Suspicions 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

the fauna, the number of different birds at Reddick stands at 66, 64 of which have been identified to species.

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Plumage aberrancy in Blue-winged Teal.—I captured three juvenile Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) showing an unusual plumage variation near Minnedosa in southwestern Manitoba on 7 August 1972. Each had a conspicuous white collar (Fig. 1) that nearly encircled the lower neck, was most prominent ventrally and laterally on the throat, and measured 3.3, 8.2, and 15.0 mm at maximum widths. The abnormal feathers lacked pigmentation and possessed none of the dark markings usually found on teal lower neck or upper breast plumage. In all other respects, the birds resembled typical juvenile Blue-winged Teal without abnormality in the colors of eyes, bills, feet, legs, and other feathers.

These ducklings (1 male, 2 females) were captured with 10 other young (5 males, 5 females) and an adult female teal, none of which had white throat feathers. Possibly the three abnormal ducklings represented one brood as they were all about 30–35 days old. Although other teal with this plumage aberrancy may have been on the pond, none was captured. During 1972, we caught 182 juvenile and 66 adult Blue-winged Teal in the Minnedosa District, but no others had white collars.

On 22 May 1973 I saw an adult female Blue-winged Teal that had white throat feathers similar to the plumage variation noted in 1972. This duck was swimming with a normally plumaged male teal on a pond 0.6 mile northwest of the pond where the unusual ducklings were banded the previous summer. Although I did not see a leg-band on the female, it was probably one of the same birds.

After trapping the three white-throated teal in Manitoba, I recalled an earlier observation of this same plumage variation in Blue-winged Teal captured near Woodworth, North Dakota. Notes and photos obtained of these birds indicated that at least two ducklings (30–35 days old) trapped on 26 July 1965 by a U.S. Fish and