

In 1929-30 a flock numbering, on several occasions, forty-three birds of both sexes was observed from October 12 through the first week of April and in 1930-31 both sexes were present from October 25 until March 21; The number varied from 85 in November to 50 in January and 25 in February.

In the season 1931-32 about 25 were present from October 12 to April 1 and in 1932-33 about 50 from October 14 to March 27, both males and females. They were vociferous on December 26, 1932, and on fine days after that. The drakes began courting on January 29.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

The European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) again in Maine.—Since recording this species as new to the state (Auk, 1913, p. 574) the writer has acquired three and examined four more specimens from Maine, viz.: (1) a young male, Scarborough, October 29, 1917, in my collection; (2) a female taken about a month prior to November 28, 1923, in Merry-meeting Bay (Walsh, *Maine Naturalist*, VI, p. 11), seen in a taxidermist's shop; (3) a young male molting into adult plumage, Falmouth, December 7, 1923; (4) another very similar specimen taken at Cape Elizabeth a few days later; (5) an adult male seen at Falmouth April 20, 1926, and a male and female in my collection taken in Scarborough, November 14, 1930, the male being well advanced toward adult plumage.

From these records it appears that the European Widgeon has occurred casually in Maine from September 11 to December 7, and in spring April 20.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

Teals Resting on Plowed Ground.—At Cameron's Pond, near Lexington, Virginia, on March 28, 1933, a pair of Blue-winged Teals and two female Green-winged Teals came flying in. As they saw us they turned, circled the pond, and again flew past low over the water, but instead of stopping on the pond lit in a newly-plowed field a couple of hundred yards away. As we approached they slowly walked through the field to the top of a low hill and when flushed lit once more in the field but farther away. Nothing was growing in the field. Both species of teals are said to feed in grain fields during the breeding season but I have never known them to stop to rest on high land at this season.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Blue-winged Teal Breeding in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—The probable breeding of *Querquedula discors* on the Connecticut River in town has been suspected for some few years and on July 24, 1932, I surprised a Blue-wing with her brood of four young, resting quietly on the water.

The female immediately gave a low, querulous cry of warning and the ducklings dove from sight, inshore. In an attempt to attract out attention the female proceeded to swim slowly out into the river, beating the water with her wings to draw our notice more than as a means of locomotion,

keeping her head turned to watch us as she continued to the Vermont shore. One youngster dove and swam along with her, under water. She was apparently aware of its presence for, when about fifty yards out, it bobbed to the surface, she turned and slapped the water, causing it to dive and return to shore. A hundred yards of sustained under-water activity for a duckling seems noteworthy.

The young came on shore and flattened out on the sand, but when I approached they dove again returning to land after a short swim. Their calls were in two, three or four syllables: *week, week, week*. When they called and dove a second time, the female arose from the water on the Vermont side and crossed the expanse of river swiftly and suddenly. The young showed no feathering except on the wings and were apparently less than two weeks old.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Golden Eagle in Louisiana.—The strange omission of the Golden Eagle from 'Birds of Louisiana' (Bull. 20, La. Dept. of Conservation, 1931) and Lowery's remarks, "The bird has been reported from all sections of the state, but the writer suspects that many of the reports are without substantial foundation" (La. Polytechnic Inst. Bull. XXIX, 1931, 21), have led me to examine the record.

Beyer, Allison, and Kopman (*The Auk*, 1908, 442) cite a specimen taken at Jackson, La.; Arthur (Bull. 5, La. Dept. of Conservation, 1918, 48) mentions a definite capture in Washington Parish; and Kopman (Bull. 10, La. Dept. of Conservation, 1921, 93) says, "At least one specimen taken in the state may be found in the Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans." Kopman does not indicate, however, whether this specimen formed the basis of one of the previous records.

I myself have examined a mounted Golden Eagle in the Museum of the Louisiana Department of Conservation, New Orleans, that was killed in December, 1925, on Bayou Maringouin, near Maringouin, Iberville Parish, by Edward L. Green, of Lottie, another being reported as seen at the same time.

Through the courtesy of the late Edward Stiles Hopkins, I can add yet other records for the state:

A mounted specimen seen by Hopkins at Bogalusa, Washington Parish, September, 1927, that had been killed in the neighborhood several years before. (There is a possibility that this is the same bird reported by Arthur in 1918.)

Two mounted specimens examined by Hopkins in a hardware store at De Ridder, Beauregard Parish, October, 1928, killed in the vicinity some years previously.

Two mounted specimens in the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, collected by Alfred M. Bailey at Avery Island.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City.*

Broad-winged Hawks and Starlings.—Mr. Maurice Brooks records in the April 'Auk' the peculiar behavior of Cooper's Hawks and Starlings