

be broken wrist bones in one or both wings, but the birds reacted violently to handling, and, rather than risk further injury to the birds, only obvious injuries were noted. The bodies of the dead birds were so badly decomposed that it seemed wise not to handle them to determine the nature of the fatal injuries. The injured hawks apparently had been using some of the dead crows for food, but there was no evidence that they had eaten the bodies of their own kind.

Forty-four of the 47 hawks and two of the three owls were found in the eastern one-half mile of the shelterbelt. The cultivated land of this farm lies north of the tree belt. It is almost flat but with a very gentle slope to the southeast. The gentle slope of the land allowed the eastern half-mile of the belt to be flooded while the western half-mile was not. The reason that most of the hawks were found in this eastern portion of the belt may be that many of the injured hawks that were knocked to the ground were either drowned or so thoroughly drenched that they died from exposure. Or, perhaps, the hawks may have been concentrated in that particular area because of the abundance of rodents and grasshoppers in an adjoining alfalfa field. All the crows were found in the western unflooded portion of the tree belt. No doubt hawks of all kinds in the storm area suffered heavy losses since hawk migration was in full swing and this is the section of Oklahoma through which the main body of the migration occurs. There were also numerous reports throughout the storm area of small birds, squirrels, rabbits, quail, wood rats, field mice, and other forms of wildlife which had been killed by this storm.—GLENN JONES, 1115 West Garver St., Norman, Oklahoma, November 21, 1951.

**A possible hybrid between the Hooded Merganser and the Red-breasted Merganser.**—On April 14, 1951, I saw several male and female Red-breasted Mergansers (*Mergus serrator*) on Lake Vadnais, part of the water system of St. Paul, Minnesota. Accompanying them was another bird, closely resembling a male Red-breasted Merganser in its typical merganser profile, dark head with ragged crest, white collar and reddish-brown breast. This bird was noteworthy in that, behind the eye on each side of its head, it possessed a white patch, in the same position and of the same size and shape as the white patches on the head of a male Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). These white areas were not so sharply marked off from the dark head as in Hooded Mergansers, but were nevertheless well defined. None of these birds carried on any courting during the period of observation.

The available literature mentions no Hooded Merganser × Red-breasted Merganser hybrids. Ball (1934. *Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. Yale Univ. Bull.*, 3:3-26), however, has described a Hooded Merganser × American Goldeneye (*Glaucionetta clangula*) hybrid.—JOHN G. ERICKSON, 611 N. Lilac Drive, Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 29, 1951.