

Wisconsin, using techniques described elsewhere (Enderson and Berger, *op. cit.*). Total pesticide residues in the four samples were 130, 717, 754, and 2435 ppm (fat basis) with a mean of 1009 ppm. The lowest value is less than half the lowest found in adult female fat from nine Peregrines in the Mackenzie River in 1966 (Enderson and Berger, *op. cit.*) and the highest, greater than any reported for this species, is four times greater than the top level in the Mackenzie samples. However, our lowest sample is similar to the lowest of four from Yukon River females in 1966 (Cade *et al.* unpublished data) and the highest, from a bird caring for three small young, is about 60 per cent greater than Cade's highest.—JAMES H. ENDERSON, *Department of Biology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903*, DAVID G. ROSENEAU, AND L. G. SWARTZ, *College of Biological Sciences and Renewable Resources, University of Alaska, College, Alaska 99735*.

**A hybrid Eastern Bluebird × Mountain Bluebird.**—On 28 June 1967 Robert W. Nero, W. Harvey Beck, and I collected a hybrid between the Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) and the Mountain Bluebird (*S. currucoides*) at a nest box in southwestern Manitoba about 40 miles west of Brandon. Determination was made by Dr. Nero, and the specimen was deposited in the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature in Winnipeg. The hybrid, a male, has red feathers, blue feathers, and blue feathers with red tips on both throat and breast, and is midway in general size between the Eastern and Mountain bluebird. Its measurements are as follows: culmen 11.8, tarsus 20.5, wing (chord) 104.3, tail 66.5 mm.

The hybrid's song, both in volume and clarity, was much more like that of *S. sialis*. The mountain species utters a softer, more slurry refrain. Sonograms prepared by R. M. Evans show that in pitch the hybrid's song was closer to that of *S. currucoides*. Averages of frequencies (cycles per second) were: hybrid 1,612, *S. currucoides* 1,643, *S. sialis* 1,952. Ridgway (Auk, 3: 282, 1886) notes two similarly colored specimens, one collected in Michigan, the other in Massachusetts. A. P. Gray (Bird hybrids/A check-list with bibliography, Farnham, England, Commonwealth Agr. Bur., 1958) reports the only other known case of turdid hybridism to have been between an apparently captive male Western Bluebird (*S. mexicana*) and a female *S. sialis*.

When I first saw the hybrid on 26 May he was mated to a female *S. currucoides*, which was incubating a clutch of seven eggs. He was aggressive in defense of the nest and shared in the feeding of the young and in keeping the nest clean. Six eggs hatched on 1 June, and on 17 June Dr. Nero took the six young to Winnipeg, cared for them, and then sent them to David C. Krieg in New York for further study.

On 29 May I saw the hybrid copulate with a female *S. sialis* at a nearby nest box. This female started incubating five eggs on 2 June and incubated them for 16 days before abandoning the nest. All the eggs proved infertile. She immediately mated with a normal Eastern male and raised a brood of five in a nearby nest. Thus the hybrid apparently was able to fertilize eggs of *S. currucoides* but not of *S. sialis*.—JOHN LANE, 1701 Lorne Avenue, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada.

**Lack of association among duck broodmates during migration and wintering.**—Male (Lensink, 1964: 19) and female ducks tend to return to the area where they last bred or were raised (Sowles, 1955). Band recovery data show a similar tendency for ducks to return to wintering areas (Stewart *et al.*, 1958; Martinson, 1966). Wintering British Columbia Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) populations may