

Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) in Texas.—A fine specimen of the Cinnamon Teal was shot on November 30, 1927, at the "Cove" near here, by Murray H. Davis of Houston. Stragglers of this species seem to occur here every season. This specimen was given to me and is now in my collection.—ROBERT B. LAWRENCE, 411 Westmoreland Ave., Houston, Texas.

The Blue Goose in Maryland.—On December 28, 1927, while I was hunting in Dorchester County, Maryland, my cousin, Mr. Charles H. Seward, killed a strange Goose which none of us were able to identify, and realizing that it was a rare bird in that vicinity I requested him to give it to me for the Biological Survey. It has been identified as an immature female Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*).

I am informed there is no previous record of the taking of a Blue Goose in the State of Maryland or vicinity. This bird was killed on Meekin Creek, Dorchester County, Maryland, about twelve or fourteen miles south of Cambridge.—TALBOTT DENMEAD, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*) in South Carolina.—In 'The Auk' for October, 1927, p. 559, Mr. Ludlow Griscom has recorded this Goose as new to the fauna of South Carolina citing a specimen taken near Oakley and stating that this species is not given in Wayne's 'Birds of South Carolina.' If Mr. Griscom will consult p. 205 of my book he will find that I have recorded six specimens of this Goose for South Carolina.

Dr. Coues in his 'Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina' (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., October, 1868, p. 124) also records this species for the state.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) in Northwest Florida.—Due south of Tallahassee, and projecting finger-like from the "flatwoods" of Wakulla County into Apalachee Bay, lies Shell Point, a spot favored by large numbers of Shore-birds, Herons, Brown Pelicans, and other birds of similar preferences. At low tide the shallows of the Bay, miles in extent, furnish ideal fishing grounds for wading birds, while the numerous oyster bars and the bare spots in the extensive salt marshes are much frequented by them for resting and preening. Though two or three fishermen ply their trade in the vicinity, the birds are seldom molested by human beings of this sparsely populated part of the coast.

Though rarities may be expected in such an environment, I was greatly surprised while looking over the birds on the Bay on the evening of September 24, 1927, to note a fine Flamingo feeding about, preening, and bathing in the shallows about a quarter of a mile offshore. I borrowed a skiff from a nearby fisherman and assisted by my companion, S. H. Stringer, devoted the hour before dark to a detailed study of the bird. By hiding below the gunwales and drifting with the wind we got within seventy-five