

Except for the fact that the bird was utterly unmistakable, I would be quite hesitant to report this observation, as the locale is extremely unusual, and there has never been a spring record for Long Island.

A. D. Cruickshank, in 'Birds Around New York City': 236-37, 1942, lists the bird as collected but twice, once at Raynor South, July, 1837, and again at Gardiner's Bay, October 6, 1899. In addition, there are four sight records, one in late September, and three in October.—DR. M. A. JACOBSON, *New York, N. Y.*

Northern Eider on Martha's Vineyard.—On June 16, 1946, while my son-in-law, George G. Daniels, and I were walking along the beach from Gay Head to Menemsha, on Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts, we came across the carcass of a Northern Eider (*Somateria mollissima borealis*). This carcass was sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, where its identity was verified by Dr. Zimmer as noted in a letter of acknowledgement sent to me. In view of the very few authentic records of this bird from as far south as Massachusetts, the publication of this account in *The Auk* seems desirable.—EDWARD L. CHALIF, *Short Hills, New Jersey.*

European Teal in northwestern Pennsylvania.—On May 11, 1946, a male European Teal (*Anas crecca*) was discovered about a mile and a half west of Linesville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. The bird was seen in a small temporary marsh area along the road which runs westward from the town to the shore of Pymatuning Lake. The following day the bird was still present and was observed by a number of bird-lovers from the Tri-State Area, including such capable field ornithologists as Messrs. M. B. Skaggs and G. M. Cooke of Ohio, H. D. Mitchell of New York, G. M. Thorpe, and R. L. Fricke of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. As far as the writer is aware this constitutes the first record for the species in western Pennsylvania; no previous records have been mentioned by Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd in his 'Birds of Western Pennsylvania.' The bird was watched for hours under ideal conditions and at a distance of not more than 200 feet. The writer viewed it through a pair of Bausch and Lomb 8 x 40 binoculars, although the distinguishing field marks were discernible with the naked eye, and comparison with the Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*) was made possible by the presence of one or more males of the latter during all of the observations. The solitary European Teal plainly lacked the vertical white bar in front of the wing, which was very obvious in the male Green-winged Teals, while a horizontal white bar above the wing was plainly evident on the former and not at all present in the case of the latter species.—WILLIAM C. GRIMM, *P. O. Box 424, Linesville, Pennsylvania.*