

Additional Records of the Rough-legged Hawk in Nevada.—The Common Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) is recorded by Linsdale (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:43 and Condor, 53, 1951:232) from but three specific localities in Nevada: Truckee Reservation in Washoe County, Lovelock, Pershing County, and Pine Creek Ranch, Nye County. The period of occurrence of the species is given as October to March, apparently based in part on the records by Alcorn (Condor, 48, 1946:132) from Lahontan Valley, Churchill County. To my knowledge this hawk has not been authentically reported from any other localities in Nevada. Thus, the following notes throw additional light on the distribution of the species in the state. Unless otherwise stated observations were made by the writer. Both specimens obtained are preserved in the collections of the University of Nevada Biology Museum.

On several occasions from November 24 to December 5, 1950, W. Verne Woodbury and the writer observed at least two Rough-legs in the light phase near the Nevada Game Farm, Truckee Meadows, Washoe County. A very dark individual was collected on December 2, 1950, from the top of a tall dead Fremont cottonwood along the Truckee River at the Glendale Bridge in the Truckee Meadows.

At the edge of Highway 93, fifteen miles south of Ely, White Pine County, a female was found dead by W. Verne Woodbury on December 27, 1950. The bird was in good condition, with heavy fat deposits in the abdominal region, and was prepared as a study skin by the writer. Apparently it had been struck by a passing car, since many bones were broken.

In Douglas County a single bird in the light phase was seen on the ground in a field near U. S. Highway 395, five miles north of Minden on November 26, 1950. It allowed the writer to approach within twenty-five yards before it flew off to the west; thus the identification was unmistakable.

These records seem to substantiate the status of the hawk in Nevada as a widespread winter visitant, at least in the northern part of the state.—NED K. JOHNSON, *University of Nevada Museum of Biology, Reno, Nevada, July 31, 1951.*

Waterfowl Records for North-central Colorado.—North-central Colorado contains numerous natural lakes, irrigation reservoirs, sloughs, and streams. These offer a variety of resting places for migrating and wintering birds, and breeding grounds for such ducks as the Mallard and Blue-winged Teal.

The records for this area here reported were gathered in the three-year period from 1949 to 1951, while the authors were conducting waterfowl studies under the auspices of the Colorado Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. The following four species of rare status were observed or collected in this period.

Anas rubripes. Black Duck. One adult male was collected on February 5, 1950, during banding activities three miles southeast of Fort Collins, Larimer County (Colorado Cooperative Wildlife Unit Collection no. 412). This bird was apparently associated with a group of Mallards which were also in the trap.

Niedrach and Rockwell (The Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks, 1939) considered the Black Duck to be a straggler in Colorado, and the paucity of records seems to uphold this opinion. A chronological list of these records follows: Cooke (Colorado Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull. No. 37, 1897) reported that C. E. Aiken killed one prior to 1873, location unknown, and Professor William Osburn took another on the Big Thompson River, March 15, 1889. Bailey (Condor, 49, 1947:209) records a Black Duck in the Felger Collection taken near Loveland, November 13, 1904. Henderson (Auk, 41, 1924:471) supplied a record of a male bird taken December 9, 1921, from Windsor, Weld County; this specimen now is no. 2292 in the University of Colorado Collection (Bailey, *loc. cit.*). Bergtold (Auk, 41, 1924:338) listed a Black Duck killed east of Longmont, December 9, 1923, by V. Kennicott of Denver. Bailey (*loc. cit.*) observed a Black Duck at the Mile High Duck Club, near Denver, on February 9, 1937, reported one taken at Jumbo Reservoir, Sedgwick County, December 9, 1944, and also reported the capture, banding, and release of a male bird at Valmont Reservoir, Boulder County, on January 2, 1946, by Charles C. Sperry and Ralph H. Imler of the Fish and Wildlife Service. A personal interview with Harry J. Figge, Wildlife Technician, Colorado Game and Fish Department, April 26, 1951, revealed that two Black Ducks were trapped by state personnel in the winter of 1949-50 near Sedgwick, in northeastern Colorado.

Anas sponsa. Wood Duck. An adult male Wood Duck was observed on December 19, 1949, on Timnath Reservoir near Fort Collins, Larimer County. The bird was watched closely for about 15

minutes with a 20-power telescope. It swam about, mixing freely with a large flock of Mallards with which it seemed to be associated.

Sclater (*A History of the Birds of Colorado*, 1912) concluded that the Wood Duck was rarely found in Colorado, but that it probably was a summer resident where it did occur. Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*), however, listed it as a rare migrant and this seems more accurately to be its status, as borne out by the few published records. These records are as follows: Cooke (*Colorado Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull. No. 44*, 1898) reported that E. J. Osler of Denver took one specimen at Littleton about May 1, 1892, and that A. T. Allen had observed several birds near Denver. A specimen in the collection of the Colorado Museum of Natural History (no. 14707) was taken on the South Platte River near Denver, October 10, 1895 (Niedrach and Rockwell, *op. cit.*) In the fall of 1889, L. J. Hersey took two Wood Ducks near Barr Lake (Hersey and Rockwell, *Condor*, 11, 1909:112). Henderson (*Condor*, 9, 1907:198) reported three Wood Ducks killed near Boulder about 1904. A lapse in Wood Duck records occurs until 1937. Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*) reported that "Two birds, possibly cripples, arrived at Bowles Lake, December 1, 1937, and fed with captive geese throughout the winter. They were observed by E. R. Kalmbach, December 22, 1937." Two Wood Ducks were trapped in the winter of 1949-50, one near Sedgwick (originally banded in New York) and the other in the Arkansas Valley (Harry J. Figge, personal communication).

Lophodytes cucullatus. Hooded Merganser. On May 27, 1949, one female Hooded Merganser was brought to Grieb's home in Fort Collins. Upon inquiry it was learned that the bird had been picked up on the streets at the outskirts of town. The bird was made into a study skin for the Colorado Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit (no. 432). A female Hooded Merganser was observed at Empire Reservoir east of Greeley, Weld County, on June 20, 1950, by Grieb and Ladd Frary. Careful scrutiny of surrounding waters revealed that there were no other birds of this species present. Evidently this female was a late spring straggler.

The status of the Hooded Merganser in Colorado, according to Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*), is: "Migrant and winter resident, not common." Sclater (*op. cit.*) and Bergtold (*Auk*, 41, 1924:84) write of this merganser as a rare species. The latter author listed it as among the rarest of all ducks found at Kennicott Duck Club, east of Longmont, where only three specimens were taken in the 19 years records were kept (*op. cit.*: 79). Published records are as follows: Cooke (*op. cit.*, 1897) reported that Captain Thorne observed this species at Fort Lyon on June 20 and July 2, presumably about 1897. Later, Cooke (*Colorado Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull. No. 56*, 1900) listed one bird taken near Canyon City, June 1, 1871, by Mr. Carter. Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*) reveal that the five specimens in the Colorado Museum of Natural History Collection came from Adams County and were taken in October and November in the years between 1917 and 1937. Long (*Auk*, 55, 1938:555) observed one pair of Hooded Mergansers near Falcon, Colorado, on April 20, 1937. Two mated pairs of this species were observed on Mary's Lake, April 25, 1939, by Packard (*Auk*, 62, 1945:374).

Colymbus auritus. Horned Grebe. Observed quite commonly in the last several years. It was first seen by the authors on March 29, 1951, on Timnath Reservoir, Larimer County. Since that date, Horned Grebes have been observed in the following numbers on the same reservoir: April 6, 15; April 13, 27; April 19, 17; April 27, 10; May 5, 23; and May 12, 20. The birds left the reservoir before May 26, the date of the next count. Two birds, a male and female, were collected on April 20, 1951. Professor Richard G. Beidleman kindly made available additional recent records from his files, condensed into the following chronological arrangement. One Horned Grebe was observed on a small lake about two miles northeast of Timnath, Larimer County, May 10, 1949, and one individual, April 15, 1950, on a small lake two and one-half miles north of Fort Collins, Larimer County. One bird was seen on April 5 and 6 on Terry Lake, one mile north of Fort Collins, and another was found on Dixon Reservoir, April 17, three miles southwest of Fort Collins by Dr. Paul Baldwin. On April 22, 1951, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bingham recorded this species at Davison Lake, five miles northeast of Boulder. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hough observed a Horned Grebe east of Boulder, May 13, 1951. It seems obvious from the above records that the Horned Grebe is much more common in Colorado than formerly believed. Undoubtedly many additional records exist throughout the state.

According to Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*), the Horned Grebe is a rare migrant in Colorado. Actual published records are few in number, and are listed as follows: Cooke (*op. cit.*, 1897) recorded that Captain Thorne took a specimen near Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas River, October 8, 1887. In a supplement Cooke (*op. cit.*, 1898) published information obtained from Mr. E. L. Berthoud to the

effect that two Horned Grebes were killed on some lakes northeast of Golden. The date is unknown. Two Horned Grebes were observed on a lake northeast of Barr, May 5, 1906, by Hersey and Rockwell (*op. cit.*). Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*) reveal that the only specimen in the Colorado Museum of Natural History Collection was taken November 24, 1910, by L. J. Hersey, and that Niedrach observed one male on Barr Lake, April 20, 1938. A Horned Grebe was recorded in Jefferson County during the 1939 Christmas Bird Census (*Bird-Lore*, 42, 1940:126).—JACK R. GRIEB and RONALD A. RYDER, *Colorado Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Ft. Collins, Colorado, June 30, 1951.*

Hybrid between a Shoveller and a Blue-winged Teal.—Hybrids between various species of ducks are often found in captivity and not infrequently in the wild. The cross between the Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*) and the Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) is, however, extremely rare, only one known specimen having been reported in the literature. This specimen, reported in the *Auk* in 1905 (p. 321) by Ruthven Deane, was taken at Bureau Junction, Illinois, and was located in the collec-

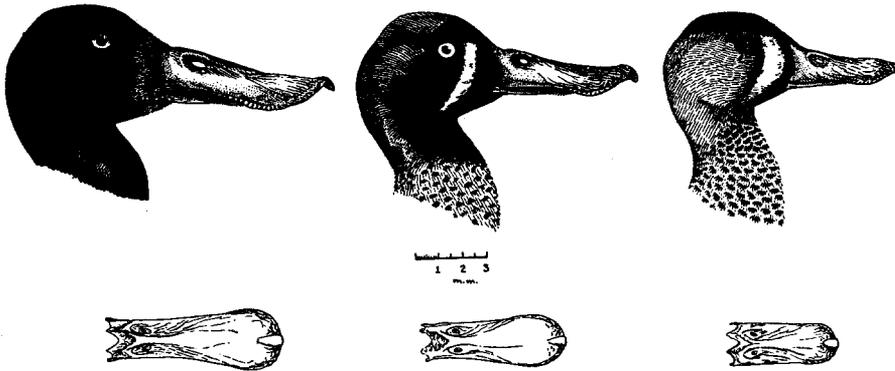


Fig. 1. Profile and dorsal view of bill of (left) Shoveller, M. V. Z. no. 21762, (center) hybrid Shoveller \times Blue-winged Teal, M. V. Z. no. 119067, and (right) Blue-winged Teal, M. V. Z. no. 97968.

tion of James Catlin. The specimen upon which I am reporting was found by Dr. Alden H. Miller in a gift of duck specimens from Richard Genelly. It is now no. 119067 in the collection at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. The bird, taken November 15, 1935, was obtained by Genelly's father at Gustine, California.

It was my original intention to examine the Deane specimen and carefully to compare the two birds. A search for the bird in the museums of the East has yielded no information as to its location. Consequently, I can only use the description given by Deane for comparison. As this is short I will quote it in its entirety: "The specimen is a male about half-way in size between the two species. The head shows the greenish reflection of the Shoveller, the spotted breast of the Teal, the chestnut abdomen, the speculum, and under tail coverts of the Shoveller and the upper wing-coverts of the Teal; the crescentic patch across the anterior portion of the head is normal for the Teal but not pure white in color; the legs and feet have the bright yellow of the Teal. The bill is 0.65 in. longer than in a normal Teal, but is a miniature of that of the Shoveller in other ways." Both this bird and its mate, a female Blue-winged Teal, were taken.

In comparison the following may be said of the Gustine bird. It has a slight greenish cast to the head dulled by the gray of the teal. The pattern of spotting of the breast is basically like the teal but the spots are much reduced and are on the light ground color of the shoveller. The speculum is a duller green than either of the parent species. The under tail coverts are like the teal, yet the difference between the parents is slight. The upper wing coverts are the dull blue of the shoveller. The crescent (see fig. 1) is reduced by half in width and slightly in total length; its color is pure white. The legs are orange like the shoveller. The bill is slightly larger than that of the teal, but it approaches the shape of the shoveller. Some other characters not mentioned by Deane which show segregation or mixture of parental characters are: tertiaries which show a white median stripe as in the shoveller and