

Trumpeter Swan in New Mexico.—Dr. W. A. Archer, Mesilla Park, N. M., sends me a note of information concerning the Trumpeter Swan.

A hunter, Raymond Smoot, while out near the Rio Grande River, about five miles south of Mesilla Park, N. M., saw a flock of five birds flying over him. Thinking they were geese he fired at them and brought one down. Realizing his mistake, he then brought the specimen to Dr. Archer and his brother, A. E. Archer. They identified it as the Trumpeter Swan. Mr. A. E. Archer made a skin of the specimen and gave it to the A. and M. College, at State College, N. M. The bird was taken in November, 1931.

During my nearly eight years in that region I never chanced to see a Trumpeter. In fact, my only sight of a swan was on the Gila River where I saw two but I did not identify the species.—D. E. MERRILL, *Rogers, Arkansas*.

Barnacle Goose in Ohio.—On November 5, 1925, Mr. Chester K. Brooks of Cleveland, Ohio, shot a fine plumaged male Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*) on the marshes of the Winous Point Shooting Club near Port Clinton, Ohio, at the head of Sandusky Bay. This bird was presented to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History by Mr. Brooks, and is now preserved in the collection of that institution.

While it is possible that this bird may have escaped from confinement, the condition of the plumage gives no hint of this and the record is probably in the same category as the other North American occurrences of the species outside of Greenland. However, an attempt has been made to discredit, as far as possible, the belief that this specimen had escaped from captivity. The writer has corresponded with the directors of the leading zoological parks of the north central states but no records of escaped Barnacle Geese were forthcoming. Furthermore, the fact that the Cleveland Museum specimen was accompanied by another of the same species at the time Mr. Brooks shot it makes the chances of its being an escaped bird much less.

From the published records this Ohio bird seems to be the farthest west record for North America, which makes additionally desirable the publication of the occurrence.—JOHN W. ALDRICH, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio*.

European Teal (*Nettion crecca*) in northern New Jersey.—On February 27, 1932, Raymond F. Haulenbeek and Alexander Cairns of Newark visited the Jersey City Reservoir near Boonton, N. J., to observe the ducks which congregate there during migration periods. Searching the water with 18 power glasses, they discovered a teal close to shore which resembled a drake Green-winged teal except that it lacked the crescent mark before the wing and had a long white line on the side. This bird was apparently a drake European Teal.

On April 3 this bird or another of the same kind was seen again. On this date Warren F. Eaton, Julius M. Johnson and the writer found one

drake teal, at Troy Meadows with a flock of about thirty Green-winged Teal, which showed a white stripe on the side and lacked the light crescent bar in front of the wing. The bird was in sight only a short time before the whole flock became alarmed and flew off. On April 16 I again found a European Teal and was able to watch it for over an hour. On this occasion, after considerable time spent in stalking, the bird was seen at a distance of less than fifty yards with 8x glasses. It was with a flock of about twenty-five Green-winged Teal and direct comparison with drakes of this species was possible. The white scapular stripe was rather conspicuous and easily seen in fair light. The absence of the white mark in front of the wing was easily observed whenever the bird turned sideways. This individual was more active than its associates which spent most of the time resting on grassy islands while the European Teal swam around almost continuously often going back and forth several times over the same ten or fifteen foot stretch of open water. In flight I could not distinguish it from the others.

On April 30 I saw the bird again at short range and in good light. This time it was accompanied by a drake Green-winged Teal, two female teal presumably Green-winged, and a drake European Widgeon.—JAMES L. EDWARDS, *Montclair, N. J.*

A Pintail Winters in Montana.—A male American Pintail (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*) spent at least the latter part of the winter of 1931-32 near Fortine, in the extreme northwestern corner of Montana. It was observed by the writer frequently during late January, February, and March at a spring-fed old river channel where Mallards and Green-winged Teal winter regularly.

So far as the writer is aware, the only previous published record of the occurrence of this species in Montana during winter was obtained at Choteau, December 27, 1912 (Saunders, *Condor*, xvi, p. 128).—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana.*

Number of Feathers on a Duck.—I recently counted 11,903 feathers (exclusive of down) on an adult female mallard. This information, though meagre, is offered as an addition to the totals given by McGregor (*Condor*, v. 5, p. 17, 1903) of 1889 feathers on a skin of *Ammodramus sandwichensis* and 6544 on one of *Larus glaucescens*.—PHOEBE KNAPPEN, *Washington, D. C.*

Shoveller Nesting near Chicago.—On June 4, 1932, I found a nest of the Shoveller duck at McGinnes Slough, near Orland, in the Cook County (Illinois) forest preserves. The adult birds had been seen repeatedly at this place throughout the latter part of May and, as they were always found in the same small bay, it was suspected that they were nesting. Search was made for the nest on several dates, but it was not until June 4 that it was finally located, in thick grass on a dry hillside about 150 yards from the water. The nest contained nine eggs, which