

N. Y., joined me in a drive along the Niagara River from Buffalo to Niagara Falls for the purpose of taking the usual Christmas bird census. We reached Niagara Falls about half past eleven o'clock after making many stops to observe waterfowl on the River. As we drove through the park and were approaching the bridge to Goat Island, we halted to examine a group of Ducks which were about sixty yards from shore and one hundred yards upstream from the bridge. Resting on the ice with their heads folded back we counted seven Mallards, while close by in the swift running water were two Black Ducks, one Mallard, one American Golden-eye and the only European Widgeon I have ever seen alive. We noted its white wing coverts and cinnamon red head with whitish crown, etc., within gunshot of the shore, and it scarcely required the aid of my sixteen power binoculars for positive identification. This bird seemed to differ from the Baldpate in that it swam deeper in the water than the latter is accustomed to do, i. e., with less exposure above the "water-line." Niagara seems to attract avian as well as human tourists from distant lands!

From Goat Island, we counted over 500 Black Ducks among which we distinguished 25 male and 12 female Mallards and were delighted to find a single Green-winged Teal. In addition to the Ducks already mentioned, the Bufflehead, Old-squaw, American Merganser and Red-breasted Merganser were included in our list for the day making nine species of ducks in all.—JAMES SAVAGE, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

King Eider in North Carolina.—On December 14, 1924 a young King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) was shot near Pea Island, Manteo, North Carolina by Messrs. Stephen Whitney and S. B. Thorne. The bird was in an extremely emaciated condition and hardly able to fly. The specimen has passed into the collection of Dr. L. C. Sanford, who two days later saw a second individual on the ocean beach. It allowed so close an approach that it may have been in the same poor condition, but it was not collected. According to Pearson and Brimley's 'Birds of North Carolina,' the King Eider reached Virginia and South Carolina in 1897, and Georgia in 1890 and 1904, but the only specimens from North Carolina were taken in December 1908. The capture recorded above consequently marks the second winter in which this species is known definitely to have reached North Carolina. I am indebted to Dr. L. C. Sanford for the opportunity of reporting this occurrence.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Amer. Mus. of Natural History, New York.*

Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) at Seabreeze, Florida.—Due to recent heavy rains, the golf links of the Clarendon Hotel of Seabreeze, Florida, are flooded in many places, with the result that water birds of many species are found there. On November 13, about five o'clock in the afternoon, I saw a Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) on a temporary island in one of the fairways. The bird was rather unsuspecting and permitted of close observation. I studied it for fifteen minutes with eight-power binoculars. Twice it rose to circle about in the vicinity and to return to

the same station. The white head and upper neck, dark brownish lower neck, indistinct blackish line on back of neck, whitish belly and white-edged wing coverts and whitish rump and upper tail coverts were plainly seen. The bill was reddish at the base but otherwise dark. The feet were plainly reddish. There seemed to be a tinge of straw-color, (like that on the head of a Gannet) on the feathers at the base of the bill.

Returning to the links the next morning, November 14, the Goose was still there and again permitted close examination. It was not seen thereafter.

Mr. Arthur H. Howell, of the Biological Survey, writes me that this species has been taken on the Gulf coast but that this is the first record on the east coast of Florida. The bird was seen by a number of people, some reporting that it was on the links on November 12.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida.*

Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*), in Maine.—Hon. Clarence H. Clark of Lubec, Maine has placed in our hands for announcement, the fact that he has recently added to his important and varied museum a "fine specimen of Blue Goose, taken at Lubec, Maine, September 27, 1924." This seems to be the second definitely established record of the occurrence of this Goose in the State.

The other specimen, it may be recalled, was taken at Little Spoon Island, Jericho Bay, Hancock County, Maine, November 15, 1913.¹

It may be added that Governor Wm. Williamson included this bird in his State list in these terms:

"All untamed *Geese* with us are birds of passage; of which we have seen three species,—(1) the *wild or black Goose*; (2) the *bluish Goose*, and (3) the *white Goose*." and in the foot note:

"(1) *Anser canadensis*.—(2) *Anser Caerulescens*.—(3) *Anser Crythropus*" [= *erythropus*].²

Since he was a devotee of fowling and says "we have seen three species" there seems no reason to doubt that he had himself seen the bird.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum Natural History, Portland, Me.*

A Pink-footed Goose Taken in Massachusetts.—On September 25, 1924, Mr. Ben P. P. Moseley, of Boston, shot a female Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus* Baillon) on the Parker River marshes, Essex County, Mass. The bird was alone and came to duck decoys. As yet we have no data that would lead to the belief that this bird was an "escape."

Through the generosity of Mr. Moseley this Goose is now in the possession of the Boston Society of Natural History.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley St., Boston.*

The Brant (*Branta bernicla glaucogastra*) at Charleston, S. C.—I am indebted to my friend Mr. Edward Manigault of Charleston, S. C.

¹1916: Clarke, Auk, xxxiii, 197, 198.

²1832: Williamson, Hist. Maine, i, 143.