

**The Least Grebe Recorded Again in Arizona.**—While accompanying Levi Packard on a trip through the Altar Valley of Pima County, Arizona, on January 14, 1958, I located a Least Grebe (*Podiceps dominicus*) at an earthen stock tank 10 miles north of Sasabe and the Mexican border. The tank, located on the Santa Margarita Ranch, is about two acres in area and its banks are grown to mesquite thickets.

The bird when collected proved to be a male. The measurements of the wing and exposed culmen (87.5 and 21.3 mm., respectively) compare well with van Rossem and Hachisuka's description of *Podiceps dominicus bangsi* (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1937:323). The specimen is now deposited in the United States National Museum.

The only two previously recorded specimens from Arizona are one taken by Huey at Quitobaquito, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument on April 28, 1939 (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1942: 363) and the other taken by L. L. Hargrave at a pond 6 miles northeast of Tucson on September 26, 1943 (Phillips, Condor, 49, 1947:121).—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, *Tucson, Arizona, September 12, 1958.*

**Franklin Gull in the Central Pacific.**—While on an oceanographic and tuna-fishing cruise to the Marquesas Islands in May and June of 1958, the author sighted a pair of Franklin Gulls (*Larus pipixcan*) at Taiohae Bay, Nuku Hiva. The birds were first seen on May 15 and remained in Taiohae Bay until May 25 when they disappeared. Both birds were black-headed, in typical nuptial plumage; the distinctive black markings across the white tips of the wings were clearly observed. In a search of the available literature on birds of the Marquesas, we failed to find any mention of the Franklin Gull.

Two representatives of this species were also sighted in Hawaiian waters at about the same time. On May 30, 1958, Henry Hasegawa collected a specimen of Franklin Gull about 2 miles off Kekaha Light, Kauai. The gull was in company with a flock of terns and shearwaters which were working over a school of skipjack tuna. The author examined the specimen after it had been mounted by a local taxidermist and compared it with the figures and description provided by Dwight (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 52, 1925). This bird was also in typical breeding plumage and even in the preserved state showed a slight rosy "bloom" on the breast. This coloration was reported to be considerably more prominent on the freshly collected specimen. On June 14, Mr. Hasegawa saw a second Franklin Gull in West Loch of Pearl Harbor, Oahu; this bird was not collected, however.

Mr. Hasegawa is an engineer on a tuna fishing vessel and is thoroughly familiar with the common sea birds of the Hawaiian area. He collected the gull because he had never seen a bird of this type before in Hawaii and realized that its presence here was worth verifying.

The only other recent sighting of a Franklin Gull in Hawaii was that by John W. Slipp who saw and photographed a single specimen near Barber's Point, Oahu, on May 16, 1953 (Elepaio 14(1), 1953:7). The A.O.U. Check-list (1957:227) indicates that the Franklin Gull is "Accidental in Hawaii (Maui), . . ." This statement was probably based on W. A. Bryan's list of Hawaiian birds in the St. Louis College collection (Auk, 18, 1901:382-387) which describes a specimen in immature plumage, most likely taken on Maui but with collection data lacking. The author has been an observer of Hawaiian birdlife for nine years but has not sighted the species in Hawaii in that period.—JOSEPH E. KING, *Honolulu, Hawaii, November 20, 1958.*

**A Hybrid of the Pintail and Green-winged Teal.**—On December 17, 1952, a hybrid between the Pintail (*Anas acuta*) and the Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca carolinensis*) was shot at the Pumice Unit of the Imperial Waterfowl Management Area, Imperial County, California, by Bill Skotty of Riverside, California. The bird was recognized as a hybrid in the course of a bag check by William P. Sproul of the California Department of Fish and Game, and Mr. Skotty generously agreed to donate the bird to the Dickey Collection, University of California, Los Angeles.

The bird had been eviscerated and the gonads removed, but the plumage combines features of the males of both species and there can be no doubt of the sex. The coloration of the specimen points up the many close similarities between the Pintail and the Green-winged Teal, but in some respects it resembles one parental species more than the other. Its characteristics may be summarized as follows:

Resemblance to both parents: back, sides of breast, and flanks finely vermiculated with black and white; wing coverts brownish gray; elongate scapulars with outer webs largely black; speculum

green, bordered anteriorly by buffy brown and posteriorly by black margined with white and/or buff; abdomen white, becoming faintly vermiculated with black posteriorly; undertail coverts black edged with white.

Resemblance to Green-winged Teal: large green postocular patch, bordered with black around nape; fine black vermiculation on lower throat; brownish wash on anterior part of breast, overlapping numerous indistinct black spots; white crescent mark at shoulder.

Resemblance to Pintail: crown, chin, and most of throat brown (not chestnut); central rectrices somewhat elongate and acuminate; faint trace of white streak on sides of neck.

There are on both sides of the head two irregular patches of pale rufous—a larger one anterior to and below the eye and a smaller one in the auricular region. They are separated by a band of brown extending from the throat to the eye.

The size of the bird is more or less intermediate between that of the parent species; it has the following measurements (in mm.): wing, 225; tail, 135; culmen from nostril, 35; tarsus, 35.

Despite the numerous published records of duck hybrids, I have not been able to find a reference to a hybrid between the Pintail and the American Green-winged Teal. Hopkinson (Avicult. Mag., 4th ser., 13, 1935:78-86) lists numerous hybrid ducks reared in captivity, including a cross between the Pintail and the European *A. c. crecca*. Three other earlier references (Arrigoni degli Oddi [Atti] Acta Padova, 11, 1889:132-135; Leadbeater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862:84; and Blaauw, Ardea, 10, 1921:190) also refer to captive birds or to Old World populations or both. I am indebted to Dr. Charles G. Sibley for bringing these records to my attention.

The specimen reported here presumably represents a naturally produced hybrid between New World populations and therefore seems worthy of record. The occurrence of such a hybrid lends further support to the view that the two parent species, formerly assigned to different genera, are best allocated to the genus *Anas*.—THOMAS R. HOWELL, Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles, California, October 2, 1958.

**Red Phalarope in Mid-eastern Pacific.**—On August 15, 1955, a Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) was collected in the mid-eastern Pacific Ocean, 800 miles west of Cape San Lucas, Baja California, longitude 124-44 W and latitude 21-48 N. The bird flew into the A-frame on the stern of a research vessel of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography at night and was picked up next day by William Hapgood, then a member of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. It was frozen and turned over to me and is now no. 30125 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.

When skinned, the bird was found to be very fat. It probably was a young female but the gonads were somewhat decomposed and obscure. However, the large size of the bird supports the view that it was a female. The plumage was mottled reddish-brown on the entire undersurface and was a mixture of brown and silvery gray above.

The Red Phalarope is well known as a pelagic inhabitant of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in winter. However, there are many gaps in the known oceanic distribution. Consequently, any specimen collected far out at sea is welcome as giving positive and verifiable data.—RAYMOND M. GILMORE, San Diego Museum of Natural History, San Diego, California, November 1, 1958.

**Erolia temminckii and Anthus spinoletta blakistoni in Korea.**—On September 29, 1957, I collected a single immature female Temminck Stint (*Erolia temminckii*) along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately four miles northeast of Inchon, Kyonggi-do, Korea. It was feeding on a strip of wet mud among sparsely growing *Typhus* along the edge of a small brackish pond. It was believed to be of the species *Erolia subminuta* until correctly identified by Richard C. Banks of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. It was later confirmed as *Erolia temminckii* by Herbert G. Deignan of the United States National Museum. The specimen weighed 26 grams and was in partial molt. The stomach contained fine, greenish matter of an undeterminable nature. The skull was unossified. It was comparatively tame and made no attempt to fly as I approached within collecting range. Further observations on this species were made in the fall of 1958 on sandy mud flats along the Han River near the city of