

A hybrid Cinnamon Teal-Blue-winged Teal at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah.—On June 9, 1947, two ducks, at first thought to be two male Cinnamon Teals, were observed swimming together in a small channel near Refuge headquarters. Upon closer observation it was noted that one duck was decidedly off color and had several characteristic markings of the Blue-winged Teal. The bird was collected, and upon closer examination was found to be a Cinnamon Teal-Blue-winged Teal hybrid of male sex. The testes were of normal size for the breeding season.

Some of the distinctive markings of both parents are clearly shown. The specimen has the crescent-shaped white patch in front of the eye and the white flank feathers of the Blue-winged Teal, but with the cheek, chest, breast and side feathers of the dark Cinnamon Teal color. This cross is apparently very unusual, as Kortright states in his book, 'The Ducks, Geese and Swan of North America,' that ". . . even in captivity crosses between the two species are unknown." The skin has been placed in the Refuge collection.—VANEZ T. WILSON AND JOHN B. VAN DEN AKKER, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Brigham City, Utah.*

A melanistic Ruddy Duck at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah.—On June 8, 1947, a dark Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*) was noted in company with a normal female Ruddy. An attempt was made to collect both ducks, but only the dark one was secured; the other dived to safety. Upon examination, the duck was found to be black on all upper parts and the usual silvery lue underneath. There was no other color, and no cheek patch was present. Internal examination revealed that the gonads, if present, were only rudimentary. Cloacal examination indicated that the duck was a female. The dark phase suggests a possible correlation between the melanism and the indefinite sex characters, because the sex of most birds is obvious at this time of year. The skin has been placed in the Refuge collection.—RAYMOND M. GLAHN AND JOHN B. VAN DEN AKKER, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Brigham City, Utah.*

Three new records for British Guiana.—Among the birds collected by the Pinkus-Peberdy Expedition to Mount Roraima in 1938-1939 are three species not previously recorded from British Guiana. Although birds are not concerned with artificial political boundaries, it is believed that publication of these extensions of range is desirable as a means of refining that useful tool, the geographical check-list.

I am indebted to Mr. William H. Phelps of Caracas, Venezuela, in whose collection these specimens are now incorporated, for permission to present the following additions to the fauna of British Guiana.

Procnias averano carnobarba (Cuvier).

♂, January 28, 1939. Adaroo River, British Guiana.

Formerly assigned to the mountains of western British Guiana by various authors on the basis of records for Mount Roraima, Arapu River (= Arabopo River) and the Cotinga River. Clarification of the geographical status, and allocation to Venezuela, of all birds thus far collected on Mount Roraima has been accomplished by Phelps (Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat., No. 36: 83-95, 1938). Since the Arabopo and Cotinga rivers flow through Venezuela and Brazil, respectively, this specimen constitutes the first authentic British Guiana record.

Ceratopipra cornuta (Spix).

♀, 2 ♂♂, January 9-29, 1939. Adaroo River, British Guiana.

Erroneously included in the Guiana fauna by earlier writers on the basis of Mount Roraima records.