

picture did not show the bird distinctly, although it was evident that it was an alcid. I wrote, therefore, to Mr. Fish, who kindly sent me a colored photograph which clearly showed the bird to be an immature puffin.

The bird would not eat and was released after a few days. ALLEN H. BENTON, *State University of New York College of Education, Albany, New York, 19 July 1961.*

A hybrid between a King Eider and Common Eider observed in Iceland.—In an earlier paper (see Pettingill, 1959. *Wilson Bull.*, 71:205–207) I reported two instances in Iceland of a male King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) mated with a female Common Eider (*S. mollissima*). These birds I observed in 1958 at their nests in a colony on the farm of Gisli Vagnsson.

Gisli has written me that in 1960 two male King Eiders were again mated with female Common Eiders in his colony and, in addition, a male that was obviously a *spectabilis* × *mollissima* hybrid was mated with another female Common Eider. Gisli's son Einar took several photographs of this pair, one of which was sent me by Dr. Finnur Gudmundsson (see Fig. 1).

The hybrid specimen, according to Gisli's description translated by his son, showed the following hybrid characters: Bill processes slightly higher, more prominent, and deeper yellow than in *mollissima*; cheeks white at the base of the bill, becoming pale

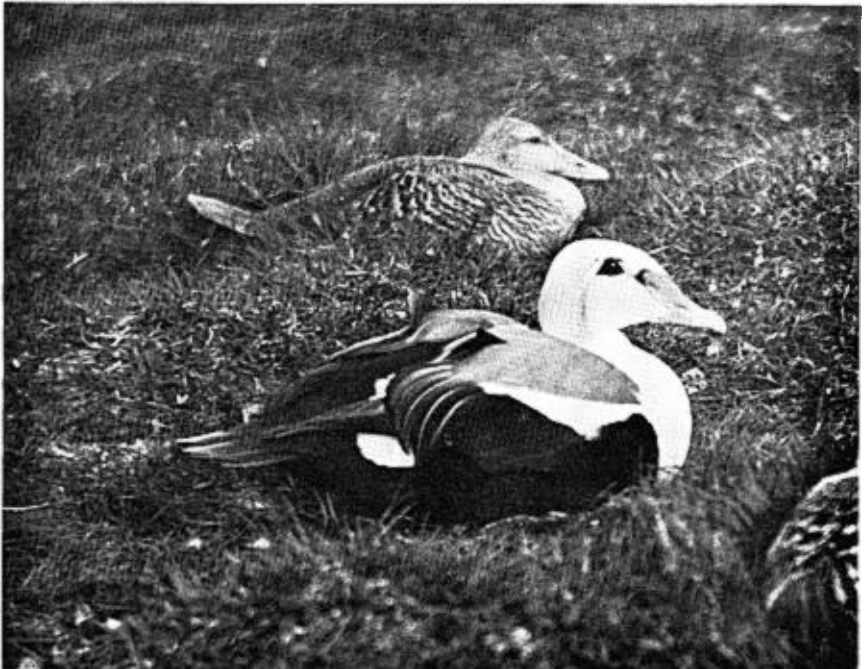


FIG. 1. A male King Eider × Common Eider hybrid mated with a female Common Eider. Photographed in Iceland by Einar Gislason.

gray and finally green posteriorly; crown and nape pale gray; most of back, scapulars, inner secondaries, and all the sickle-shaped tertials grayish to grayish brown.

The eggs from the female mated with the hybrid male proved to be infertile.—OLIN SEWALL PETTINGILL, JR., *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 13 March 1961.*

Mourning Doves raise eight young in one year in the same nest.—At least three pairs of Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) nested in and adjacent to my mother's large front yard at Ackley Lake, Section 3, Convis Township, Calhoun County, Michigan (T1S, R6W) in 1960. One nest was just east of the yard on a slight rise of ground above a small marsh along the lake border. It was located 3.5 feet from the ground in a small hawthorne surrounded by a dense growth of annual plants 2-3 feet tall. I found this nest with the female incubating one egg and brooding one newly hatched young on 8 June. On 15 June the young were banded and they left the nest about 17 June. On 8 July a female was incubating two eggs in this same nest. The two young were banded on 19 July and they left the nest about 22 July. On 27 July the female was there again, on one egg. I was not able to visit it for several days, but on 3 August she was on two eggs. The two young were banded on 17 August and would have left about 19 August. Unable to examine the nest for several days, I found it contained two eggs on 1 September with the female incubating. Two young were banded on 13 September and they were ready to leave the nest on 15 September. The parents at these nests were not banded, but it seems likely that it was the same female throughout. Probably she may have attempted another nesting prior to the first one recorded above but I do not know. Four more nestings were attempted in this nest during 1961. Although the 2nd nest was unsuccessful six young were again raised. The last two left the nest 12 September 1961.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *819 North Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan, 9 November 1960.*

Breeding American Widgeon in New York.—On 18 July 1960, New York State Conservation Department personnel made a waterfowl brood survey of a newly impounded 1,800-acre marsh lying adjacent to the St. Lawrence Seaway approximately 5 miles west of Massena. Flooded for the first time in 1959, it is called the Wilson Hill Game Management Area. During the two breeding seasons that this area has contained water, it has produced an amazing variety and abundance of waterfowl, including Black Duck, Mallard, Wood Duck, Blue-winged Teal, Green-winged Teal, Pintail and Shoveller.

A breeding bird survey made earlier in the year had indicated the possibility of nesting by several pairs of American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*). They appeared quite territorial, and on 18 July, this possibility became a reality with the observation of an adult female with six young approximately ten days old, and an adult female with ten young approximately 21 days old. In both cases the female put on a classic maternal display, swimming directly at our canoe, turning, wing-flapping and splashing in the opposite direction from which she had sent her brood, and occasionally uttering guttural "quacks" to keep them moving.

To the best of our knowledge, there is no official record of the American Widgeon breeding in New York, so until evidence to the contrary is presented, we would like to add a "first" to the promising future of the Wilson Hill area.—LEE W. DEGRAFF, and ROBERT BAUER, *New York State Conservation Department, Albany 1, N.Y., 13 August 1960.*