

**An apparently hybrid golden-eye.**—An adult male golden-eye collected at Petcodiac, New Brunswick, by H. C. White, on April 14, 1951, now specimen No. 78916 in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology, is apparently of hybrid origin. In the following remarks characters described and compared are presented approximately in the order of their importance for specific identification of adult males of Common (*Bucephala clangula*) and Barrow's (*Bucephala islandica*) golden-eyes in full breeding plumage. The trachea of the specimen was not preserved.

*Facial spot:* Nearer round in shape (as in *B. clangula*) than crescentic but slightly longer dorso-ventrally.

*Scapulars:* Black and white feathers with bicolored tips, the black portion of the outer web, though narrow, is extended into a pointed process as in *B. islandica*. The general pattern effect of the area tends to be streaked, rather than spotted, as in *B. clangula* and the extent of the white scapular pattern is more like that form, less restricted than in *B. islandica*.

*Head gloss:* Major effect is peculiar, being reddish purple, unlike the bluish purple gloss of *B. islandica* and also unlike the green gloss of *B. clangula*.

*Shape of bill:* Dorsal view shows no pronounced taper toward the tip and thus is well within range of variation of *B. clangula*. Lateral view, not relatively as deep at base as in *B. islandica*; within range of variation of *B. clangula*. Nail rather broad at the tip and more fully and abruptly arched distally than is usual for *B. clangula*, thus tending toward *B. islandica*.

*Color pattern of wing:* Relative amount of black and white is intermediate between *B. clangula* and *B. islandica*. The black area involving the lesser wing coverts is more extensive than in *B. clangula* but less so than in *B. islandica*. The black basal portion of the greater coverts is largely veiled by the white middle coverts but a narrow and broken bar is exposed, though it is not nearly as broad and conspicuous as in *B. islandica*.

*Flank:* More heavily margined with black than in *B. clangula* but not as broadly so as in *B. islandica*.

*Sides of breast, forward of folded wing:* This area is essentially white as in *B. clangula* but a few feathers are black-tipped, suggesting the wholly black pattern of *B. islandica*.

*Frontal bone:* A small lump is tactually evident in the prepared specimen indicating a tendency toward the bulged frontals of *B. islandica*.

*Nape feathers:* Tend somewhat toward the elongate "mane" of *B. islandica*.

*Nostrils:* Nostrils nearer to *B. clangula*, not as large and wide dorso-ventrally as in *B. islandica*.

In conclusion it should be stated that all comparisons with the Common Golden-eye have been made with North American specimens, *B. c. americana*. Specimens of *B. islandica* from its eastern and western ranges have been used indiscriminately. To the best of my knowledge, the particular specimen here discussed is the first recorded case of a supposed hybrid between the Common and Barrow's Golden-eye (see Cockrum, 1952. *Wilson Bull.*, 64:140-159).—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology, Toronto, Ontario, October 27, 1952.*

**Another American Rough-legged Hawk in Florida.**—On March 25, 1950, at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge in Wakulla County, northern Florida (on the Gulf of Mexico), we observed an American Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) perched in a dead tree in a marsh. We watched the bird for about twenty minutes; it was in typical light plumage with white base of tail and black wrist patch.