

April 10-15, 1934, on the Gulf Coast of southwestern Florida, flocks of this species were seen at two locations: Alligator Bay and the Shark River Rookery. A total of 90 Spoonbills was counted, 64 on Alligator Bay, and two flocks totalling 26 birds flying over the rookery. No nests were observed in the Shark River Rookery, although it was reported in 1933 that four pairs nested there and 12 pairs in the Lane River Rookery nearby. It has been suggested that no large rookery of this species exists in Florida, but that the Spoonbills confine their nesting activities to small groups scattered among the heronries in the mangrove swamps.

From Galveston Bay to lower Laguna Madre, on the Texas Coast, Spoonbills were observed at seven locations and a total of 879 individuals was counted. The counts were made as follows: Vingt'un Island, Galveston Bay, 200; San Antonio Bay, 4; Second Chain-of-Islands, San Antonio Bay, 300; Aransas Bay, 200; Big Bird Island, Laguna Madre, 19; Flats north of the mouth of Arroyo Colorado, Laguna Madre, 100; Green Island, Laguna Madre, 56.

Vingt'un Island and the Second Chain-of-Islands are both nesting colonies, under guard of Audubon wardens. Other colonies may exist along the coast, but their location has not been fully determined.

A search was made for the Spoonbill colony formerly under guard in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, but it was not found this season.—ROBERT P. ALLEN, *National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.*

European Widgeon at Newport, R. I.—On November 4, 1934, I positively identified a pair of European Widgeons (*Mareca penelope*) at Gardiner's Pond, Middletown, R. I., associated with numerous Baldpates (*M. americana*). The drake was at once distinguished by his buffy crown and, as he came closer, I could see the dark buff of the lower head and neck. The patch of green about the eye was darker and not so regular in outline as in the Baldpate. The back and sides were gray, distinguishing the bird from the more chestnut Baldpate.

The female was of the same size as the female Baldpates but decidedly grayish in color, whereas the latter tend to brownish.

I also observed a Ringneck (*Nyroca collaris*) apparently a male and completely out of the eclipse plumage.—JOHN J. LYNCH, *13 Harrison Ave., Newport, R. I.*

A Blue Goose From Georgia.—An immature Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) collected November 1, 1934, about one mile east of Savannah, seems to be the first specimen from the state. The sight of this bird settles to my satisfaction the identity of a Goose seen in flight, in about the same locality, on November 4, 1931. The bluish-gray secondaries, which are quite prominent in flight, seem to distinguish this species from the immature White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*), the only other Goose at all similar in color.

These two, with the sight record of three birds near the river mouth previously recorded (Auk, 1930, p. 577), apparently provide the only accounts of the species in the state.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

The Incubation Period of the Black Vulture.—Burns (Wils. Bull., Vol. 33, June, 1921) lists the incubation period of the Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus atratus*) as thirty days. In 1933 Harry C. Monk and the writer kept a brooding bird of this species under observation near Nashville, Tennessee, for thirty-five days before hatching was completed. In a letter to the writer, H. O. Todd, Jr., of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, states that he also observed a thirty-five day incubation period. The nest watched by Todd contained two eggs on April 10, 1933, which hatched "in exactly five weeks."