

Features peculiar to *Phodilus* in contrast to all other owls examined is the extension of its bronchial rings so that they are much more nearly full rings, constituting about 5/6 of a circle rather than 3/5. Possibly related to this feature is the peculiar somewhat concave dorsal border of the tympanic membrane which is encroached upon by the bronchial rings.

The evidence from the structure of the syrinx indicates, then, that *Phodilus* has more points of resemblance to the Strigidae than to *Tyto* although there are some departures from the Strigidae which are suggestive of *Tyto*. *Phodilus* is not, however, clearly intermediate between them. The several features which are peculiar to it contrast with the relatively uniform structural plan of the Strigidae. It should be emphasized that these points of similarity and divergence must be weighed with many other features of morphologic evidence before definitive conclusions can be drawn about the affinities of *Phodilus* within the Strigiformes.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, April 10, 1965.*

**A Nest of the Double-banded Pygmy Tyrant.**—The Double-banded Pygmy Tyrant (*Lophotriccus vitioides*) is one of the numerous, tiny flycatchers of the neotropical rain forest. It is olive green above and the feathers on the crown have dark centers and are elongated, forming a small crest. The tail is brown. The bird has a distinct yellowish double wing bar and the bend of the wing is yellow. The throat and breast are grayish white with narrow black shafts to the feathers. The lower breast and abdomen are pale yellow or whitish, which varies greatly in intensity. The wing is from 47 to 49 mm. long. The bird weighs from 6 to 7 gm.

This species is confined to southeastern Colombia, Surinam, French Guiana, northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador, and eastern Perú. The subspecies *guianensis* is found in Colombia, Surinam, and French Guiana.

In Surinam this flycatcher is a rather common bird in savanna forests and in dark parts of forests of the interior where it inhabits the undergrowth and lower branches of trees. Here it lives alone, and it would seldom be noticed if it were not for its often repeated, soft-sounding call note *tsch, tsch*. It eats small insects, as the gizzards of the specimens I collected contained: Coleoptera (Chrysomelidae, Curculionidae); Hemiptera, Homoptera (Cercopidae); Arachnoidea (Araneidae), and small Lepidoptera. Nothing seems to be known of its nesting habits or of its nest and eggs.



Fig. 1. Nest of the Double-banded Pygmy Tyrant (*Lophotriccus vitioides*). Photograph taken at Phedra, Surinam, September 13, 1964.

On September 13, 1964, at the edge of a forest near Phedra, near the Surinam River, about 70 km. due south of Paramaribo, I observed a tiny bird flying back and forth in a young tree at a height of about five meters. It was obvious that the bird was building a nest as it repeatedly took small pieces of green moss to the same place on a leafy branch. Upon inspection the nest proved to be a small pouch-shaped structure with a side entrance in the upper half. It was about 15 cm. high and 7 cm. wide. It was made entirely of fresh, green moss. The nest hung free from a drooping branch, but one side was plastered (not woven) with the green moss to a drooping leaf (fig. 1). The outer part of the nest seemed finished but there was as yet no lining.

I collected the bird which proved to be a female. The specimen is now in the Leiden Museum under my field number, 6917.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *Paramaribo, Surinam, February 5, 1965.*

**Hybrid of Blue-winged Teal × Cinnamon Teal in Northwestern California.**—A male hybrid between the Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) and the Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) was collected two miles west of Arcata, Humboldt County, California, on May 12, 1964. It had been reported first on May 10, 1964, by two students at Humboldt State College, Dennis Stover and Steven Moore. The bird was observed by one or both of the authors on four different occasions between 12:30 and 7:30 p.m. on May 10; each time, it was with a brood consisting of a female that was either a Blue-winged or a Cinnamon Teal and three young two to three weeks old. The male was very attentive to the brood and exhibited considerable feigning behavior when the group was disturbed. It appeared as though the male was paired with the female. Attempts to collect it on May 10 succeeded only in driving it away from the vicinity of the brood.

On May 11, a search of the entire square mile in which the previous day's observations were made failed to reveal either the hybrid or the brood. The hybrid was found about a mile away, participating in a courting party of Cinnamon Teal consisting of six to eight males and one female, but again it eluded collection. It was collected the next day in the same place. At the time, it was with three male Cinnamon Teal.

The over-all body coloration of the specimen is reddish-orange and gives the impression of a faded-out Cinnamon Teal. The sides and underparts are conspicuously marked with black spots on the reddish-orange feathers. The scapulars and scapular coverts are brownish with light tips and resemble scapulars of the Blue-winged Teal more closely than those of the Cinnamon Teal. There is a marked suggestion of the white crescent in front of the eye, typical of the Blue-winged Teal. These "crescent" feathers are generally very pale orange or tan with three separate and distinct patches of white feathers on each side of the face. The crown and occiput feathers are generally gray with considerable bluish-green iridescence, similar to those of the Blue-winged Teal. There is a conspicuous light colored patch of feathers at the flank just ahead of the tail, corresponding to the white patch found in the Blue-wing. In this specimen, these feathers are whitish, grading to tan. The chin is black and the underparts of the head are reddish with slight spotting. There is a ring of lighter colored, tannish-orange feathers around the sides and underside of the neck, located approximately where the gray on the head of a Blue-winged Teal would stop. The belly feathers have faint black spots and are reddish, becoming orange-brown at the vent. The undertail coverts are black. The tertials are tannish and appear intermediate between those of the Blue-winged and Cinnamon teals. The axillaries and wing lining are white; the upper surface of the wing has the typical pattern of the Blue-winged and Cinnamon teals.

The lower mandible is black except for the distal 10 to 15 mm. which is yellow. The lower mandible nail is black with yellowish edges. The upper mandible and nail are black. When collected the iris was reddish, fading to yellowish at the outer edge. The feet are yellow.

The culmen length is 48 mm.; the greatest culmen width is 19 mm. (near the tip) and the narrowest culmen width is 17 mm. (at the base). The culmen height at the base is 17 mm. and at the naris, 14 mm. The total length of the bird is 407 mm.; the wing length is 183 mm. The bird weighed 351 gm. The testes were enlarged and measured 14 × 9 mm. In life, the bird had a voice typical of a Cinnamon Teal. The mounted specimen is cataloged in the collection of Humboldt State College (no. 957).

Although Delacour (*The Waterfowl of the World*, Vol. 2, 1956), Sibley (*Condor*, 59, 1957: 166-191), and Gray (*Bird Hybrids*, 1958) reported that such hybrids are common and appar-