

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

of the A.O.U. Check-list (1931) listed the species as casual in Florida, but I do not know if that referred to Evermann's sight record or some other record. F. M. Weston (*Bull. Tall Timbers Research Station*, No. 5, 1965; p. 35) recently straightened out the confusion surrounding Evermann's sight record and mentioned several sight records of the species in extreme western Florida on the northern Gulf coast. H. M. Stevenson (*Audubon Field Notes*, 12:273, 1958) mentioned an individual sighted at Haulover Canal Bridge on 3 December 1957. There is no other record for the Atlantic coast of Florida.

During the winter of 1967 I learned that a male Harlequin Duck in nuptial plumage had been seen at Matanzas Inlet, Florida. Knowing that there was no preserved specimen from Florida or the southeastern Atlantic coast south of South Carolina (A.O.U. Check-list, 1957), I thought it worthwhile to secure the specimen and did so on 21 February 1967. The specimen was taken near the line separating St. Johns and Flagler counties. The specimen is No. 1666b in the Florida State University collection at Tallahassee.—LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Wildlife Research Projects Office, Gainesville, Florida, 24 October 1967.*

Some observations of social hierarchy in the wild Turkey.—The author observed two instances of social dominance in a flock of 35 wild Turkey hens (*Meleagris gallopavo*) at 5:00 PM 24 December and 8:35 AM 25 December 1966 on the Wesley DeGroot Ranch in Medina County, Texas. I was with one of Mr. DeGroot's deer hunters in a blind located 25 yards from a feeding station baited by casting whole kernel corn on the ground under a motte of live oak trees (*Quercus virginiana*).

The Turkeys came in to the feeding station on a dead run on the first afternoon and immediately began scratching among the leaves to feed on the corn. From the size of the birds, they appeared to be all adults; however, the young-of-the-year were probably full grown by this time. Two of the hens had visible beards that enabled me to distinguish them from all the other hens at all times. One had a beard that I estimated to be about 8 inches long because it almost touched the ground as the hen bent over to eat. The other hen's beard I estimated to be about 5 inches long. Neither of the beards was as heavy as that of a gobbler's beard of comparable length. The birds were identified as hens on the basis of their buff-tipped breast feathers.

The hen with the longest beard was definitely the Number 1 bird in the order of dominance over all the other hens with which she came in contact during the course of these observations. The birds were observed feeding the first day for 24 minutes. Neither of the bearded hens led the flock into the feeding area but were close to the last to arrive. The birds fed very actively during the entire period they spent at the feeding station. None of the Turkeys seemed to be aware of our presence in the well-concealed blind 25 yards away, although at least some of the birds constantly had their heads up surveying their surroundings.

The Number 1 bird showed very aggressive behavior toward all other hens that were in her way as she wandered around over the feeding area. She displayed two types of behavior with seemingly no preference for either. One type could be best described as the "peck" in that she merely pecked at the less dominant bird with her beak. The other was the "running lunge" during which she would move quickly toward the offender and lunge with her body at this offender. All birds she confronted in this way hastily began to get out of her way, including the hen with the shorter beard. This second