

one seen at Seabreeze, on the east coast of the State, on November 13, 1924 (Auk, XLII, 264). The first Florida specimen was taken at the Tortugas April 5, 1859, by Capt. D. P. Woodbury. St. Vincent Island is about 60 miles west of East Goose Creek, in Franklin County.—R. W. WILLIAMS, *Takoma Park, Maryland.*

Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*) at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.—Whistling Swans on Long Island are exceptionally rare, if not accidental. Eaton in the 'Birds of New York' gives four authentic records for the island and Griscom in 'Birds of the New York City Region' gives several less definite for Orient in recent years. It was therefore with considerable pleasure that we observed, under most favorable conditions, five of these birds at Cold Spring Harbor on November 14, 1926.

At eleven o'clock in the morning the series of four small fresh water lakes situated near the harbor was deserted, save for a solitary female Scaup. On our return, about an hour later, the Swans had arrived, presumably from across Long Island Sound. Two were adults in immaculate plumage and three were juveniles with light grayish brown heads, necks and upper surfaces. The bills of the adults were black with an elongate yellow spot in front of the eye. This character was plainly visible and, coupled with the absence of a knob or "berry," served to eliminate the possibility of their being Mute Swans with which we are familiar. Occasionally, as they fed, indications of a pinkish or salmon-colored lining of the mouth were noticed. In the young birds, the bills were dark at the tip and base and mottled pinkish and bluish in the middle region. The neck was more thickly set and was carried somewhat straighter than is that of the Mute Swan. At frequent intervals a peculiar arching or bobbing of the neck was indulged in, accompanied by an indistinct musical note, barely audible at one hundred yards. On a previous occasion this fall, one of us (Bowen) whilst in the company of Mr. Charles Urner, had the pleasure of watching this species at Barnegat Bay, N. J., and was much impressed by this peculiar habit, although at the time no sound was heard, due, no doubt to the greater distance at which the observations were made.

Apparently tired and hungry, the birds were very loth to fly and fed ravenously near some lily pads in water about four feet deep, paying little or no attention to the close proximity of a well traveled highway and other evidences of man's activities. On one occasion, in its efforts to secure some particularly appetizing morsel, one of the birds almost toppled over backwards, but, by struggling and waving its black feet in the air, regained its balance and returned once more to a more natural posture. For half an hour they were observed through 8 × binoculars at approximately one hundred yards in clear, brilliant sunlight. Eventually they were startled and, stretching long necks to their fullest extent, pattered over the water for about ten yards and flew southward overland in echelon formation.—W. WEDGWOOD BOWEN and RUDYERD BOULTON, *New York City.*