

plantation, about twenty-five miles north of Charleston, on November 30, 1932, and brought it to the writer for verification and mounting. The bird was in excellent plumage but was exceedingly thin, this being the case with the other two taken locally, one in 1924 and one in 1930 (Auk, Vol. XLVIII, 244 and Vol. XLII, 265.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

**The Cinnamon Teal: A New Bird for South Carolina.**—I am indebted to Francis M. Weston, of Pensacola, Florida, to whom the sole credit for this valuable record is due, for the privilege of recording the first observance of *Querquedula cyanoptera* in South Carolina.

In a ricefield on the plantation of Mr. Harry Payne Bingham, in Beaufort County, on January 28, 1933, Mr. Weston saw, among other ducks, "a pair of Cinnamon Teal, the drake in high plumage, from the highway at a distance of not more than fifty yards with 6 x binoculars. The birds were in company with other teal so that comparisons were readily made and it was possible to critically examine the female *cyanoptera* and note the reddish or brownish tinge on the breast which, together with her habit of keeping company with the easily recognizable drake, established her identity."

On hearing from Mr. Weston a few days later, the writer with Messrs. Burton and Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, visited the spot and searched for the teal but were unsuccessful. The care-taker of the plantation however, informed us that he had noticed this "red teal" for some while during January and wondered what it was.

Arthur T. Wayne (Birds of South Carolina, p. 17) describes a bird in the collection of the Charleston Museum as a specimen of *cyanoptera*, because of the narrowness of the bill, but examination in later years showed that the bill had shrunk and upon submitting the specimen to the National Museum, it was declared to be *discors* rather than *cyanoptera*. The species was then placed on the hypothetical list of birds of the state, but this observance of Mr. Weston's definitely removes it from that category. There were at least three other female teal which showed the reddish tinge on the breast, but the fact that the one drake in its unmistakable plumage was noted by both Mr. Weston, a field ornithologist, and the plantation care-taker who is familiar with both the Blue- and Green-winged Teal, is quite enough to establish the species.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

**Occurrence and Nesting of the Redhead in Montana.**—In his work on Montana birds (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 14, 1921, p. 36) A. A. Saunders lists the Redhead (*Nyroca americana*) as an uncommon migrant, unknown west of the divide, stating that "there are no definite breeding records, and only one case of its occurrence in summer, in Gallatin County . . . ."

During the three years, 1929 to 1931, I noted this species a number of

times in spring, summer, and fall at Dry Lake and at Barnaby Lake, near Fortine, in the extreme northwestern corner of Montana, but did not find any birds nesting. Specific dates of occurrence, with the number of birds seen in each case, are as follows: 1929, May 12 (1), May 19 (10), and June 9 (6); 1930, April 13 (pair), May 18 (pair), June 4 (1 male), July 2 (1 male), and September 16 (1 taken); 1931, May 17 (2), June 14 (1), and July 12 (1).

During the summer of 1932, I obtained definite breeding records for the Redhead at Barnaby Lake. On June 12, a nest containing five eggs of this species and five eggs of the Ruddy Duck was found. Four male and three female Redheads were observed on the lake. On June 26, a female Redhead with a brood of ten young, appearing to be about a week old, was seen on the lake. Two adult males were also observed on this occasion.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

**White-winged Scoters in Eastern Kansas.**—On November 15, 1932, Mr. A. Lange, a sportsman of Leavenworth, Kansas, killed two White-winged Scoters (*Melanitta deglandi*) on the Kansas river near Leavenworth. They are now in the Museum collection.

This is the third recorded appearance of this duck in the state of Kansas. The first two (November 21, 1927, and November, 1928) were reported by L. V. Compton. (*Condor*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 256, Nov., 1931.)—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas*.

**Peculiar Behavior of Hawks with Flocks of Starlings.**—On October 22, 1932, while walking with a group of bird students on the grounds of Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va., our attention was directed to a large flock of starlings, with which was flying a Cooper's Hawk. The starlings were making their characteristic wheeling and curving flight, and the hawk was following each movement exactly, remaining near the center of the flock. Although they were under careful observation for a number of minutes, we never saw any action resembling attack on the part of the hawk, nor could we detect any fear of it on the part of the starlings. Time after time they flew around very close, crossing over in flight just in front of the hawk, seemingly paying it no more attention than if it had been another of their own species. From their flight, it looked exactly as though they were playing with each other.

A few days later, at French Creek, Upshur County, W. Va., a similar observation was made, the hawk (*Accipiter* sp.?) behaving in exactly the same manner. About the same time, Messrs. Emerson Carney and C. L. Brooks of Morgantown, W. Va., reported a like observation from the vicinity of Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa., still another was made near Buckhannon, Upshur County, W. Va. It was impossible to make any determination of the hawks in the last two cases.

At no time did any observer see any threatening action on the part of the hawks, or any fear displayed by the starlings. It all seemed to be good fun.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*