

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.*).

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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°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/ft². 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.

Suspicious of breeding were confirmed when we discovered a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher nest on a horizontal limb of the sycamore, about 25 feet above the ground. We saw both birds bringing food to the nest and photographed one perched near the nest (copy on file at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, No. 443-1B). On 8 July 1974 Theroff saw three young Scissor-tailed Flycatchers in the vicinity of the nest, and we saw adults and young again on 13 July. Bartel (1948, *Auk* 65: 614) reported the only other sighting of these birds in the state.

This successful nesting represents not only the first breeding of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Indiana, but apparently the first nesting east of the Mississippi River. According to the A.O.U. check-list (1957, fifth ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union, p. 336) the nearest known breeding sites are in Nebraska, Kansas, and western Arkansas, while Peterson (1947, *A field guide to the birds*, second ed., Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., p. 147) reports an occasional nest in southwestern Missouri. This Indiana nesting is about 400 miles northeast of the nearest published breeding record.—DAVID HOWELL, *Box 393, Winslow, Indiana 47598*, and ED THEROFF, *Route 2, Montgomery, Indiana 47558*. Accepted 18 Apr. 75.

An addition to two Florida Pleistocene avifaunas.—Examination of fossil birds in the collection of Pierce Brodkorb led to the discovery of two species previously unknown from their respective localities. The Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) is hereby reported for the Arredondo IIA site, Alachua County, Florida, and an undetermined owl species of the genus *Asio* is added to the fauna of the Reddick IA site, Marion County, Florida.

L. cucullatus is represented at Arredondo IIA by two right tarsometatarsi (PB 8430, collected 23 August 1957 by R. S. Bader, lacking the middle and outer trochleae; PB 8429, collected 9 February 1957 by P. Brodkorb, lacking the inner trochlea). Other ducks reported from Arredondo are *Anas discors*, *A. crecca*, *A. clypeata*, and *Aythya collaris* (Brodkorb 1959). Thus the discovery of another duck of freshwater preference is not surprising. This find, along with those of Frailey (1972), raises the Arredondo avifauna to 46 species.

A partial right tibiotarsus (PB 9042) collected 10 November 1973 at Reddick IA by D. Simmons and D. Steadman is referred to the genus *Asio*. Lacking both condyles, as well as the proximal end, specific determination is impossible. In comparative material available (3 *A. otus* and 4 *A. flammeus*), *A. otus* has a larger internal prominence for oblique ligament than *A. flammeus*. The fossil agrees with *A. otus* in this character, but it agrees with *A. flammeus* in having a relatively wider shaft than *A. otus*.

A. priscus Howard (1964) from the Late Pleistocene of Santa Rosa Island, California, also had a large internal prominence for oblique ligament, but was a slightly larger bird. Unfortunately the fragmentary condition of the Reddick fossil prevents comparison with other characters of *A. priscus*.

Frailey (1972) stated, in reference to *A. otus*, "there is a small groove on the anterior, inner (intercondylar sulcus facing) surface on the external condyle not found in *A. flammeus*." Such a groove occurs in both *A. otus* and *A. flammeus*. Perhaps Frailey was referring to the small notch on the anterior outer surface of the inner condyle, which is deep in *A. otus* and shallow or absent in *A. flammeus*. In addition the tendinal groove is deeper in *A. flammeus* than in *A. otus*.

Brodkorb (1957) reported 52 species of birds from Reddick. Brodkorb (1963) and Hamon (1964) increased this to 63 species, and Brewer (1969) added one species and an indeterminate genus of Ardeidae. With the addition of *Asio* sp. to