

Baikal Teal on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.—In the fall of 1937, I received, through the courtesy of Frank Dufresne, two salted duck skins taken by Alaska Game Warden Grenold Collins on July 23, 1937, at Svoonga, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Recently they were relaxed and made up. They proved to be a fine pair of adult Baikal Teal (*Nettion formosum*) which I believe constitute the second record for North America. Both of the specimens are in excellent plumage and I think it is fair to assume that they were a mated pair, although there is nothing to indicate whether or not they were actually nesting birds.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Green-winged Teal nesting in Maine.—On July 25, 1940, the junior author collected a juvenile Green-winged Teal (*Nettion carolinense*) in Hancock County, eastern Maine, which, as far as is known, constitutes the first authentic breeding record of the species for the State. That Green-winged Teal breed occasionally in Maine has been strongly suspected for three years. During the present State-wide waterfowl survey—which was initiated by the senior author in 1937, and which is now being carried out under his supervision by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game—the number of summer occurrences of Green-winged Teal has been noteworthy. During migrations the species has been showing a decided increase in numbers for several years, a fact which has been generally apparent to field observers throughout New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Knight (*The Birds of Maine*, p. 88, 1908) states that the bird is of general occurrence in limited numbers during the fall along the coast; in the interior of the State “a few may be expected in the fall, but seemingly it is not noted inland in spring, and does not breed with us.” Its status has undergone a considerable change since the foregoing was written. At present, it is a common migrant in fall, on both coastal and inland waters, and it is fairly common and of regular occurrence throughout most of the State in the spring.

Most summer records of Green-winged Teal between 1938 and 1940 have been from the eastern or north-central sections of the State, chiefly in Washington County, which is in the extreme eastern part of Maine. Three adults, at least one of which was a female, were found by the senior author on Corinna Stream, in Penobscot County, on August 3, 1939. Five adults were observed by Virgil Pratt and the present writers on Big Musquash Stream, in Washington County, on June 22, 1940; a single female had been found here by the senior author on July 24, 1939. Four adults were seen by Pratt and the junior author on Harmon's Stream, Gardiner's Lake, in Washington County, on August 2, 1940. Single individuals have been recorded by the authors in the summer during these years, on Douglas Pond, in Somerset County; on West Bog, near Shirley, in Piscataquis County; on Big Lake, in Washington County; and on Winter Harbor Stream, in Hancock County.

The most regular occurrences of Green-winged Teal during the summer months have been recorded from the Pocamoonshine-Crawford Lakes region of Washington County. On June 10, 1938, Louis Beckett and the senior author observed a single adult male on Allen Stream, a tributary of the Pocamoonshine-Crawford chain of lakes. Later, Judge John Dudley, an associate member of the A.O.U. and a very keen observer of birds, reported that, early in August of 1938, he saw a female Green-winged Teal ‘feigning injury’ near the head of Pocamoonshine Lake. Following the receipt of this report, numerous attempts have been made to establish the breeding of the species in those waters. On July 26, 1939, Beckett, Clarence

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