

Aldous, and the senior author spent the day on Allen Stream and Pocamooshine Lake, but although we saw an adult male and a female at the former locality, we could find no young. Numerous broods of Blue-winged Teal and Ring-necked Ducks were present in the marsh, but since some of the latter were only a few days old, it did not seem advisable to create too much disturbance by making a thorough search of the marsh. In 1940, on May 23, Beckett, Dudley, and the senior author observed five adult Green-winged Teal in this area. A female gave a brief performance of 'injury-feigning' in coming off a grassy meadow on a large island in Allen Stream, but a search for the nest was fruitless. On June 21, Beckett and the senior author spent the entire day at Allen Stream, and, although we saw an adult male and an adult female, neither a nest nor a brood could be found. On July 14, Dudley reported that, in the same general area, a female 'feigned injury' very vigorously, but he was unable to locate the brood. On July 20, Beckett and the senior author once again combed the Allen Stream marsh without finding a brood; only one adult female was observed.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the efforts to establish a breeding record in the Pocamooshine-Crawford area, that the species breeds regularly in west-central New Brunswick, which is comparatively near eastern Maine. During a field trip with Bruce Wright, of the Dominion Forest Service, to the Portobello marsh near Fredericton on July 17, 1940, the senior author recorded seven distinct broods of Green-winged Teal and observed two other females 'feigning injury.' In fact, of seven species of ducks found breeding there, Green-winged Teal were second only to Wood Ducks in population. The Portobello marsh is only about seventy miles by airline from Pocamooshine Lake in Maine.

The locality where breeding of the species was established by the junior author is Dead Stream, Township 33, in Hancock County. On July 25, 1940, Richard Stickney, Virgil Pratt, and the junior author found a female Green-winged Teal and a brood of six young about five weeks old. Dead Stream is a meandering waterway flowing through grassy marshland. Its shores are lined with a narrow fringe of emergent vegetation, chiefly pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*). The female was first observed when she 'feigned injury,' and, at that time, she was some distance from her brood. The young birds were not very much alarmed and allowed a rather close approach before attempting to escape. When fear at last compelled them to move, they resorted to diving rather than to swimming on the water's surface. One bird was collected; shooting was not necessary, for the young duck tired rapidly upon being pursued, and it was soon exhausted. The juvenile collected from the brood was made into a study skin and was sent to Arthur H. Norton, of the Portland Museum of Natural History, for confirmation of the authors' identification. It is now in the collection of the Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Orono.

The 1940 breeding record, just discussed, appears to be the first for Maine and the second for New England. The first New England record, curiously enough, was likewise obtained in 1940. It was from eastern Massachusetts, and is reported by Griscom (*Bird-lore*, 42: 452, 1940).—HOWARD L. MENDALL, *Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Orono, Maine* and JAY S. GASHWILER, *Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta, Maine*.

Ring-necked Duck breeding in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.—Although Ring-necked Ducks (*Nyroca collaris*) have been known to breed rather commonly in New Brunswick, at least since 1937, it was not until 1939 that they were found

breeding in the province of Prince Edward Island. Special Constable J. S. Jenkins, R. C. M. Police, reported the finding of six Ring-necked Ducks in a pond near Avondale, Queens County, on June 23, 1939. The birds exhibited signs of protecting young so, on July 4, a search for young birds was conducted, but without success. Finally on September 20, 1939, Mr. Jenkins shot an adult female and two juvenile Ring-necked Ducks in this same pond. During my visit to Prince Edward Island in June 1940, Constable Jenkins and I found the species in two areas in Queens County and in one area in Kings County. Later, Mr. Jenkins reported the finding of broods of young in each county, so the species is increasing on the island.

In each of the past four summers I have visited favorable nesting areas for Ring-necked Ducks in Nova Scotia, but not until the past summer (1940) was I able to find evidences of their nesting in this province. On June 25, 1940, I found a female with a brood of nine small young in Patton Lake and another female with a brood of at least seven young in Tamarac Lake. Both of these lakes are in Cumberland County, but neither is much more than a mile inside the boundary of Nova Scotia. However, the ideal character of this Missiquash Marsh section which lies on the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick boundary convinces me that these birds were produced wholly within Nova Scotia. Col. H. H. Ritchie, Chief Game Warden of New Brunswick, and John Tingley, Game Warden, who accompanied me on this day support my belief.

It is very gratifying to find this species spreading into new nesting areas and continuing to increase over the past few years to become one of the more important species in New Brunswick and parts of the New England States.—HAROLD S. PETERS, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Comparison of 1935 and 1940 populations of nesting Bald Eagles in east-central Florida.—In 1935, I made a survey of the Bald Eagles, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, nesting in southeastern Florida (Auk, 54: 296-299, 1937). On December 29 and 30, 1940, I visited the nesting sites of twenty-four pairs of eagles which were present at their nests in 1935. These nests were all located within ten miles of the Indian River between the cities of Cocoa in Brevard County and New Smyrna in Volusia County. During these five years, six of the twenty-four pairs, or 25 per cent, had disappeared from their nesting sites. Presumably these pairs had died or been killed and had not merely moved to new nesting sites (in support of this assumption see op. cit., p. 297).

In 1930, twenty-three occupied nests had been visited and when these nesting sites were revisited in 1935, seven of them, or about 30 per cent, were no longer used by eagles. During the last five years the Bald Eagle has decreased in numbers in the region considered, and the decrease has been slightly less than during the preceding five years. Of the eighteen pairs of eagles visited in 1940, ten were using the same nests they occupied in 1935, only four pairs had established new nests. The nests of two pairs were not located, which indicates they had new nests, and I could not be certain whether two nests were formerly used sites or new ones.

In addition to the twenty-four pairs whose nests were present in 1935, two nests of pairs which were not located in 1935 were found in the 1940 survey. I think these pairs were birds which had reached breeding age during this five-year period and not older eagles which formerly nested elsewhere. This is indicated by the absence of nesting eagles in the vicinity of these two nests during 1935.