る事として置いたが、その後戦争などのためにそのままになって居た。

然るに 1962 年のイサカに於ける国際鳥学会議の帰途、カリホルニア州パークレーのカリホルニア大学を訪い、Museum of Vertebrate Zoology に *Passerella iliaca* の頗る完全なコレクションがあるのを知った。そこで Dr. Alden H. Miller に日本産標本をこのコレクションと比較して亜種名を決定して欲しいと依頼した。帰京後日本産標本(山階 coll. no. 20679)を Dr. Miller に送ったところ、間もなくこの標本は *insularis* ではなく、*unalaschensis* と認むべきであるとの回答を得た。*Insularis* はもっと赤味を帯びて居り、嘴はこの標本のもの程大きくないという。従って今後ゴマフスズメの学名としては次のものを用うべきである。

Passerella iliaca unalaschensis (Gmelin) Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 875 (1789—
Unalaschka, Alaska).

この標本の再検討の労をとられた Alden H. Miller 博士の好意を感謝する。

Yamashina, Yoshimaro: On the subspecific name of the Japanese specimen of Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*).

The author has designated tentatively the subspecific name of the Japanese specimen of Fox Sparrow *Passerella iliaca insularis* Ridgway (Tori, no. 42: 119, 1936). But, comparing with the collection at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Barkley, California, it is identified as *P. i. unalaschensis* (Gmelin) 1789 by Dr. Alden H. Miller.

**An Apparently Rare Hybrid between Baikal Teal and
Common Teal newly obtained in Japan.**

Nagamichi Kuroda

and

Nagahisa Kudroda

On the 26th of February, 1963, a drake hybrid between Baikal and Common Teal (*Ansa formosa* and *Anas crecca*) in full nuptial plumage was netted at Shinhamma Duck Decoy, Chiba Prefecture. It is now preserved in the collection of the Imperial Duck Preserve at the same place. (Fig. 1.)

The general colour of the hybrid is described as follows: From front and crown to nape blackish-chestnut, inclining to rufous-chestnut with some small dark mottlings; a nuchal patch blackish-blue; a large mental patch (on chin

トモエガモ × コガモ ♂ ad.

Anas formosa × *A. crecca*

新浜宮内庁鴨場備付標本 26. ii. 1963 採

and upper throat) brownish-black; a semivertical broad patch from eyes downward greenish-black; rest of face cinnamon-chestnut; buffy white lines bordering the crown, hind neck, and under eye-patch, the latter white line reaching to the sides of the throat; a patch of metallic green on the sides of the head and neck; mantle slaty grey, finely vermiculated with brown and whitish; scapulars and tertials plain grey with black outer webs; wings grey brown, with a black and copper-green mirror edged with cinnamon-white, the cinnamon chestnut tips of the greater-coverts forming a bar above; back, rump and tail greyish brown; central rectrices pointed; flanks vermiculated with dark grey and white; chest and breast vinaceous spotted with black (round in shape); crest of underparts buffy white (owing to rusty stain); under tail-coverts black bordered with buffy-cinnamon; an indication of short (20 mm in length, 3 mm in width) crescentic line of vinaceous buff, and another one (same size) at the base of the tail.

Soft parts: Not examined.

The present hybrid may be sharply defined from Baikal and Common Teal drakes in the following characters:

<i>A. formosa</i>	Hybrid	<i>A. crecca</i>
1. Crown and hind neck black	1. Crown and hind neck blackish-chestnut	1. Crown and hind neck bright chestnut

<i>A. formosa</i>	Hybrid	<i>A. crecca</i>
2. A vertical line across the face black	2. A broad greenish-black patch obliquely seen under eyes	1. No black patch under eyes
3. Rest of face and fore neck buffy	3. Rest of face and fore neck cinnamon-chestnut with a buffy white line reaching to the sides of throat	3. Rest of face and fore neck bright chestnut
4. No nuchal crest	4. No nuchal crest, but with different colour (blackish-blue)	4. A small nuchal crest (blue black)
5. Scapulars and tertials very long black, white and cinnamon	5. Scapulars plain grey with black outer webs	5. Scapulars with black and white streaks
6. Chest and breast vinaceous spotted with black	6. Chest and breast pale vinaceous spotted with black round spots	6. Chest pale rosy buff with large black round spots
7. Under tail-coverts black bordered with chestnut	7. Under tail-coverts black bordered with buffy-cinnamon	7. Under tail-coverts black bordered with creamy yellow
8. A crescentic white line on the sides of the breast and another one at the base of the tail	8. An indication of short crescentic line of vinaceous buff on the sides of breast and another one at the base of the tail	8. No crescentic white line on the sides of the breast, but a yellowish line at the base of the tail

Of these 8 items noted above, the facial colour patterns are especially important to distinguish the present hybrid from both of the species, Baikal and Common Teal. Other parts pointed out above show nearly almost all intermediate characters between the two species.

Differential measurements of Baikal and Common Teal and the hybrid may be tabulated as follows:

	<i>A. formosa</i> (adult males)	Hybrid (ad. male)	<i>A. crecca</i> (ad. males)
Total length	398-438	370(specimen)	365-412
Wing	197-220	180	165-194
Tail	78.5-98	70	60-79
Tarsus	33.5-38	30.5	28.5-33.5
Culmen	35-39	36	33-41
Width of upper mandible	17	14 (dry specimen)	13.9-15
Number of rectrices	14-15	15	14-15-16-17-18

From the above dimensions it is clear that the total length of body from the tip of bill to the end of tail-feathers of the hybrid is apparently smaller than *A. formosa*. The wing, tail and tarsus of the hybrid are also shorter than those of *formosa*, but agree well in the variation ranges of those of *crecca*. The number of rectrices is apparently less than 18 in number.

We know of no other examples of hybrids between *A. formosa* and *crecca* (or vice versa) which have been found in Japan. So it seems to be the first record of the hybrid in our country.

The cross is said to have occurred both in the wild and in captivity in Europe.

Literature

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要 約

1963 年 2 月 26 日千葉県市川市湊の宮内庁新浜鴨場にて網獲され、目下同場に備付けられている標品について調査の結果、日本にて初めてのトモエガモ × コガモの雄であることに決定した。これに関し両種とこの雑種との近遠を詳しく調べた。

カモ類の羽装の異常例

黒田 長 禮

筆者はさきに「動雑」69 (9): 277-279 (1960) 及び同誌 70 (8): 276-278 (1961) の 2 回にわたり、日本で知られた例を挙げた。その後筆者は更に次の数例を追加することが出来るのでここに報告する。

- (1) マガモ (*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*).

雌バフ変 埼玉県 1940 採 (「鳥」50: 754 参照)

雌の雄化例 千葉県市川市湊新浜鴨場 1912 年 12 月採 (新浜鴨場備付標本) (Fig. 1 参照) これは「動雑」69 (9): 278, fig. 3 に殆んど一致する外観で、只体側に雌型の羽斑を示すものであり、頭の緑色も少ない。しかし嘴斑は全く雌であり、尾羽の中央 3 枚は雄と同じく黒色で捲上る。これは雌の「雄変」の第 5 例に当る。