

differences in the operation of selective mechanisms related to pair formation for those birds breeding in northern Ontario.

On 1 October 1974 an apparent Pintail  $\times$  Black Duck hybrid (probably immature female) was shot by an unknown hunter approximately 8 miles north of Moosonee, Ontario (51° 20' N, 80° 30' W). The specimen was not kept but one wing was removed and preserved during routine data collection at the West River Waterfowl Check Station. The wing shows plumage characteristics intermediate between the two species. Whereas the under surface was almost indistinguishable from that of a normal Pintail, the upper surface vaguely resembled that of a Black Duck. The speculum was purple and poorly defined. The secondary coverts closely resembled those of an immature Black Duck. The remainder of the upper surface was uniform dark gray-brown. The measurements conformed to those of immature Pintail wings at the Royal Ontario Museum. Check Station staff reported that the bird appeared similar to a normal wild Pintail.

This is the first record of a wild-taken hybrid between these two species. A captive hybrid has been reported (Sibley 1957, *Condor* 59: 166). Although isolating mechanisms (e.g. distinct courtship displays), normally prevent the frequent formation of mixed pairs, hybridization among the Anatinae has been frequently reported for nearctic waterfowl (Sibley *ibid.*).

R. M. ALISON, *Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Whitney Block, Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto M7A 1W3, Ontario, Canada*, and J. P. PREVETT, *Ministry of Natural Resources, Moosonee District Office, Moosonee, Ontario, Canada*. Accepted 7 Apr. 75.

**An unusual foraging behavior of Tree Sparrows.**—On 13 February 1975 I watched three Tree Sparrows (*Spizella arborea*) forage in an unusual manner. A large flock of Tree Sparrows, Dark-eyed Juncos (*Junco hyemalis*), and Black-capped Chickadees (*Parus atricapillus*) were feeding at a forest-field edge in Adair County, Missouri. Snow covered the ground, and air temperature was  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The Tree Sparrows perched on wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*) stems and beat their wings rapidly in a manner unlike that used to maintain balance. The birds also appeared to bounce up and down by flexing their legs. After about 2 sec of this behavior the birds dropped to the snow under the plant where they rapidly ate the seeds they had dislodged. I shook some stems over clear snow and found the fallen seeds numbered about 10/ft<sup>2</sup>. The dark *Monarda* seeds were highly visible against the snow despite their small size (dry weight = 0.0003 g). The seeds lie in calyces about 1 cm long clustered in a head where Tree Sparrows could not reach them without this special technique.—PETER GOLDMAN, *Division of Science, Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville, Missouri 63501*. Accepted 17 Apr. 75.

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher breeding in southwestern Indiana.**—On 2 July 1974 Theroff saw a single Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) 5 miles south of Montgomery, Daviess County, in the southwestern part of Indiana. We made a further check of the area on 3 July 1974, and to our surprise found a pair of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers. Closer inspection revealed the pair actively foraging over mowed hay and soybean fields and returning consistently to a large isolated sycamore tree in a cornfield.