

Lake and Paradise Canyon. This is less than thirty miles in an airline from San Antonio.—MAJOR CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *Randolph Field*, and SERGEANT JOSEPH M. HEISER, JR., *Brooke General Hospital, Texas*.

**Arkansas Kingbird in Alabama.**—On September 28, 1941, I collected an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) at Gulf Shores, Baldwin Co., Alabama. The bird was perched in a treetop overlooking the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. It appeared to be an immature female, and the identification was confirmed at Cornell University where the specimen now bears the number 11600 in the Fuertes Memorial Collection. Although I could find no previous records for the state of Alabama, it would be natural for the birds to pass through the state during their autumnal wanderings to Florida and other parts of the East Coast. It is probable that too few observers were in the area at that time of year to detect the species previously.—LT. GERALD ROGERS, *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*.

**Records of the European Widgeon on the east coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.**—During over twenty years residence in the Comox District, I have been watching for the European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) among the flocks of Baldpates (*M. americana*) that migrate through the region every fall and spring, and that sometimes winter in some numbers. It is only quite recently that I have been fortunate to see examples, as follows: During the month of November, 1941, one at the mouth of the river near Courtenay and another at the mouth of Black Creek, some fifteen miles farther north. The same bird, or another, was seen at Black Creek the following month and at Courtenay, January 29, 1942. In January, 1943, one was shot at Comox. These were all adult males and therefore easily distinguished.

There is a decided difference in the calls of the two species; the note of the European bird is higher-pitched and not so drawn out. It was possible to get sufficiently near the flock, on one occasion, to make quite certain of this though I had noticed the difference before. By its call I am sure that there was a European Widgeon in a flock of Baldpates that were put up in the early fall of 1942, but the bird in question must have been either a female or an immature male as there certainly was not an adult male in the flock.

In view of the recent article by Dr. E. M. Hasbrouck (*The Auk*, 61: 93-104, 1944), it seems desirable to add these records.—THEED PEARSE, *Courtenay, Vancouver Island, British Columbia*.

**Another breeding record of the Ring-necked Duck for the Province of Quebec, Canada.**—On July 16, 1943, while exploring Lake St. Edmond, Stoneham, Quebec County, Quebec, I saw with binoculars what at first seemed to be Ring-necked Ducks (*Nyroca collaris*)—two pairs flying over and one female on the water with a brood of about a dozen young. Being unable at that time to confirm my identification by the capture of specimens, I returned on July 23 to the same lake, accompanied by Dr. Richard Bernard and H. E. Corbeil.

Lake St. Edmond is a small Laurentian lake, situated about 16 miles north of Quebec City. Large masses of aquatic plants—pondweeds, eel grasses, water shields, and pondlilies—are flourishing in the lake, and its marshy shores are covered with a heavy growth of rushes, sedges, and such vegetation.

On our second visit, when just nearing the lake we saw with binoculars at about 100 yards from us one adult female Ring-necked Duck escaping on the water with eleven downy young. Later, another brood was approached and an adult

female was taken with one downy young of about three to four days old. Those two specimens are now nos. 118 and 119 in the Quebec Zoological Garden's bird-skin collection.

On July 23, at least three broods of Ring-necked Ducks were seen on the lake, making a total of about thirty young.

Actually there are two other breeding records from Quebec known to the writer. One is from Rush Lake, Frontenac County (*The Auk*, 60: 600, 1943) and another from Messines, Gatineau County, known to the writer through personal correspondence with Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson. In a letter, Doctor Gabrielson states: "On July 4, 1941, I saw a female ring-necked duck with eight newly hatched young near Messines, Quebec."

Special acknowledgement is due to Dr. Harrison F. Lewis and to Mr. Howard L. Mendall for information concerning the status of the Ring-necked Duck in Quebec. The record of Lake St. Edmond constitutes as far as known the third authentic breeding record of the species in the Province of Quebec.—RAYMOND CAYOUILLE, *Quebec Zoological Garden, Charlesbourg, Quebec.*

**Red-eyed Vireo's incubation.**—To the recent instance by Petrides (*Auk*, 61: 298, 1944) of a Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) beginning to incubate before the clutch was complete, I can add another. A nest found in Baltimore on July 9, 1943, held four eggs; single inspections daily then yielded this hatching record:

July 11—noon —4 eggs.

July 12—evening—1 young, 3 eggs.

July 13—evening—2 young, 2 eggs.

July 14—evening—3 young, 1 egg which proved to be infertile.

Incubation of this clutch must have begun with the laying of either the first or the second egg.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 3201 Carlisle Avenue, Baltimore 16, Maryland.

**Leach's Petrel in Florida.**—On May 12, 1944, the first recorded Florida specimen of Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa*) was found in the edge of the surf at Daytona Beach, Florida. The bird died a few hours after its capture, by an old wound—the right foot was missing. Bailey, in his 'Birds of Florida,' p. 13, states that Leach's Petrels "can be seen off our coast in the Gulf Stream during April and September." Howell, in his 'Florida Bird Life,' did not accept this statement as sufficient evidence to include the bird in his Florida list, but he does mention Bailey's statement in the Hypothetical List at the end of his volume. With the collection of this specimen at Daytona Beach, Leach's Petrel is now properly an addition to the avifauna of Florida.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida.*

**A Raven's nest near Lexington, Virginia.**—Egg dates for the Northern Raven (*Corvus corax principalis*) from the southern mountains are so few that it seems advisable to put on record a set of six eggs from Virginia. I shall not give a definite location for the nest except to say that it was in a cliff at the top of a mountain in Rockbridge County, near Lexington, Virginia. On February 28, 1944, Col. Robert P. Carroll, Mr. Jacob Hostetter and I visited the nest. Placed in a recess about forty feet up a sheer cliff and under an overhang, the nest was inaccessible, but we were fortunate enough to discover a place which could be reached from the top of the cliff and from which we could look into the nest. It was almost completed but empty. Seventeen days later, on March 16, Mr.