This sequence needs further study in both young and adult females. It is possible that a transient plumage occurs in females as it does in males but it could not be discerned from feather colors. Oring (Auk, 85:355–380, 1968) found a brief first non-nuptial (basic) plumage in autumn, nuptial (alternate) in winter and early spring, and a second non-nuptial in the early summer pre-nesting period of hen Gadwalls (*Anas strepera*). This would subsequently result in a pattern in adult females which is comparable to males except that females acquire the non-nuptial prior to nesting whereas males acquire it after breeding (R. Palmer, pers. comm.).

Too little data are available in this study to draw conclusions on complete sequences of plumages, but there is little question that the first non-nuptial plumage is present in both sexes. New techniques are needed to study the extent of these plumages in different tracts (and perhaps within tracts), the apparent inconsistency in number of feather generations per follicle, and the overlap of these plumages.—MILTON W. WELLER, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010, 20 January 1969.*

Observations on premigratory movements of hand-reared Mallards.—In July and August of 1968 a total of 301 four to five-week old Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) ducklings were released in southern Wisconsin. These birds were hatched at the Delta Waterfowl Research Station in Manitoba, Canada from eggs collected from a captive wild flock of Mallards.

An analysis of the first fall band returns of these released juveniles shows that 18 were shot between 5 October and 26 October. During this premigratory period 15 of the recoveries were north of the release site and only three south of it (Fig. 1). This northward movement must have taken place sometime between the onset of flying in these young birds (about the second or third week in August) and the time when they

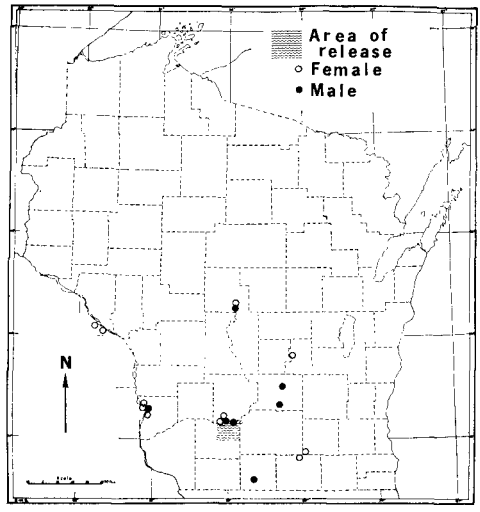

FIG. 1.

were shot. The average distance travelled by these birds during this time interval was 51.3 miles.

Bellrose (Bird-Banding, 29:75–90, 1958) found that wild Mallards released on clear days in unfamiliar terrain headed north no matter what time of the year they were released. The data reported here support these findings. They also indicate that this phenomenon may be shown by hand-reared birds as well as pure wild Mallards, and that this may be a long distance as well as an immediate orientation.—JAMES J. ZOHRER, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. 2 August 1969.*

Trumpeter Swan carrying young.—This observation describes a Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*) cygnet riding on the back of an adult. Although Delacour and Mayr (1945) as quoted in Banko (The Trumpeter Swan, its history, habits and population in the United States. N. Amer. Fauna, No. 63, 1960) state that Mute (*Cygnus olor*) and Black-necked Swans (*Cygnus melancoriphus*) generally carry young on the back and other swans have this habit, Banko added that this behavior has not been reported in Trumpeter Swans.

Trumpeter Swans were transplanted from Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Montana to Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge, South Dakota in 1960 (Monnie, J. Wildl. Mgmt. 30:691–696, 1966). Two cygnets were produced in 1963 and reproduction increased to 15 cygnets reaching flight age in 1968.

FIG. 1. Trumpeter Swan carrying cygnet.