

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.

In 1929-30 a flock numbering, on several occasions, forty-three birds of both sexes was observed from October 12 through the first week of April and in 1930-31 both sexes were present from October 25 until March 21; The number varied from 85 in November to 50 in January and 25 in February.

In the season 1931-32 about 25 were present from October 12 to April 1 and in 1932-33 about 50 from October 14 to March 27, both males and females. They were vociferous on December 26, 1932, and on fine days after that. The drakes began courting on January 29.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

The European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) again in Maine.—Since recording this species as new to the state (Auk, 1913, p. 574) the writer has acquired three and examined four more specimens from Maine, viz.: (1) a young male, Scarborough, October 29, 1917, in my collection; (2) a female taken about a month prior to November 28, 1923, in Merry-meeting Bay (Walsh, *Maine Naturalist*, VI, p. 11), seen in a taxidermist's shop; (3) a young male molting into adult plumage, Falmouth, December 7, 1923; (4) another very similar specimen taken at Cape Elizabeth a few days later; (5) an adult male seen at Falmouth April 20, 1926, and a male and female in my collection taken in Scarborough, November 14, 1930, the male being well advanced toward adult plumage.

From these records it appears that the European Widgeon has occurred casually in Maine from September 11 to December 7, and in spring April 20.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

Teals Resting on Plowed Ground.—At Cameron's Pond, near Lexington, Virginia, on March 28, 1933, a pair of Blue-winged Teals and two female Green-winged Teals came flying in. As they saw us they turned, circled the pond, and again flew past low over the water, but instead of stopping on the pond lit in a newly-plowed field a couple of hundred yards away. As we approached they slowly walked through the field to the top of a low hill and when flushed lit once more in the field but farther away. Nothing was growing in the field. Both species of teals are said to feed in grain fields during the breeding season but I have never known them to stop to rest on high land at this season.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Blue-winged Teal Breeding in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—The probable breeding of *Querquedula discors* on the Connecticut River in town has been suspected for some few years and on July 24, 1932, I surprised a Blue-wing with her brood of four young, resting quietly on the water.

The female immediately gave a low, querulous cry of warning and the ducklings dove from sight, inshore. In an attempt to attract out attention the female proceeded to swim slowly out into the river, beating the water with her wings to draw our notice more than as a means of locomotion,