

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