

interesting to note that this nesting colony was observed just a year previous to the flock of a thousand birds seen by Reginald H. Howe, Jr., near Cape Sable, and mentioned in Howell's 'Florida Bird Life,' page 123. Howe's observation was in March, 1902. As Howell points out, it is strange that the "peculiar mud nests" were not observed by someone in south Florida if the species nested regularly. Probably the birds did not nest regularly, but only sporadically, and if they confined these activities to the Lower Keys in the latter part of the last century and the first of this, they inhabited a region seldom visited by ornithologists, so that the presence of the nests could easily be missed. The natives probably did see the nests at times, but as Judge Lowe did, gave no thought to them. To them it was "just another tropical bird." It is the writer's opinion that the Flamingo certainly nested in the Lower Keys at times during the early part of this century and that it probably never did breed on the mainland of Florida at all.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Supervisor Southern Sanctuaries, Charleston, S. C.*

Migrating Snow Geese in northern New Jersey.—In 'The Auk,' (vol. 50, page 352, 1933) C. K. Nichols records a migrant flock of Greater Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*) seen at Troy Meadows, New Jersey, on April 2, 1933, and follows with an excellent discussion of the spring migration of this race showing that the flight is mainly overland, with the scarcity of records largely due to the height at which the flocks fly. It seems worth while therefore, to record the following observation by the writer. On the morning of April 13, 1937, I stepped into the yard of my residence at Union, New Jersey, and scanned the sky in hope of possible migrants, but far beyond my expectation was the big, snowy, double V that appeared high up, just west of the zenith. Apparently the birds were higher than those seen by Mr. Nichols, for the black wing-tips were hardly discernible without the binocular. However, the flock was of similar size, about one hundred birds. The weather that morning was fine and clear, and entirely favorable for migration. The difference in date is interesting in that it shows the annual variation in the departure date for birds leaving the Delaware Bay concentration, of which these seem surely to have been a part.

This also adds the subspecies to the birds of Union County, New Jersey, at least as a sight record based on the assumption that the flock had left the Delaware Bay group that morning, for while C. A. Urner has recorded the Lesser Snow Goose as taken on the Newark Meadows in his excellent county list, he knows of no previous occurrence of *atlantica* in this area.—ALFRED E. EYNON, *Union, New Jersey.*

Greater Snow Goose in New Hampshire.—On April 15, 1937, at about 11.00 a. m., a flock of seventy-odd Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*) appeared at Forrest Lake in Winchester, New Hampshire, giving an appearance of being badly lost in the prevailing heavy fog at the time. The birds were very shy. They became frightened and flew, only to return in an hour's time, when they alighted on ice in the center of the lake. An immature male was collected by Mr. Luman R. Nelson, and, incidentally, has been preserved by him. There are no former records, and the older residents in this locality cannot recall ever having heard of any white geese seen here. When they left Forrest Lake the flock of geese went to Wilson Pond in Swanzey, about eight miles distant in a northeast direction; and on being disturbed there, it is not known where they went.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

European Widgeon in Florida.—Through conversation with duck hunters in April, 1934, I learned that a European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) had been taken