

fungus and evidences of decomposition on two of them. All of the fishes were in the anterior portion of the alimentary tract, the stomach and posterior alimentary tract were empty.

The bird was in fresh fall plumage. If it had been brought northward by a recent hurricane the feathers gave no indication of this.

The above appears to be the third record for the occurrence of this species in Ohio. The first account is the statement by Oliver Davie (Nests and eggs of North American birds. David McKay, Publ.:74, 1898) that "A specimen, which is now in the possession of Dr. Renshaw, of Sugar Grove, Ohio, was taken by Mr. Emmet Adcock in Fairfield County, Ohio, in the spring of 1880." The specimen appears to be no longer extant. This record is of particular interest because it was captured in *spring*; the majority of the more northern, inland and Atlantic coastal records in the eastern United States and Canada have occurred in summer or fall (Bent, Life histories of North American petrels and pelicans and their allies. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 122:315, 1922).

In a letter dated 10 November 1967 from Mr. Emerson Kemsies and from newspaper accounts I learned of the finding of the second Ohio record, a bird that had been "picked up dead in an eastern suburb" of Cincinnati, Ohio on 29 September.—MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio 43210* AND THOMAS W. NYE, 20 October 1967.

Atypical behavior of a Green-winged Teal.—On 23 August 1967, while making a field trip to Great Island, near Bauline, Newfoundland, I noted an example of atypical behavior in an adult female Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*). I left the landing stage at the outport at approximately 9:45 AM and on the way out to the island saw a boat in which three men were jigging cod. A wild, adult female Green-winged Teal, which had been seen on a local pond since early spring, flew out to sea and landed next to the boat, which was lying approximately one-quarter of a mile from the coast. The teal then stayed "on station" around the boat until late afternoon when I was returning from the island. The fishermen who took me out to the island stopped their boat near the one that had been out all day, and we jigged for cod for a period of approximately 20 minutes. During this time the duck swam around our boat, before returning to the original boat. While swimming around the boat the duck was seen to make bill-dipping and occasional nibbling movements, as described by McKinney (*Behaviour*, 25:120-220, 1965). If pieces of paper, cigarette ends, matches, or any other waste material was dropped overboard by the fishermen, the duck immediately ate them.

When the fishermen returned to the settlement in the early evening, the duck flew inland to a local pond. This behavior of flying out to sea after the boat, and returning in the evening, was repeated over a period of several days.—WILLIAM THRELFALL, *Department of Biology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, 23 October 1967.*

Specimen of the Harlequin Duck in Florida.—B. W. Evermann (*Ornithol. and Zool.*, 11:81-83, 97-98, 1886) reported seeing a Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) at Pensacola, Florida. A. H. Howell (Florida bird life. Coward-McCann, New York, 1932, p. 154) mistook Evermann's report to refer to a preserved specimen. The error was repeated by A. Sprunt, Jr. (Florida bird life. Coward-McCann, New York, 1954, p. 82), and probably also in the current A.O.U. Check-list (1957). The fourth edition