

CINNAMON TEAL OBSERVATIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA. Two recent observations of male cinnamon teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) were made in Stutsman County, North Dakota, over 500 miles east of their breeding range as described by Kortright (1942, "The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America," p. 214). On May 25, 1966, Thomas Klett observed a lone male seven miles north of Woodworth. The same bird was seen later in the day by Leo Kirsch and Keith Bayha. John and Theodore Lokemoen observed a male cinnamon teal loafing with a group of male blue-winged teal (*Anas discors*) on June 4, 1967 four and one-half miles west of Medina. No revisits were made to the areas to determine if these males were associated with nesting females.

In 1923 the cinnamon teal was considered an accidental visitor by Wood (Misc. Publ., Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., No. 10: p. 17), who listed two specimens for the state. Since 1960 unpublished observations of cinnamon teal in North Dakota have been reported almost every year, due probably to the increase in observers. The occurrence of pairs indicates that they may be rare breeders in the western part of the state.—A. T. Klett and John T. Lokemoen, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Jamestown, North Dakota.



TRUMPETER SWAN IN KIDDER COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA—On November 4, 1967, while hunting, we heard the distinctive call of a trumpeter swan (*Olor buccinator*) at Alkaline Lake. This is a 4,630-acre lake situated about 10 miles west of Streeter, Kidder County, North Dakota. The trumpeter swan was with a flock of 50 whistling swans (*Olor columbianus*) which are common in the area during the fall. We were too far away to make a sight identification but feel that the species can be positively identified by its call. Bartonek (1966, Condor, 68:521) has had considerable experience in distinguishing the call of the trumpeter from that of the whistling swan. Banko (North American Fauna, 63:37) listed a sight record of the trumpeter at Slade Lake near Dawson, North Dakota in April 1928 and another at Lake Isabel south of Dawson during October 1930. There is a resident flock of 57 trumpeter swans at the LaCreek National Wildlife Refuge, Martin, South Dakota, but refuge manager, John Ellis (pers. comm.) doubted that these birds accounted for the observation. Dr. H. A. Hochbaum (pers. comm.) of the Delta Waterfowl Research Station said that two swans from their captive flock escaped and could have accounted for the North Dakota observation. A breeding population of trumpeter swans is present in the Grande Prairie region of Alberta, and Banko (*op. cit.*) reported that five banded birds of this group were recovered in Nebraska, thus demonstrating that wild birds from Canada do at times move south. Munro (1962, Canadian Audubon Magazine, May-June) reported trumpeter swans breeding at Cypress Hills in southwestern Saskatchewan. Turner (1965, Loon, 37:122-126) speculated that trumpeter swans from Canada or from South Dakota might easily wander into Minnesota and gave examples of suspected but unconfirmed records. The same type of movement may occur in North Dakota. Trumpeter swans traveling in company with whistling swans would easily be overlooked if they were not heard.—Lewis M. Cowardin and James C. Bartonek, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Jamestown, North Dakota.