

has more recent information on the subject, it would be as well to publish it. The only known breeding places on the East Atlantic are the Westmann Isles in Iceland, the Flannans, St. Kilda group and N. Rona in Scotland and islets off the Kerry and Mayo coast in Ireland.—F. C. R. JOURDAIN, *Appleton Rectory, Abingdon, Berkshire, England.*

Barrow's Golden-eye at Wareham, Mass.—I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Robbins for the freshly-prepared skins of a female Barrow's Golden-eye and for permission to report that the bird was killed in Wareham by L. P. Hackett, a local gunner, on November 27, 1915. Mr. Robbins states further that "it was shot from a stone breakwater within one hundred yards of the shore and at a point almost exactly at the head of the broadest expanse of Buzzard's Bay. Although other Golden-eyes were feeding or in flight near by, this bird was accompanied by but one other (a female or young male)." On comparing the specimen with series of skins in my collection I find that with respect to every essential characteristic of both form and coloring it is a perfectly typical representation of *C. islandica*. The interest attaching to its occurrence is enhanced by the fact that so few birds of its sex and species have heretofore been reported from anywhere along the Massachusetts Coast. No doubt they visit this oftener than we realize, being overlooked because so closely similar to female Whistlers.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen h. hyperboreus*) in Massachusetts.—On December 7, 1915, a bird of this species was shot as it swung in alone to some decoys at Eagle Hill, Ipswich, Mass., by Mr. Wm. O. Thrasher of Peabody. He gave it to Mr. Charles E. Clarke of Tuft's College, Mass. The latter had gone to Ipswich to study the birds, and had recognized this rare species hung up outside the shooting shack. Mr. Clarke kindly gave the bird to me for my collection and for record. It proved to be a male in good condition but not fat. Its plumage indicated a bird of the previous year. The feathers about the head and breast were tinged yellowish brown as if stained with iron rust.

Definite records of this goose in Massachusetts are few, although it is probable that the majority of the indefinite records of Snow Geese belong to this species and not to *Chen h. nivalis*. The only previous records for Essex County of specimens of the Lesser Snow Goose are: one, now in the Peabody Academy, taken at Lynn Beach in 1866, one taken by B. S. Damsell at Amesbury in 1888, and one, now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, taken at Ipswich on October 26, 1896.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M.D., *Boston, Mass.*

Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) in Maine.—Last winter when visiting some of the islands of Penobscot Bay, Knox County, Maine, in quest of sea birds, I saw and examined a mounted specimen of the Blue Goose in possession of Mr. Walter Conley of Isle Au Haut.

Mr. Conley shot the bird November 13, 1913, at Little Spoon Island, a small island near Isle Au Haut. This specimen is of so unusual occurrence on the Atlantic coast that I am interested to have this instance recorded. At the present time I understand that the bird is still in Mr. Conley's possession.—CHARLES E. CLARKE, *West Somerville, Mass.*

A Banded Canada Goose.—On December 13, I shot a very large Canada Goose at the Pine Island Club, N. C. Both legs carried aluminum bands. The right numbered 312, the left, 314. This note if published in 'The Auk' may possibly be seen by the bander who would naturally in return give the facts regarding the banding.—HAROLD HERRICK, 25 *Liberty St., New York.*

Two Trumpeter Swan Records for Colorado.—A specimen of this species (*Olor buccinator*), the sex of which was not determined was shot by Mr. Walter Scott, near Timnath, seven miles southeast of Fort Collins, Colo., on November 18, 1897. Another specimen, a male, was found dead by Mr. J. L. Gray, at Rocky Ridge Lake, seven miles north of Fort Collins, on November 25, 1915.

Both specimens are mounted in the College Museum.—W. L. BURNETT, *Colorado Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo.*

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) in Massachusetts in November.—On the 12th day of November, 1914, a King Rail was captured in Longmeadow. This is the latest time in the autumn that the presence of one of these birds has been noted in this region. Early writers on bird life in Massachusetts placed the King Rail in the class of birds whose presence in this State was accidental, and with only two records of their appearance in any part of the State, while now there are in collections here a half a dozen specimens of this bird that have been taken in the vicinity of Springfield in recent years.—ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

Willetts in Migration.—During the last days of May, 1907, while on my way from Havre to New York on the S. S. 'La Loraine,' I saw at sea a remarkable congregation of Willetts (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*).

It was in the middle of the morning of a gray, but not foggy, day, when we were off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, that I noticed a considerable gathering of birds resting on the water in the immediate path of the ship. As we approached them I thought they looked like shore birds, and as the vessel drew quite close to them those immediately near it rose on wing and flew off to right and left, and again alighted on the water among their fellows. In the way in which they left the path of the vessel they reminded me of similar flights of waterfowl seen in Alaska.

When the birds took wing, they were at once recognized as Willetts, and there must have been somewhere near a thousand of them, not all packed together in a dense clump on the water, but more or less scattered out, in