

characteristic of the species. As they were too small to band I returned them to the water after a brief examination.

I am quite certain that there was only one pair of shovelers in the area. Therefore, this brood must have been the result of a renesting attempt. It is interesting to note that there was at least one more egg laid during the renesting than in the first attempt.

My last observation of the brood, on August 25, showed them to be well-feathered and about half the size of the female. By this date their number had dwindled to six.—G. F. BOYER, *R. R. No. 1, West Sackville, New Brunswick.*

**Recent records of the ring-necked duck.**—On August 3, 1947, a juvenile female ring-necked duck, *Aythya collaris*, almost ready to fly was trapped and banded by Jack Jedlicka at the Orland Wildlife Refuge, eight miles southwest of the Chicago city limits. His father who has previously banded ducks here for the Illinois Natural History Survey and he identified the bird.

The evidence points toward breeding in northern Illinois. This is further strengthened by observations of the author in 1940 when on June 26 and on July 3 and 5 he saw several males and a female of this species on Longjohn Slough, five miles north of the refuge near the town of Willow Springs, Illinois. It was not determined if these were breeding birds, but the dates are far past the spring migration period, as most individuals have passed through by the first week in May.

A review of the literature indicates that the southern breeding range of this species formerly extended into the lake region of northeastern Illinois, but it has not been known to nest there for many years. However, at present the ring-necked duck appears to be a rare breeder in this area.

Another interesting record of the ring-necked duck is that of an adult male banded at the refuge on March 23, 1945, and shot on October 27, 1945, at Mingan, Quebec, north of Anticosti Island. Correspondence with Dr. Oliver Hewitt of the Dominion Wildlife Service and Mr. Howard Mendall of the Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit reveals that this apparently constitutes the most northeasterly record for the species.—PAUL F. SPRINGER, *Illinois Natural History Survey Laboratory, Havana, Illinois.*

**Greater scaup eating frogs.**—On April 12, 1948, four greater scaup, *Aythya marila*, were observed eating frogs on a roadside pond near Ortonville, Minnesota. The ducks diving near the shore and perhaps 30 yards from the road had swallowed several large objects before we recognized that the objects were frogs. Seven frogs were then eaten within the next few minutes. Apparently they were leopard frogs, *Rana pipiens*, with a body length of about two inches. I believe they were in the dormant condition as yet. Near the middle of the pond, 100 yards from us, were three more greater scaup and ten lesser scaup, *Aythya affinis*, which fed on vegetable material.—WILLIAM H. LONGLEY, *Saint Paul, Minnesota.*

**Rallus philippensis on Mindoro, Philippine Islands.**—Mr. J. Frank Cassel has generously donated a small collection of birds from New Guinea and the Philippines to Cornell University. Among these specimens is a skin of *Rallus philippensis* from San José, Mindoro, P. I. This specimen apparently represents the first record of the banded rail from any Philippine island other than Luzon or Bataan (Delacour and Mayr, *Birds of the Philippines*, 1946: 62).

The specimen is a subadult female taken April 1, 1945. It was captured by William K. Clark in a rat trap near a garbage pit in an old sugar-field which had