

An apparently hybrid golden-eye.—An adult male golden-eye collected at Petitcodiac, 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.

The A.O.U. Check-List (1931:69) gives American Rough-legged Hawk as ranging south in winter to "southern California, southern New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina." However, Sprunt (1940. *Auk*, 57:564-565) mentions a number of sight records from Florida; and there is a record from Thomasville, Georgia (about 50 miles north-northeast of St. Marks) of a Rough-legged Hawk shot in February, 1925 (Stoddard, 1928. *Auk*, 45:211).—RICHARD A. HERBERT AND KATHLEEN GREEN SKELTON, *Linnaean Society of New York*, November 11, 1952.

Bird notes from the Grand Prairie of Arkansas.—Since the publication of Baerg's "Birds of Arkansas" (1951. *Univ. of Arkansas, Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull.* 258, Revised), we have had opportunity to clarify the status of a number of species about which little was known in east-central Arkansas, and to add a few species to the State list. From a considerable mass of observations the following have been selected.

These records are entirely from Arkansas, Lonoke, and Prairie counties, the section of Arkansas commonly known as "the Grand Prairie," and from the lowlands of the Arkansas and White Rivers and the Bayou Meto, which adjoin Arkansas County on three sides. Observations by the senior author have been nearly daily since May, 1950, while those of the junior author have been intermittent but total almost 24 months since the spring of 1948. Several short notes on specific subjects have already been published. Where specimens were taken these have been sent to the U. S. National Museum.

Colymbus grisegena. Holboell's Grebe. One was seen on a flooded area near Humnoke, Lonoke County, October 21, 1951.

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe. On October 12, 1952, we found a Pied-billed Grebe incubating four eggs near Lonoke. Incubation continued through October 21. The last week of October brought freezing weather and the nest was deserted.

Guara alba. White Ibis. Baerg listed one record by Van Huizen in Arkansas County, September 10, 1950. Van Huizen again saw White Ibises in 1951, and on September 15, 1952, Neff saw an immature White Ibis flying along a rice field canal 4 miles east of Stuttgart.

Dendrocygna bicolor. Fulvous Tree Duck. First recorded in Arkansas near Lonoke by Marshall, Coffey, and Block (Baerg) on September 20, 1950; a flock of eight was reported to us from the same area in September, 1952, and a male was taken there on September 17.

Ictinia mississippiensis. Mississippi Kite. Along the lower reaches of the Bayou Meto, the Arkansas River from the mouth of Bayou Meto downstream, and probably along the lower White River, this kite is a fairly common breeding bird. During May and June kites are often seen catching dragonflies just a few feet over the water in the rice fields adjoining the bottomland forests.

Since we discovered this species south of Gillett in the summer of 1950 we have seen it on numerous occasions. During the summer of 1952 fourteen pairs were under observation; most of the nests are high up in the tall bottomland cottonwoods. Earliest spring date was May 5, 1951, while the latest autumn date was at Nady, Arkansas County, September 13, 1952, recorded by Anna G. Meanley.

Buteo lineatus texanus. Texas Red-shouldered Hawk. A female taken near Hazen