

December 26, 1931, on Orange Lake, near McIntosh, Florida. The bird was mounted by a local taxidermist, and through the help of several hunters it was finally located. Although the head is missing, the bird is easily identifiable. It is now in the collection of the Department of Biology, University of Florida. This is the fifth specimen of the European Widgeon that has been taken in Florida, and the locality is the second recorded for the species in the State. A. H. Howell ('Florida Bird Life,' p. 135) mentions four specimens. Three are from Titusville, but no locality is given for the fourth.—ROBERT C. McCLANAHAN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

European Teal at Lexington, Virginia.—On April 11, 1937, as I was looking at the Big Spring Pond near Lexington I noticed a teal duck with the same general characteristics as the other teal ducks, but lacking the white bar before the wings that the Green-winged Teal bears and having a definite white patch above the forward edge of the wings. The author was accompanied by Robert Smith and W. W. Grover. All three of us made a careful study of the bird with an eight-power binocular and took individual notes which we then compared. This is the second record of the European Teal (*Nettion crecca*) at the same pond in two years. Dr. J. J. Murray collected a specimen from here last winter.—J. SOUTHGATE Y. HOYT, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Early nesting of the Wood Duck.—On the morning of April 25, 1937, while walking through a wooded section along the Hackensack River near Riverdale, Bergen County, New Jersey, I concealed myself to watch two male Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) that were floating toward me down the stream. Closely following the drakes was a female around which were huddled eight young, apparently out of the nest but a few days. They must have suspected my presence for, when directly opposite me, the males flew; but the female and young turned sharply to the other bank where she went ashore and disappeared in the bushes, closely followed by her brood. Considering the normal period of egg laying and incubation of the Wood Duck, the first egg must have been deposited about the 15th of March, a date considerably earlier than any other records north of the southern States that I have been able to find.—CHARLES K. NICHOLS, *Ridgewood, New Jersey.*

A Wood-Duck marsh in northwestern Iowa.—Field studies in the vicinity of Ruthven, Iowa, have now been conducted by Iowa State College and cooperators since the summer of 1932. Incidental to these studies, the evident partiality of Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) for Round Lake, a marsh of about 450 acres, has been observed with considerable interest, particularly by Mr. Logan J. Bennett and myself. The marsh commonly had from two to four feet of water in the deeper parts and supported various growths of vegetation, chiefly of bulrushes (*Scirpus* spp.), cat-tail (*Typha* sp.), reed (*Phragmites communis*), and pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.). Habitats dominated by reed and pondweeds were conspicuously favored by the Wood Ducks throughout the months that they remained in the locality.

While the largest number of Wood Ducks were to be noted in August and September, the species was strongly represented during the summer months as well. It is doubtful if there have been less than thirty individuals on the marsh at any time of the summer since our observations began; and the 1935 and 1936 summer populations surely were strongly in excess of that number.

The summer-resident birds were of both sexes and apparently non-breeders. Apart from the behavior of a pair that frequented for a time in 1936 the vicinity of a clump of willows on the shore in which there were cavities and old crow nests, nothing