

picked up in August, 1883; it was mounted by the late Mr. John Dancer from whom Mr. Wayne acquired it in 1884 and in whose possession it remained until he sold it to Mr. Brewster in January, 1889.

The specimen was mentioned by Smyth, 'Proceedings Elliot Society of Arts & Sciences,' 2, August, 1888, p. 212, and recorded by Wayne, 'Birds of South Carolina,' p. 9, as *Puffinus l'herminieri*.

Some time ago Mr. Bangs called my attention to the fact that the specimen in question was not an Audubon's Shearwater, (*Puffinus l. l'herminieri*), but until recently no attempt has been made to identify the specimen correctly. Now in the course of a critical examination of the Tubinares in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy collection it appears that the specimen is referable to one of the races of *Puffinus assimilis*. This specimen constitutes the second North American record for the species; the first occurrence, that of a bird that struck a lighthouse on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, having been recorded by Dr. Dwight in the 'Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington,' 1897, II, pp. 69-70.

While the probabilities are strongly in favor of both these proving identifiable as the form from the Madeiras and Canary Ids. (*Puffinus baroli* Bp. Consp. Av. 2, 1857, p. 204), Dr. Murphy to whom I showed the South Carolina specimen, and who agrees in pronouncing it an *assimilis*, believes that the subspecies of *Puffinus assimilis* are so close that any attempt at subspecific determination based on a straggler must be unsatisfactory.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

The Black Duck in Colorado.—Through the kindness of Mr. Victor Kennicott of Denver I recently received a specimen of this duck (*Anas rubripes*). Mr. Kennicott secured it at the Kennicott Duck Club (east of Longmont, Colo.) on December 9, 1923; there were three individuals of this species amongst a flock of Mallards, one of which he secured. The Black Duck is exceedingly rare in Colorado, there being only two or three previous published records. The specimen was a male and weighed, two days after killed, two pounds and fourteen ounces.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

European Widgeon in North Carolina.—While a number of European Widgeons have been taken along the Atlantic coast the definite records of captures in North Carolina seem few enough to warrant the recording of an additional specimen. A fine male in perfect plumage was obtained on January 28, 1924, by Mr. Charles M. B. Cadwalader at Waterlilly, N. C., on Currituck Sound and thanks to his generosity is now in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.*

Blue-winged Teal Breeding on Long Island, N. Y.—A pair of Blue-winged Teals (*Querquedula discors*) were collected from a pond in a grassy

swamp in Orient, Long Island, on May 12, 1920. The female on being dissected was found to contain eggs, one which was practically ready for deposit. The Duck evidently had a nest in that vicinity. The pond bordered on an extensive marshland of several hundred acres mostly encircled by woods, tangles and creeks. This offered seclusion and an ideal location for the Teal to select as a nesting site.

In twenty years' observations the writer has recorded this species but a couple of times before in spring and on those occasions on much earlier dates. This Teal has been reported as breeding on Long Island many years ago. The establishing of this recent breeding seems to confirm the former record and is of much local interest.—ROY LATHAM, *Orient, Long Island*.

Ring-necked Duck in Northern New Jersey.—On March 25, 1923, the writers were as usual on spring Sunday mornings on the marshes of Overpeck Creek, Bergen County, studying the waterfowl, which seem to increase in variety and abundance every year. On this particular morning nine species of Ducks were found, the commoner such as the American Merganser, Black Duck and Pintail in abundance. After practically all the Ducks had flown away, a pair of Ring-necked Ducks were found hiding in the grass on the opposite bank. Soon, however, they swam out into the creek in the full blaze of sunlight, and we watched them for half an hour as they floated on the quiet water. The drake was immediately recognizable by its dark back, and triangular shaped, puffy head, and the female was a dark bird, without any white ring around the bill. A few minutes before we had seen a flock of Lesser Scaups at about the same relative distance, and the white backs of the males, and the white faces of the females gleamed in the sun. This species, which is well known to Griscom in life, has not been recorded from northern New Jersey. It is interesting to note that the preceding fall and winter produced an unusual number of Ring-necks from various points along the Atlantic seaboard.—LUDLOW GRISCOM and J. M. JOHNSON, *American Museum of Natural History*.

White-fronted Goose in North Carolina.—A White-fronted Goose sex unknown, was killed on Currituck Sound on November 13, 1923.

A party of Raleigh men was shooting from Lloyd O'Neal's place, Sea Gull, Currituck County, N. C., and, on the day in question, Eugene L. Bartholomew and another member of the party were occupying a blind together.

A single Goose had been noticed associating with several bunches of Canada Geese, flying from bunch to bunch without seeming to affiliate closely with any. Finally, a small bunch of Canadas rose and headed for the decoys, with the lone Goose leading, but all except the leader swerved off before coming within gunshot. The single bird was promptly killed by Mr. Bartholomew, and it later excited much interest among all who saw