

have been addled. In one place a score or more young, just able to make short flights, were huddled beside a similar group of young Snowy Egrets, but not mixed with them.

Adult after adult ibis was carefully scrutinized through a 6-power binocular, but not one was seen with a white face. In fact during my entire stay in Cameron Parish the white-faced species eluded me.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City.*

The Glossy Ibis in Georgia.—On April, 1933, the first Eastern Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis f. falcinellus*) to be seen by ornithologists in Georgia was noted on Cumberland Island, the Carnegie estate on the St. Mary's River. The bird was in company with Little Blue and Snowy Egrets, and American Egrets, in a long slough near the ocean beach. The writer, with Messrs. E. B. Chamberlain and H. R. Sass of Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Robert Ferguson who lives on the island, studied it as short range for a quarter of an hour as it fed and preened at a distance of about one hundred yards.

Realizing the rarity of the bird, an attempt was made to collect it, but though we followed it from one slough to another most of the afternoon, it eluded us. We had frequent views of it, at rest and in flight, and at no time was there any difficulty in seeing the decurved bill and even the iridescence of the chestnut plumage. The writer communicated with Mr. Arthur H. Howell of the Biological Survey in regard to other records for the state, and he says that the above bird is "apparently the first specimen."—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

Greater Snow Goose at Troy Meadows, N. J.—On the morning of April 2, 1933, while in Troy Meadow, a rather extensive fresh water marsh in Morris County, N. J., I noted a flock of about 100 Snow Geese passing over. It is generally understood, I believe, that when flocks of Snow Geese are seen in this locality, they may be safely referred to the greater race, *Chen hyperborea atlantica*.

They were flying at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and the black wing tips were clearly discernible. A strong southerly wind had been blowing all night and it is probable that the birds were taking advantage of this in their migration.

There appear to be very few records of flocks of these birds in passage, but from those available to me it would appear that, wintering chiefly along the North Carolina coast, they concentrate early in the spring in Delaware Bay, and from there follow a quite direct line through New Jersey, part of New York and New England to their second concentration point in the St. Lawrence River, and from there north to their Arctic breeding grounds.

There are only a few records of the birds being observed on the water between concentration points; that of Fisher at Ossining in 1882, and an earlier fall record also by Fisher at Lake George, while Dr. Stone calls my attention to an account by Julian Burroughs (*Forest and Stream*, Jan. 23,

1909, p. 133) of a large flock alighting on the Hudson opposite Gordon's Point in a fog, several being shot. It would seem probable, therefore, that the flight from Delaware Bay to the St. Lawrence River is usually completed without interruption.

Although there are many records of single birds or small flocks seen at widely separated points, the larger flocks as noted by Carter at Boonton, N. J., in 1924, by Broun at Lenox, Mass., in 1931, and one or two other New England records, seem to bear out pretty well that the line of migration indicated is the one usually followed and that these geese do not pass up the coast.

It appears that the entire flock of from 7,000 to 10,000 geese was found in Delaware Bay on March 26, 1933; on April 2 one small flock was seen and on April 7 apparently all of the birds had left. The geese do not start in one large flock but leave in smaller bands.

It is rather unusual that we should have so few records of the migration of birds so easily recognized as the Snow Goose. It may be easily believed, therefore, that they pass over at so great an altitude that they are seldom seen.—CHARLES K. NICHOLS, *Ridgewood, N. J.*

The Blue Goose in North Carolina.—The April number of 'The Auk' contains a record of the occurrence of the Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) in Alabama and Maryland. On February 3, 1932, the writer observed at rather close range and with the aid of 8-power binoculars a Blue Goose at Mattamuskeet Lake, North Carolina. The bird was in company with about 250 Canada geese. Pearson, Brimley & Brimley, in their 'Birds of North Carolina,' p. 87, record one individual captured on Bogue Beach near Fort Macon in the spring of 1884, but Mr. Brimley, in a letter dated February 25, 1907, wrote that probably this record is an error. There is, however, a record for Currituck Sound (Auk, 1931, p. 111). From the files of the Biological Survey I find that W. F. Kubichek, formerly of this bureau, observed a Blue Goose in company with Black Ducks on Knotts Island, near Currituck Sound, North Carolina, on November 17, 1919.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey.*

The Pintail Duck (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*) Wintering in Maine.—In 'The Auk' for 1912, pp. 235-236, the writer gave data on the wintering of the Pintail on the coast of Maine. Since that time additional and conclusive evidence has accumulated.

On December 20, 1925, I saw five Pintails in Back Cove, Portland, while Walsh in 1926 reported the bird as remaining in the vicinity of Mare Point, Brunswick, as late as December 7 (Maine Naturalist, VI, p. 12).

Since the winter of 1927-28 this bird has been a regular winter resident at Back Cove, Portland; during that season a dozen including both sexes were present from November 12 to March 10. During the season of 1928-29 about a dozen, both sexes, were observed from October 13 to March 29 and on March 9 the males were courting and the birds quite vociferous.