with the other two taken locally, one in 1924 and one in 1930 (Auk, Vol. XLVIII, 244 and Vol. XLII, 265.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

**The Cinnamon Teal: A New Bird for South Carolina.**—I am indebted to Francis M. Weston, of Pensacola, Florida, to whom the sole credit for this valuable record is due, for the privilege of recording the first observance of *Querquedula cyanoptera* in South Carolina.

In a ricefield on the plantation of Mr. Harry Payne Bingham, in Beaufort County, on January 28, 1933, Mr. Weston saw, among other ducks, "a pair of Cinnamon Teal, the drake in high plumage, from the highway at a distance of not more than fifty yards with 6 x binoculars. The birds were in company with other teal so that comparisons were readily made and it was possible to critically examine the female *cyanoptera* and note the reddish or brownish tinge on the breast which, together with her habit of keeping company with the easily recognizable drake, established her identity."

On hearing from Mr. Weston a few days later, the writer with Messrs. Burton and Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, visited the spot and searched for the teal but were unsuccessful. The care-taker of the plantation however, informed us that he had noticed this "red teal" for some while during January and wondered what it was.

Arthur T. Wayne (Birds of South Carolina, p. 17) describes a bird in the collection of the Charleston Museum as a specimen of *cyanoptera*, because of the narrowness of the bill, but examination in later years showed that the bill had shrunk and upon submitting the specimen to the National Museum, it was declared to be *discors* rather than *cyanoptera*. The species was then placed on the hypothetical list of birds of the state, but this observance of Mr. Weston's definitely removes it from that category. There were at least three other female teal which showed the reddish tinge on the breast, but the fact that the one drake in its unmistakable plumage was noted by both Mr. Weston, a field ornithologist, and the plantation care-taker who is familiar with both the Blue- and Green-winged Teal, is quite enough to establish the species.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

**Occurrence and Nesting of the Redhead in Montana.**—In his work on Montana birds (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 14, 1921, p. 36) A. A. Saunders lists the Redhead (*Nyroca americana*) as an uncommon migrant, unknown west of the divide, stating that "there are no definite breeding records, and only one case of its occurrence in summer, in Gallatin County . . . ."

During the three years, 1929 to 1931, I noted this species a number of