

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

Bird ID <sup>a</sup>	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

<sup>a</sup> 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,

Montana Bird Distribution, Bozeman, Montana, 1975). The species is relatively rare in Washington, occurring primarily in the eastern portion of the state (Jewett, Taylor, Shaw and Aldrich, *Birds of Washington State*, Univ. Washington Press, Pullman, Washington, 1953). In British Columbia, the species is limited to the southern interior of the province; its range extends east from Chilliwack to Creston and Kimberley and north to Grindrod (Godfrey, *Natl. Mus. Canada Bull.* 203, 1966).

On 25 June 1979, a Black-chinned Hummingbird was picked up in Calgary, Alberta; the bird had struck a window on or just prior to 25 June. This specimen, preserved as a study skin (Provincial Museum of Alberta, specimen no. Z79.143.1), was identified as a mature male by both plumage and age criteria given by Ortiz-Crespo (*Auk* 89:851–857, 1972). Its testes were approximately  $1 \times 1$  mm. The specimen had very little body fat and weighed 2.9 g.

This specimen constitutes the first authentic record of the Black-chinned Hummingbird in Alberta. There are, however, unsubstantiated indications that this species was recorded in Alberta in the 1800's. Saunders (*Ottawa Nat.* 16:97–103, 1902) stated, without supportive evidence, that the range of this species extends east from the Pacific Ocean to the Alberta foothills, and as far north as Banff in the Rocky Mountains. Bendire (*Smithson. Contrib. to Knowledge* 985, 1895) includes southern Alberta within the range of this species, but placed a question mark after this statement in his text.

Several lines of evidence suggest that the occurrence of the Black-chinned Hummingbird in Alberta is accidental. Firstly, the northern limits of the Black-chinned Hummingbird's range are quite stable. The historical distribution of the black-chin in Montana (Bendire 1895; Saunders, *Pac. Coast Avif.* 14, 1921) is very similar to its present distribution (Skaar 1975), with the exception of a dead bird recovered in Bozeman during spring migration in 1976 (Rogers, *Am. Birds* 30:867, 1976). The present distribution of the species in British Columbia (Guiguet, *B.C. Prov. Mus. Handbook* 37, 1978) parallels its historical distribution (Brooks and Swarth, *Pac. Coast Avif.* 17, 1925), with the exception of a male observed at Nicholson, 8 km south of Golden (Rogers 1976). There is also a sight record for Regina, Saskatchewan (Jowsey and Jowsey, *Blue Jay* 28:120, 1970).

Secondly, the Black-chinned Hummingbird prefers the dry foothills and canyons of the Upper Austral Zone (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif.* 27, 1944), a habitat type not found in the Transition Zone in southern Alberta (Hunt, *Natural Regions of the United States and Canada*, W. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, California, 1974).

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