

1929, were observed by Rev. Ralph E. Danforth. At these dates and in these numbers, the Greater Snow Goose is probably the more likely.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton*, and A. C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*

The Baikal Teal from King Island, Alaska.—A small collection of birds was received by the Chicago Academy of Sciences from King Island, Alaska, this past summer. The island is a small isolated rock in Bering Sea, about eighty miles northwest of Nome, which is closed to navigation except for the summer months. The specimens were secured by the eskimo, Arthur Nagozruk, and the most interesting were two beautiful adult male Baikal Teal (*Nettion formosum*), the second and third records for Alaska. The first was a male in full plumage, taken in arctic Alaska (Wainwright), September 2, 1921 (Condor XXVII, 1925, p. 169). The King Island birds (C. A. of S. 5833-5837) were taken May 23 and May 25, 1931.

The above mentioned specimens appear to be the only North American records except for a male taken in Contra Costa County, California, December 13, 1931, recorded in 'The Condor,' Vol. XXXIV, p. 193, by Mr. James Moffitt.

Several hundred Baikal Teal have been imported into California by bird dealers, and Mr. H. S. Swarth objects to Mr. Moffitt's record (Condor, XXXIV, p. 259), because of the possibility of the bird having escaped or having been released from captivity. Mr. Swarth's objection could also include our specimens, but the chances of birds imported in limited numbers in California, being taken so far north, are too remote to be considered. It is my belief that the majority of the birds of eastern Asia are regular visitors of the Alaskan coast.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Illinois.*

Female Quail "Bobwhiting."—In his book on 'The Bobwhite Quail' (p. 104) Mr. H. L. Stoddard writes: "As far as known, the 'bobwhite' call note is confined to cock birds." At Clark University, Worcester, Mass., I had a pair of captive quail (*Colinus virginianus virginianus*) the female of which "bobwhited" to some extent. That she was not a male in female plumage was proved by the fact that she laid two clutches of eggs. Her mate's "bobwhites" were either earsplittingly loud or almost whispered; hers were intermediate in loudness. I recorded this note the latter part of April and also on July 10, when I started to take the male away; at this time he answered her call with his loudest "bobwhite." Both birds belonged to the fourth generation raised in captivity.—MARGARET M. NICE, *Columbus, Ohio.*

A Pennsylvania Specimen of the White Gyrfalcon.—The Reading Museum has recently acquired a specimen of the White Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus candicans*) which I believe to be a unique record for Pennsylvania. This bird was taken by Dr. Samuel B. Kern of Slatington, near Forest Inn, Carbon County, on November 11, 1928, and was mounted and kept in his