

a nest that I had under casual observation since the time of egg laying. Four eggs, of which three hatched, were laid in the nest. One young disappeared prior to the date of collection. I have no data pertaining to the plumage of the missing nestling. The plumages of the birds collected are distinctly different and contrast with Dwight's description. The coloration of WES 620 resembles, in part, the juvenal plumage of the nominate race as described by Ridgway (*The Birds of North and Middle America*. Vol. 2. U.S. Natl. Mus. Publ. No. 50. 1901: 509); whereas WES 621 more closely resembles Dwight's description. Colors in my descriptions are from Chapman (*Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America*, Appleton & Co. 1919: 448). The adults appeared to be of normal plumage coloration. No attempt has been made to sex the nestlings, which are preserved in alcohol.

WES 620—Upperparts olive-brown; wings fuscous lightening at tips to greenish-yellow; underparts, breast brownish-ashy, flanks and belly cream-buff. The visible portion of the short rectrices was pigmented similarly to the remiges. A few mouse-gray down feathers remained along the capital tract.

WES 621—Upperparts rich light olive-green; wings same as in WES 620, but somewhat more developed and two whitish wing bars were noticeable. Underparts, breast, belly, and flanks, light chrome yellow; crissum somewhat brighter. This was the larger of the two birds, perhaps being a day older. The underparts of this specimen bear resemblance to Dwight's description, but the over-all coloration appears to be brighter.

The fact that two conditions of juvenal plumage coloration (one similar to Ridgway's description and the other similar to Dwight's) occurred within one brood of young is of interest.—WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN, *Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois*.

Old Record of Baikal Teal in North Carolina.—On 19 February 1961 I examined and photographed an adult male Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*) that had been killed near Swan Island, Currituck County, North Carolina, by F. W. Curtis on 9 December 1912. I sent color transparencies of the bird to the U.S. National Museum, where the identification was verified by Herbert G. Deignan. The specimen was arranged in an old-style, game-mount, hanging by one foot with the wings partially spread and the head pointing downward. The bird has been enclosed in a glass case in the clubhouse of the Swan Island Club, Inc., since 1912, and had not been identified previously.

The A.O.U. *Check-list of North American Birds* (Fifth Edition, 1957) lists two previous records of *A. formosa* in North America, outside of Alaska. A specimen was taken near Brentwood, Contra Costa County, California, on 13 December 1931 (Moffitt, 1932. *Condor*, 34: 193). A single bird was seen by members of the Columbus Audubon Society on the Scioto River, Delaware County, Ohio, in April 1933 (Trautman, 1935. *Ohio Dept. of Agric. Bull.*, 1: 1-16). Each was believed to be an escaped bird (Swarth, 1932. *Condor*, 34: 259 and Trautman, 1940. *The Birds of Buckeye Lake, Ohio*. Univ. Mich. Press). J. Hatter (1960. *Condor*, 62: 480) collected an immature male at Ladner, British Columbia, on 20 December 1957. Whether the specimen in North Carolina was an escapee is not known; however, I know of no aviary, zoo, or park that was near this section of the Atlantic Coast in the early nineteen-hundreds.—PAUL W. SYKES, JR., *1522 Lafayette Blvd., Norfolk 9, Virginia*.