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First documented Cinnamon Teal nesting in North Dakota produced hybrids.—

Although Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) are seen in North Dakota almost every year, Stewart (Breeding Birds of North Dakota, Tri-College Center for Environmental Studies, Fargo, North Dakota, 1975) lists the breeding status as hypothetical. There is 1 unpublished record of a hen with brood sighted at Napoleon, Logan Co., on 17 July 1915, by H. H. Sheldon of the U.S. Biological Survey. However, without substantiating evidence, this sight record is unacceptable because hens and ducklings of Cinnamon Teal are indistinguishable from Blue-winged Teal (*A. discors*). There are no verified records of Cinnamon Teal breeding in South Dakota (Whitney, Harrell, Harris, Holden, Johnson, Rose and Springer, The Birds of South Dakota, The S.D. Ornith. Union, Vermillion, South Dakota, 1978), and the nearest breeding record to North Dakota is for central Montana (Skaar, Montana Bird Distribution, Bozeman, Montana, 1975) about 240 km west of the North Dakota border.

On 30 April 1978, a male Cinnamon Teal with a hen was sighted in McLean County, and observed repeatedly in the same vicinity during spring; we suspected the hen was nesting. Biologists on the study area examined all teal hens captured and on 9 June 1978, a "large-billed Blue-winged Teal hen" was trapped on a nest. This hen had characteristics of a Cinnamon Teal hen as noted by Wallace and Ogilvie (Br. Birds 70:290–294, 1977), including a more sloping forehead than a Blue-winged Teal, a darker head, a darker loreal spot and a spatulated bill. The exposed culmen length was 41.9 mm which, according to Spencer (The Cinnamon Teal [*Anas cyanoptera* Vieillot]: its life history, ecology and management, M.S. thesis, Utah State Univ., Logan, Utah, 1953), placed the bird outside the range of exposed culmen lengths for Blue-winged Teal (36.5–41 mm) and within that of Cinnamon Teal (41–46 mm).

After measurements and photographs were taken, the hen was released; 6 eggs of her clutch were collected for propagation at the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center. Three males were raised to maturity. By early March 1979 the birds developed red-brown irises and cinnamon breast coloring similar to Cinnamon Teal, but also had partial white crescents on their heads and other plumage characteristics resembling the Blue-winged Teal (Fig. 1). The 3 males were apparently Cinnamon Teal × Blue-winged Teal hybrids. Measurements of these birds as adults compared closely with those of the 5 hybrids measured by Bolen (Wilson Bull. 91:367–370, 1979). Upper mandible lengths of the 3 hybrids were 50 mm or greater, which would fit Spencer's (1953) criterion for Cinnamon Teal (Table 1).

Crown of the hybrids were purplish iridescent resembling Blue-winged Teal, but the cheeks were a mixture of cinnamon and black flecking with facial crescents wider at the base than those of the Blue-winged Teal. Also, the crescents were not totally white but contained many red-brown feathers. The chest, belly and sides of the hybrids were cinnamon colored but contained black spots like those found on Blue-winged Teal. The hybrids had a remnant of the Blue-winged Teal flank patch but it was smaller, cinnamon colored with black flecking. There are numerous reports on Cinnamon Teal × Blue-winged Teal crosses, and those pictured by Lahrman (Blue Jay 29:28, 1971) and Bolen (1979) appear to be similar to the ones reported here. An unreported Cinnamon Teal × Blue-winged Teal hybrid collected near Wishek, McIntosh Co., on 23 May 1970, is preserved at the North Dakota Game and

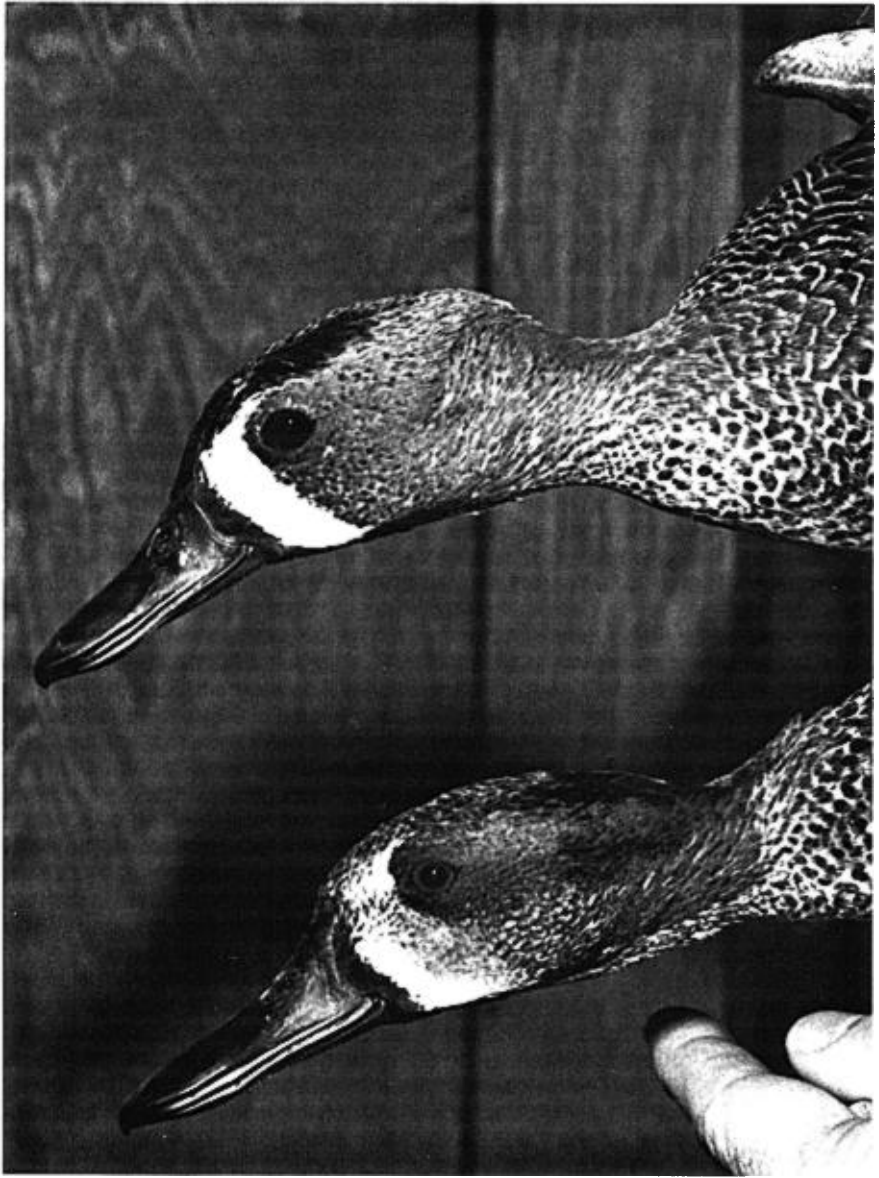


FIG. 1. Male Cinnamon Teal \times Blue-winged Teal hybrid (bottom) compared with a normal Blue-winged Teal male (top).

TABLE 1
MEASUREMENTS OF CINNAMON TEAL \times BLUE-WINGED TEAL HYBRIDS AT AGE 289 DAYS

Bird ID ^a	Tarsus length (mm)	Weight (gm)	Total wing length (mm)	Exposed culmen length (mm)	Upper mandible length (mm)	Upper mandible width (mm)	Wing chord length (mm)
1049	—	360	255	45	50	19	178
F500	31	370	282	45	54	18	181
F499	29	358	262	45	52	18	182

^a Skins of birds F499 and F500 are available at the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota.

Fish Department Office at Bismarck. This bird is similar in plumage to ones described above, but lacks the facial crescent.

The hybrids observed here resulted either because the Cinnamon Teal female or the male were hybrids or because the female was mated to a male Blue-winged Teal. We believe that the McLean County hen was a pure Cinnamon Teal because of her bill measurements and plumage, and that she had bred with Blue-winged Teal male(s). Blue-winged Teal males were abundant in the vicinity and according to Connelly (A Comparative Study of Blue-winged Teal and Cinnamon Teal Breeding in Eastern Washington. M.S. thesis, Washington State Univ., Pullman, Washington, 1977), the more aggressive Blue-winged Teal could dominate Cinnamon Teal, particularly in certain habitats.

Nine male Cinnamon or cinnamon-like teal were sighted by North Dakota Game and Fish Department biologists during spring waterfowl surveys between 1958 and 1978 (Charles H. Schroeder, pers. comm.). Three were considered Cinnamon Teal \times Blue-winged Teal hybrids. This surprisingly large percentage of hybrids, plus the production of hybrid young by an apparent Cinnamon Teal hen, may indicate that the Cinnamon Teal is having difficulty establishing itself as a pure species in North Dakota because of sexual aggressiveness of the ubiquitous Blue-winged Teal.

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First record of the Black-chinned Hummingbird in Alberta.—The Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*) occurs from northwestern Mexico north to southern British Columbia. It is not usually found east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Plateau region of southwest Texas (A.O.U. Check-list Com., Checklist of North American Birds, 5th ed., Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1957).

The black-chin is uncommon in the northern portions of its range. In Idaho, the species is distributed primarily in the northern portion of the state (Burleigh, Birds of Idaho, Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, 1972). In Montana, it is restricted to the northwest portion of the state; it breeds in the Missoula and Philipsburg regions and non-breeding individuals have been recorded farther north in Libby, Kalispell, Polson and Seely Lakes regions (Skaar,