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### Specimen of a Cinnamon Teal from North Carolina

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One of a pair of teal, a female, taken by Mike Brannen (USMC—Cp LeJeune, NC) and ourselves from the Hunting Creek Impoundment of the Goose Creek Gamelands on 20 March 1988, proved to be a Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*).

Five reports of the Cinnamon Teal are available from North Carolina, spanning a period of 53 years (*Chat* 1:51; 26:74-5; 34:76; 39:91; 53:43). These observations cover most of the coast of North Carolina from Knott's Island in Currituck County, Lake Mattamuskeet, Hyde County, Huntley's Impoundment (Morehead City), Carteret County, and Greenfield Lake (Wilmington), New Hanover County. The documented period of occurrence is

from 29 December through 25 April. This is the first report from Pamlico County and the first specimen for the state.

Photographs of this teal were made, and sent to the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM bird photograph collection #053) along with the specimen (NCSM 15090). The bird had little fat and weighed 288 grams. It is an adult exhibiting no feather molt.

## A Red-shafted X Yellow-shafted Flicker Intergrade in Carteret County, N. C.

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On 8 March 1988, while hiking along a trail through a maritime forest in the Roosevelt Natural Area, Carteret County, N.C., I discovered a pile of feathers on the ground. The feathers were clumped in a tight circle and appeared to have been recently plucked by an avian predator. I recognized the feathers as those of a Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) because of their bright lemon-yellow shafts. Upon closer examination, however, I noticed several feathers with orange-ish shafts and others with salmon-red shafts. I collected seven tail and wing feathers and sent them to the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. They were identified as those of an intergrade between the red-shafted and yellow-shafted forms of the Northern Flicker. The feathers are now in the collection at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM 15089).

The Red-shafted Flicker (*C. a. cafer*) breeds from the Great Plains westward, whereas the Yellow-shafted Flicker (*C. a. auratus*) breeds throughout eastern North America east of the Rocky Mountains (A.O.U., 1983). Where the ranges of these two subspecies overlap in the western Great Plains, intergradation occurs frequently (Moore and Koenig, 1986; Grudzien, et al., 1987). Such intergrades are relatively rare migrants in the east. I am aware of only two published sight records for North Carolina: one in the fall of 1965 on the Outer Banks, Dare County (Sykes, 1967), and another in the fall of 1973 at Lake Surf, Moore County (Carter, 1974). This report apparently represents the only occurrence of a flicker intergrade in North Carolina documented by physical evidence.

I thank Richard C. Banks, National Museum of Natural History, for examining the feathers and verifying the taxonomic status of this flicker.