

and the Carson River, where the water is comparatively swift, contained a larger percentage of carp than those taken on ponds and lakes.

Of the total of 267 fish, or their remains, found in the stomachs examined, only 64 may be classed as game and food fish. This would indicate that approximately 76 per cent of the food of this merganser in this locality consists of rough fish that are not used by local persons for food.

Locality	Number of stomachs examined	Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	Sacramento Perch (<i>Archoplites interruptus</i>)	Yellow Perch (<i>Perca flavescens</i>)	Suckers (<i>Pantosteus</i> and <i>Catostomus</i>)	Catfish (Bullheads) (<i>Ameiurus</i>)	Other
Carson River	54	95	2	2	5	8	1 Red-striped Shiner (<i>Richardsonius</i>)
Irrigation canals	23	51	2	6	6	1	....
Indian Lakes	21	11	7	1	....	....	9 Largemouth Bass (<i>Huro salmoides</i>) 1 Bluegill (<i>Archoplites</i>) 1 Chub (<i>Siphateles obesus</i>)
Rattlesnake Reservoir	5	2	....	11	....	....	....
Harmon Pasture	3	17	....	....	1	....	....
Hazen Reservoir	3	13	14	....	....	....	....
Dutch Bill Lake	1	....	....	....	....	....	.... Copepods
	110	189	25	20	12	9	

I am indebted to Karl F. Lagler and Robert R. Miller who examined 46 of the stomachs at the University of Michigan in 1943. The remaining 64 were examined by the writer.—J. R. ALCORN, Fallon, Nevada, September 4, 1952.

Lapland Longspur and Snow Bunting Recorded in Utah.—On January 1, 1952, I had the opportunity to take a male Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus alasensis*) while trapping Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*) in my back yard at Roosevelt, Duchesne County, Utah. The Horned Larks concentrated at my feeding station during the extreme cold weather and heavy snowfall that occurred between December 28, 1951, and January 10, 1952. I did not recognize the longspur among the Horned Larks before it was captured. However, careful observations did not reveal others among the flock of approximately 200 Horned Larks that stayed in the vicinity. I extend my sincere thanks to Frank A. Pitelka for verifying the identification of the longspur. The specimen is now a part of the ornithological collection at the Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. According to Woodbury, Cottam, and Sugden (Univ. of Utah, Bull. No. 16, 1949:39) this is the first record of the Lapland Longspur in Utah.

A male Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) was captured, banded and later released at Roosevelt on January 2, 1952. It was observed feeding at the traps during the next two days but it did not reappear after January 4. A flock of 15 was observed feeding at a cattle feed yard near the Uinta River, 4 miles north of Fort Duchesne, Uintah County, Utah, from January 14 to February 10, 1952. A male was collected on January 14, 1952, and is now a part of the Brigham Young University collection.—MERLIN L. KILLPACK, Union High School, Roosevelt, Utah, September 16, 1952.

Hybridization of Cinnamon and Blue-winged Teal in Northeastern California.—In northeastern California where the Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) and the Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) occur together during the breeding season, it is not surprising that these two closely allied species should occasionally be found to hybridize. Since the writers, however, are not aware that such a hybrid has ever been mentioned in ornithological literature from this region, the following observations may be of interest.