

managed to capture the bird, and later brought it to the American Museum of Natural History, where it was positively identified by Mr. John T. Zimmer as a European Gray Lag (*Anser anser*). The bird is now under my care at the Pleasant Valley Sanctuary, and in the best of condition.

When found, the bird showed bullet marks on the primaries of one wing, its feet were a bright pink, showing no signs of recent captivity, and its behavior was that of a wild bird. During the first two days of captivity it attempted to hide whenever approached, and would not eat until the third day, when released on the pond with a flock of Canada Geese.

I am told that the Gray Lag has been previously taken in America, but I cannot find an authentic record.—S. MORRIS PELL, *Lenox, Mass.*

**Blue Goose in Alabama.**—Arthur H. Howell in his 'Birds of Alabama,' 1924, was obliged to admit this species on the basis of descriptions supplied him by non-ornithological residents who had seen or shot certain "strange geese" (*op. cit.*, p. 67). The occurrence of *Chen caerulescens* within the boundaries of Alabama can now be confirmed by the following definite records:

(1) In a collection of mounted birds at Montgomery, belonging to the State Department of Archives and History, there is a Blue Goose labeled merely with the date February 10, 1922. I saw this specimen in June, 1932, and subsequent correspondence has elicited the information that it was shot by Edward Hinderer at the head of Parker's Island, at the mouth of the Tallapoosa River. The bird was alone and did not appear to have been with any near-by flock of geese.

(2) On November 16, 1931, I examined and measured in the flesh an adult Blue Goose that had been killed the day before by Edward Hinderer about a mile below Washington Ferry, on the Autauga County side of the Alabama River.

In addition, I have a report of a Blue Goose killed near Independence, in October, 1931, by Lawrence Wyatt, of Selma, who found the bird feeding with another of its kind and with many crows and Mourning Doves in a field of corn, peanuts, and velvet beans; and I am told that another Selman has a mounted Blue Goose that was taken somewhere in Alabama, but I have had no opportunity to personally check either report.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City.*

**Blue Goose in Maryland.**—Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Baltimore informs me that the guide on his ducking shore on the Eastern Shore of Maryland captured a Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) there during a heavy snow storm early in February, 1933. The bird is now alive in the guide's possession.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

**Third Occurrence of the Brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*) in South Carolina.**—I am indebted to Mr. George Haas, of New York and Tibwin Plantation, S. C., for the privilege of recording the third known specimen of the Brant in this state. Mr. Haas shot an immature female on his

plantation, about twenty-five miles north of Charleston, on November 30, 1932, and brought it to the writer for verification and mounting. The bird was in excellent plumage but was exceedingly thin, this being the case with the other two taken locally, one in 1924 and one in 1930 (Auk, Vol. XLVIII, 244 and Vol. XLII, 265.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

**The Cinnamon Teal: A New Bird for South Carolina.**—I am indebted to Francis M. Weston, of Pensacola, Florida, to whom the sole credit for this valuable record is due, for the privilege of recording the first observance of *Querquedula cyanoptera* in South Carolina.

In a ricefield on the plantation of Mr. Harry Payne Bingham, in Beaufort County, on January 28, 1933, Mr. Weston saw, among other ducks, "a pair of Cinnamon Teal, the drake in high plumage, from the highway at a distance of not more than fifty yards with 6 x binoculars. The birds were in company with other teal so that comparisons were readily made and it was possible to critically examine the female *cyanoptera* and note the reddish or brownish tinge on the breast which, together with her habit of keeping company with the easily recognizable drake, established her identity."

On hearing from Mr. Weston a few days later, the writer with Messrs. Burton and Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, visited the spot and searched for the teal but were unsuccessful. The care-taker of the plantation however, informed us that he had noticed this "red teal" for some while during January and wondered what it was.

Arthur T. Wayne (Birds of South Carolina, p. 17) describes a bird in the collection of the Charleston Museum as a specimen of *cyanoptera*, because of the narrowness of the bill, but examination in later years showed that the bill had shrunk and upon submitting the specimen to the National Museum, it was declared to be *discors* rather than *cyanoptera*. The species was then placed on the hypothetical list of birds of the state, but this observance of Mr. Weston's definitely removes it from that category. There were at least three other female teal which showed the reddish tinge on the breast, but the fact that the one drake in its unmistakable plumage was noted by both Mr. Weston, a field ornithologist, and the plantation care-taker who is familiar with both the Blue- and Green-winged Teal, is quite enough to establish the species.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

**Occurrence and Nesting of the Redhead in Montana.**—In his work on Montana birds (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 14, 1921, p. 36) A. A. Saunders lists the Redhead (*Nyroca americana*) as an uncommon migrant, unknown west of the divide, stating that "there are no definite breeding records, and only one case of its occurrence in summer, in Gallatin County . . . ."

During the three years, 1929 to 1931, I noted this species a number of