

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,