

**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.

*Hylophilus ochraceiceps ferrugineifrons* (Sclater).

♂, October 18, 1938. Paruima Mission, Kamarang River, British Guiana.

The known range of this race formerly extended eastward only to the Río Yuruani, Venezuela.—EMMETT R. BLAKE, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

**Ferruginous Rough-leg in Cook County, Illinois.**—I secured a specimen of Ferruginous Rough-leg (*Buteo regalis*) shot in Northfield Township, Cook County, Illinois, on April 21, 1939, from a neighbor of mine. The bird had been wounded in the neck by a twenty-two caliber bullet and was killed at my suggestion. It was a female and now bears the number 736 in my collection.

W. W. Cooke reports the taking of a specimen of this hawk by a Mr. Bolmer at Paris, Illinois, January 19, 1886 (Bird Migration in the Mississippi Valley, 1888). I have been unable to find the record of any other specimen of the Ferruginous Rough-leg taken in Illinois, although there are a few credible sight records.—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., *Box N, Winnetka, Illinois.*

**Breeding of the Ring-billed Gull in New York in 1936.**—Mr. H. L. Kutz, in *The Auk* (65: 591, October, 1946) records what he believes to be the first "authentic" instance of the breeding of the Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) in New York state on June 7, 1945. The location he gives is Little Galloo Island, about ten miles from Henderson Harbor, Jefferson County. I found this species breeding in this region in the summer of 1936. The facts are published in *Roosevelt Wildlife Bulletin*, 7 (no. 2): 134-135, October, 1939, and photograph on page 169: ". . . on July 10, 1936, five or six nests containing broken eggs or dead young and one living downy young [Ring-billed Gulls] were found amongst the weeds on Gull Island, in Sackett's Harbor . . .

"Three or four nests, with two eggs each, were found on the little gravelly island, also known as Gull Island, just off the east shore of Galloo Island [a few miles northwest of Little Galloo]. One of the eggs was in process of hatching . . . Adults with young appeared to have bred in a few localities in the St. Lawrence, near Clayton."

Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) were also in the vicinity most of the time so that comparisons between the species were easily made. The finding of two downy young Herring Gulls is mentioned in the same publication.—A. SIDNEY HYDE, *702 Parkman Street, Los Angeles, California.*