

ated on a high mountain cliff overlooking the countryside. This cliff has since been visited practically every summer and it is known that these fine falcons continue to use this nesting site. The nest, near the 2500-foot contour and about 900 feet above the surrounding countryside, is very close to the dangerous, fragmenting overhang of the cliffs, and can be safely reached only by rope.

This eyrie appears to be a new record, and it seems best not to define the exact locality except to state that it is in northern Virginia, where several ranges of mountains occur.—H. A. ALLARD, *Washington, D. C.*

Brasher's Warbler in Texas.—On the morning of September 5, 1943, the writer had opportunity to observe carefully from all angles of view a Brasher's Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*). The bird was discovered in the woods along the Fresno Resaca about three miles south of Harlingen, Texas. While perched about three feet above the ground the bird picked at the feathers on its chest. During this action the feathers of the pileum were sufficiently ruffled to show the median stripe conspicuously. At this time it appeared somewhat orange-yellow, whereas from other angles it had appeared to be obscurely yellow. The dusky lateral crown stripes appeared to be considerably wider than the yellow median line but they were not wide enough to be observed from a straight side view. The head markings and the bright yellow under parts were taken to indicate the subspecies *brasherii*.

At first glance (from below and to one side) the bird was mistaken for a female Nashville Warbler, but almost instantly it was noted that the face was too light and the dusky stripe through the eye further disagreed; consequently, the bird was followed until excellent views of the crown were obtained which made identification certain.—L. IRBY DAVIS, *Harlingen, Texas.*

Yellow-green Vireo nesting in Cameron County, Texas.—Three singing Yellow-green Vireos (*Vireo flavoviridis*) were discovered by the writer in a tract of hackberry woods about thirteen miles southwest of Harlingen, Texas, on June 20, 1943. After long search, one female was found sitting on a nest which was about 18 feet up in a small tree. No other female was discovered in an hour-long search and no males were found outside the 100-yard triangular area occupied by these three. The close association of the three males suggested to the writer that they might have come into the area together with a wave of migrants and that only the single female accompanied them. Each male seemed to keep to a rather small area and chased either of the others if they came too close. The female gave the usual rattle while in irritated flight through the brush. No young were observed to leave the nest and it is thought likely that they were eaten by the colony of grackles that nested near-by. At least one male was still in the area the first week in August but none could be found on September 5 when the place was again visited. A long search at this time, however, disclosed two additional nests apparently built by these birds. They were of the same size and shape as the nest known to have been used by the species and were from 16 to 20 feet above the ground, which seemed entirely too high to indicate a White-eyed Vireo (the only other resident vireo). If these two other nests did belong to Yellow-green Vireos, they may perhaps have been built by the same female, although additional females could possibly have escaped detection when I was searching for them.—L. IRBY DAVIS, *Harlingen, Texas.*

The Phainopepla near San Antonio, Texas.—On April 9, 1944, we saw a Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens* subsp.) about half-way between the dam at Medina

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