

visitant south of the Carolina Capes (see Bent, 1927, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., CXLII, p. 13). Whereas none were seen southbound, single Phalaropes and small flocks totalling about 20 birds were observed late in the afternoon of Nov. 25. None were noted on the 26th, but 4 or more birds were seen on Nov. 27, off New Jersey. They were in all probability the Red Phalarope. Two individuals which flew on ahead and lighted on the water again Nov. 25, could be studied at sufficiently close range for a satisfactory estimate of size (about that of a Pectoral Sandpiper) as well as color (Du Mont), and the others seemed identical.—J. P. CHAPIN, P. A. DUMONT, W. DEW. MILLER, J. T. NICHOLS, *American Museum Natural History, N. Y.*

Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*) in Quebec.—On May 14, 1928, I shot a Snow Goose on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, across from L'Île aux Grues, Quebec. Mr. Frederic H. Kennard was here a short while ago and identified it as the Lesser Snow Goose (*C. h. hyperborea*).—GUS A. LANGELEIR, *Cap Rouge, Quebec.*

The Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) at Virginia Beach, Va.—On November 14, 1928 on the extensive flats at the head of Back Bay, Virginia Beach we saw two Blue Geese (*Chen caerulescens*). They were clearly made out through our 8 power glasses with a flock of approximately 2000 Greater Snow Geese. There was also one Canada Goose, but a great number of the last were feeding in the Bay. The occurrence of the Blue Goose on the Atlantic Coast is sufficiently unusual to warrant recording here.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*, and CHARLES L. BULL, *Oradell, N. J.*

The Greater Scaup Affected by Lead Poisoning.—On April 29, 1928, a shipment of ten Greater Scaups (*Marila marila*) was received at the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology through the coöperation of the State Department of Conservation. The ducks had been found sick on Houghton Lake, Michigan, and sent to the Department by Roy Carr. When they reached me only four were still alive. Post-mortem examination showed the symptoms of lead poisoning and in the stomachs were large amounts of lead shot. Most of the stomachs contained forty to sixty pellets of lead and in one there were eighty pellets. Some pellets had been reduced by attrition almost to the vanishing point, but many were fresh and unworn. In several stomachs there were 3.5 to 4 grams and in one case 5 grams of lead. The condition of the internal organs was as described by Wetmore (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. 793, 1919). In addition I noticed that the breast muscles had wasted away to very thin sheets. The living birds were very weak and suffered recurring convulsions followed by spells of excessive weakness. Their sense of balance was also affected and they could not sit upright either in the water or on land. The eye-lids did not droop until just before death, but the iris flickered almost constantly. The poisoning apparently did