

time, some dropping out of the game and others taking their places. One individual repeated the action twenty-one times while under observation.—**PHOEBE KNAPPEN**, *Biol. Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Sooty Shearwater at Daytona Beach, Florida.**—On June 5, 1930, I picked up on the ocean beach a dead specimen of the Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*). I believe that this constitutes the second record for Florida, based on specimens. There have been a few sight records in addition, according to Arthur H. Howell of the Biological Survey.—**R. J. LONGSTREET**, *Daytona Beach, Fla.*

**Notes on Geese at Painesville, Ohio.**—*Anser albifrons albifrons*. **WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.**—On March 30, 1930, I came upon a bunch of Geese feeding in a wet meadow and found them upon closer examination to be White-fronted Geese, forty-two in number. The yellow legs and feet made identification easy. There were five male Mallards with them.

*Branta bernicla hrota*. **BRANT.**—On March 23, I found twenty Brant feeding in a wet part of the same meadow. They were much more active than the Canada Geese which we see here and less wild. I could plainly see the white spot on the side of the neck and white upper tail coverts which with the small size left no doubt as to their identity. They left without calling, flying north in two detachments. I first saw Brant here on March 9, 1924, when four alighted in one field and thirty-two in another. They gave several calls before alighting.

On March 26 I found five Canada Geese in the field where I saw the Brant this year. It had rained for two days and a great deal of water had collected. There were thirty or more Ducks there also but the weather was so bad that I could not identify them.—**E. W. HADELER**, *Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.*

**European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) on Wolf Lake, Chicago.**—On April 15, 1930, Dr. C. H. Swift saw one of these birds at the above locality and on April 17, it was seen by both of us. Woodruff reports it as occurring occasionally in the Mississippi Valley, as does Forbush. This individual may have been an escape from the Wallace Evans game farm at St. Charles, Ill., about fifty miles from Wolf Lake. The bird was with a large flock of Baldpates, and nearby were a number of Redheads and other species for comparison. The red head on a duck otherwise like the Baldpates was quite conspicuous, and the light and distance were so favorable that the lighter central streak on the head could easily be discerned.

In many years birding around Chicago and other places, this is the first time I have recognized the European Widgeon.—**ALFRED LEWY**, *25 E. Washington St., Chicago.*

**Baldpates and Turnstones at Jackson, Mich.**—The Baldpate or American Widgeon has been a rather uncommon migrant in southern

Michigan in past years, an occasional pair or two being seen. This year on March 30, I counted 200 on Portage Lake, and on April 6, 100 individuals, while some of the more common species did not come at all. The late Dr. W. B. Barrows speaks of this and the following as uncommon migrants inland, in his 'Michigan Bird Life.'

For the past four years I have seen from three to six Ruddy Turnstones at the same lake each year on May 30 and 31, a rather punctual itinerary.—  
EDITH K. FREY, *Jackson, Michigan.*

**Ducks in the Valley of Virginia.**—The following are supplementary to my previous notes ('The Auk', July 1929, p. 379). The number of Ducks noted during the 1930 spring migration was again considerable for a mountain country that has few large streams and no lakes of any size, especially since some of the ponds were much diminished this year by a dry season. All dates are for 1930, unless otherwise noted, and all places are near Lexington, Va.

*Mergus merganser americanus.* AMERICAN MERGANSER.—A female brought to me on January 17. This was one of three shot on North River out of a flock of about a dozen, all said to be similar.

*Lophodytes cucullatus.* HOODED MERGANSER.—A pair in adult plumage at Cameron's Pond on April 2; and two flocks, totalling twelve, one on North River and one at Big Spring Pond, on April 14, all in immature plumage.

*Anas platyrhynchos.* MALLARD.—Occasional from October 3, 1929, through February; common in March and April.

*Anas rubripes.* BLACK DUCK.—Occasional from November 25, 1929, through March; common in April; a crippled bird on May 27. As far as the sub-species could be determined in the field, most of these were *A. r. tristis*, but I saw a few individuals at close range which I felt sure were *A. r. rubripes*. A cripple of the latter form was closely watched on April 4.

*Chaulelasmus streperus.* GADWALL.—Two males and a female noted at Big Spring Pond on numerous occasions from November 25 to December 30, 1929. First record here.

*Mareca americana.* BALDPATE.—Eight males and six females at Cameron's Pond on March 11. These were in very bright plumage, the heads of some of the males being strong cream buff.

*Nettion carolinense.* GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—One male and two females at Big Spring Pond on April 4 and 5. This is my only record here, while they are fairly common on the eastern side of the mountains.

*Querquedula discors.* BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Abundant, April 3 to 14.

*Spatula clypeata.* SHOVELLER.—Two pairs at Cameron's Pond on April 3, and one male, April 4 to 9.

*Dafila acuta trizihoa.* PINTAIL.—A pair at Cameron's Pond on March 11.

*Aix sponsa.* WOOD DUCK.—A pair in bright plumage at Cameron's Pond on April 4, and another pair on April 14.