

white heads of adult Blue Geese were easily visible through my 6x binoculars. They were outnumbered by the dark-headed individuals. A few whites were also in evidence. The gunners fired as the birds flew over our heads, but no hits were made, and the birds veered slightly to the right and continued westward along the south shore of Lake Ontario.

The flock remained in the lake, near Jordan Harbour, for the next couple of days, and then disappeared. They spent most of their time about two miles out from shore, and, as the weather was quite foggy, not many were shot. As far as could be discovered, only about six were captured here, one white-headed and three dark-headed Blues, one fully white plumaged Snow Goose, and two of undetermined species.

At Beamsville and Grimsby, four and eight miles west of Vineland respectively, the same phenomenal flocks were seen at the same time. On October 27, two flocks estimated at 200 each had been seen flying overhead and on the 28th the large flock was present in the lake.

Mr. E. B. Murdock of Grimsby reported seeing "thousands" of Geese off the pier at Grimsby Beach and they kept coming from the east, along the lake continuously. He could see that some were white and some were dark. Mr. Edward Hand, fisherman, of Grimsby, saw the first arrivals well east in the lake on the morning of the 27th and estimated their numbers at 500 in each flock. On Monday the main flock appeared and he considered them to number 10,000. On the 29th there were lots around, on the 30th only two were seen. He saw three dead birds. One a white Goose, and two others Blues with blue and white heads, respectively.

Thus, in this section, covering ten or twelve miles along the lake front, the Niagara "fruit belt," there was great uniformity in the appearance and disappearance of great flocks of these unusual visitors.—W. E. HURLBURT, *Vineland, Ontario*.

Snow Geese at Harrisburg, Pa.—Four Snow Geese, all probably the Lesser (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*), were seen November 18, 1935, standing on a grassy islet in the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Pa. One was a dusky immature. A few Ducks on their autumnal migration rested distantly on the river but the Geese had no relation to them. Richard May was the first to see and identify the Geese.—HAROLD B. WOOD, M.D., *Harrisburg, Pa.*

European Teal at Lexington, Virginia.—On February 1, 1936, I collected an adult male European Teal (*Nettion crecca*) at Big Spring Pond, seven miles west of Lexington, Virginia. It was in company with a female Teal. A pair of Teals, probably these birds, were seen at Big Spring on December 23, when a group of us were taking the Christmas census, but on that and on several subsequent occasions were passed by with only a glance, although I have been watching for this bird for years. When on January 30 I happened to take a real look at them I saw at once that the male was not *carolinense* but *crecca*. The absence of the bar before the wing and the presence of the creamy-white scapular stripe were very noticeable. And at fifty yards in sunlight even the extent of the buff lines in the face and the coarseness of the vermiculation on the sides could be detected. The collecting of the specimen bore out the field identification and Dr. H. C. Oberholser who examined it confirmed the identification. The bird was found to be very fat.

This seems to be the first actual record for Virginia, since, as Dr. Oberholser writes me, a Potomac River record (1885) is strictly speaking "a record from Maryland, although it has commonly been accredited to Virginia." It is apparently the fourth record for the South, there being a recent record from each of the Carolinas.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*