

favored breeding lake for *B. islandica*, but is visited by *B. clangula* only on migration. In 1954, the last Common Goldeneye migrants were seen on May 9, an unusually late date ascribed to the much delayed spring.

I know of only one other specimen of a hybrid between *B. clangula* and *B. islandica*, an adult drake in full nuptial plumage taken in April, 1951, at Petitcodiac, New Brunswick, described by L. L. Snyder (Wilson Bull., 65 (3) : 199, 1953). Zella M. Schultz (Murrelet, 39 (1) : 11, 1958) notes a sight record of a hybrid male *B. clangula* × *B. islandica* at Seattle, Washington, in March, 1958. Annie P. Gray (Bird Hybrids, p. 63, 1958, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, Farnham Royal, Bucks, England) lists only Snyder's record of this hybrid, but mentions reported hybrids between *B. clangula* and many other species of ducks. Hybrids between the two goldeneyes are probably more common than known specimens indicate. Hybrid females would be virtually indistinguishable, even in the hand, and males in full nuptial plumage would be difficult to distinguish in the field, except possibly for an observer thoroughly familiar with both species. It would be particularly interesting to study populations in regions where the breeding ranges of *B. clangula* and *B. islandica* overlap, in northern British Columbia, the Yukon, and Alaska.—MARY F. JACKSON, Dept. of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

First Common Scoter Collected in Texas.—Although several sight records are on file for the Common (Black) Scoter (*Oidemia nigra americana*) in Texas, the species apparently had not been collected, and therefore is included only in the state hypothetical list (Wolfe, Check-List of the Birds of Texas, 1956: 83-84). Texas is not mentioned in the range given by the A.O.U. Check-list (5th ed. 1957): 94, which states that in winter it occurs irregularly to Louisiana.

I observed a lone, immature Common Scoter for several minutes on November 4, 1956, through 7 × 35 binoculars at a distance of about 50 yards. The bird was swimming on the Laguna Madre about one mile south of the junction of the main Intracoastal Canal and the Harlingen Spur, Cameron County, Texas. I was unable at the time to collect it.

On November 11, I again saw a lone Common Scoter near the same location and succeeded in collecting it. Later the same day I saw, at close range, another Common Scoter, either a female or immature bird, flying with six Redheads (*Aythya americana*). Identification of the collected bird, an immature female, was verified by Refuge Manager Luther Goldman, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who prepared a study skin which is now on display at the headquarters of the Laguna Atascosa and Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuges, San Benito, Texas.

I spent considerable time on the Laguna Madre during the remainder of this and the following winter but saw no additional Common Scoters.—HENRY M. REEVES, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P. O. Box 407, Aberdeen, S. D.

An Oklahoma Record of the Yellow Rail.—The A.O.U. Check-list 5th ed.: 158, 1957 mentions no record of the Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) from either Arkansas or Oklahoma. A supposed old Arkansas record is given by A. H. Howell (1911. Birds of Arkansas. 28), which was overlooked and which I quote:

“The only record for the state is furnished by a specimen in the United States National Museum (No. 12641) labeled ‘Fort Wayne, Ark., Lieut. Eustis.’ This fort was located on the Arkansas-Oklahoma