

**Anhinga Nesting in North Carolina.**—In the October 'Auk,' p. 592, is an account of a nest of the Anhinga found May 24, 1931, at Orton Pond, N. C., containing three eggs. On June 27, following, a party of which I was a member found probably the same nest in exactly the spot described with two young birds on a tree close by.—MARION C. MACNEILLE, *Unionville, Conn.*

**Mute Swan in New Jersey.**—*Sihenehides olor* is described merely as "straying casually to the coast of New Jersey" in the last Check-List. This hardly does justice to its real status in the state. The bird has become completely naturalized and a number of pairs breed in a wild state in suitable ponds along the coast from the vicinity of Asbury Park to Bayhead. At Point Pleasant there has for a number of years been a breeding pair on a pond just south of Arnold Avenue.

The birds, young and old, gather in the fall into flocks sometimes containing as many as 35 individuals, and fly about seeking feeding grounds. As the smaller ponds freeze some are trapped and wing-clipped, but a number fly south, and it is then not uncommon to see companies of these birds feeding about the northerly third of Barnegat Bay (north of Seaside Park), where they remain as long as there is open water.

But it is not safe to consider swans seen in the northerly portion of Barnegat Bay in winter definitely as Mutes. I have seen *Cygnus columbianus* in the same locality occasionally in recent years. The latter species is now more frequently encountered as a migrant on the Jersey coast and is occasionally present during February.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

**A Greater Snow Goose From Georgia.**—On November 24, 1931, about noon, I saw a Snow Goose just across the river on a sand bar with a flock of gulls. It was not difficult to collect the bird, and it proved to be an adult male. The head and neck had many rusty markings.

Remembering the confusion often caused by amateur bird-students like myself, recording such easily confused subspecies as the Lesser and Greater Snow Goose, the dried skin was sent to Mr. Frederic H. Kennard. He identified it as a Greater Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*).

The measurements given below are his except the length, which is mine, measured in the flesh after the bird had stiffened somewhat, recorded in inches and afterward transposed into millimeters.

Length—790 mm.; Wing—460; Tarsus—right 90, left 90; Middle toe and claw—right 88, left 86 (toenail somewhat worn); Exposed culmen—66; Depth of bill—37; Tail—130 (worn); Number of feathers in tail—16.

An inquiry of Mr. Arthur H. Howell about the records of the Biological Survey, brings the reply that they have no records of the Snow Goose from Georgia, except two casual allusions in old publications.

This bird then, taken about two miles east of Savannah, is the first specimen taken in Georgia, as the records now stand. The skin has been