

photographed it. The image on the print is very small but absolutely characteristic. The bird is on a high, dead tree and the pose is unmistakable. The picture was sent to the writer by Mrs. Bassett.

Upon inquiry for recent records to Messrs. Eugene Murphey of Augusta, Ga., and Arthur H. Howell of the Biological Survey, the writer received news from Dr. Murphey that he knew of no record of the Spoonbill since 1869. Mr. Howell wrote as follows: "the Roseate Spoonbill apparently occurs in Georgia only as a rare and accidental visitor. Hoxie reported one at Savannah in the fall of 1911 (details lacking). Wright and Harper, in 'The Auk' for 1913, p. 503, mention finding feathers of this species in the Okefinokee Swamp."—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R.F.D. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

The Whistling Swan in South Carolina.—On January 22, 1936, Messrs. Edward M. Moore, Robert P. Allen and the writer saw a specimen of *Cygnus columbianus* in House Pond, Bull's Island, a part of the Cape Romain Federal Migratory Bird Refuge, S. C. It was an immature bird, and had been seen for some days previously on Caper's Island, just to the south, by Mr. E. K. Moore.

The bird appeared to be rather lethargic and allowed close approach. Maneuvering in a duck boat, the writer secured two pictures at about thirty feet, and the Swan took flight at even closer range, when another exposure was secured. It was seen to close its eyes several times while being watched, and occasionally emitted a low, whining note. Other than the visitation along this coast in late 1932, when Swans were seen on several plantations (Auk, vol. L, p. 208), this is the only record since 1917 when a single bird was seen near Mt. Pleasant by the late Arthur T. Wayne. It is an excessively rare bird on the South Carolina coast. The flight was strong and well sustained when the bird finally arose from the water.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R.F.D. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

The Whistling Swan in Connecticut.—On November 5, 1935, while I was watching water birds at the Penfield Reef, Fairfield, Conn., a flock of nine Whistling Swans (*Cygnus columbianus*) flew by. The birds were not high up, and according to my judgment, only about 250 feet away from me at the nearest point. The shape of the heads and bills could be made out easily to determine that the birds were not Mute Swans.

The call of the birds first attracted my attention to them. The sounds consisted of several short notes, not very loud, on two different pitches, about a major third apart. I determined the pitches to be F# and A# in the third octave above middle C. The quality suggested that of a reed instrument such as a clarinet or oboe.

This was at about 8.30 in the morning when the tide, though receding, was still fairly high. Several hours later, the same day, when the tide was low, I was on a beach in Milford, just east of the mouth of the Housatonic River. Five more Whistling Swans were standing on a sand flat, far out from the shore, and this time I used a telescope of 20x to identify them. Their long necks were stretched up almost straight, and the Herring Gulls near them looked like pygmies in comparison.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*

The Blue and the Lesser Snow Goose at Niagara Falls.—During the period October 26 to 31, 1935, the Niagara River area was favored by a remarkable, and apparently unprecedented visitation of large flocks of Blue Geese (*Chen caerulescens*), accompanied by a sprinkling of Lesser Snow Geese (*Chen h. hyperborea*).

This visitation of such unusually large numbers of migratory waterfowl naturally