

do not nest in the immediate vicinity of the McGuiness Slough, they gather there in large numbers in late summer and roost preferably in the trees of one wooded hill at the northeast end of the slough, where the melanistic heron was discovered. Yellow-crowned Night Herons (*Nyctanassa v. violacea*) are of rare occurrence in the Chicago region; our most recent record is that of Mrs. Baldwin, who observed one at the McGuiness Slough on May 25, 1937.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Lyons, Illinois*.

Notes on Colorado Geese.—We have had occasion to visit the Colorado College Museum in Colorado Springs, the Colorado University Museum at Boulder, the State Teachers College at Greeley, and the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colorado, and have been surprised at the scarcity of specimens of geese of various species collected in Colorado. Inasmuch as the nomenclature has been changed in recent years it seems worth while to give a short résumé of the status of various species and subspecies recorded from our State.

LESSER SNOW GOOSE, *Chen hyperborea hyperborea*.—There are many observations for this form from the State and Bergtold ('Guide to the Birds of Colorado,' 1928) considers it a common bird in October. There are, however, comparatively few specimens in state collections and only five skins are in the Colorado Museum of Natural History. An adult male (C.M.N.H. no. 3179) and an adult female (no. 9768) were taken near Masters, Weld County, Colorado, on March 29, 1914, and November 26, 1923, respectively; an adult female (no. 12367) was collected November 11, 1933, and an immature female (no. 14192) on October 23, 1921, in Adams County. Adult female (no. 14710) taken at Loveland, Larimer County, Colorado, April 9, 1899, which was obtained from the State Historical Society's collection, is the specimen recorded by W. L. Selater ('A History of the Birds of Colorado,' 1912) as the Greater Snow Goose.

GREATER SNOW GOOSE, *Chen hyperborea atlantica*.—This species has been recorded as a straggler in Colorado. Selater (l. c., 1912) gives two definite records: one taken by Z. H. Snyder at Greeley, Weld County, Colorado, March 20, 1895, which we have been unable to trace; the other, an adult female collected by J. F. Champion on April 9, 1899, near Loveland, Larimer County, Colorado, formerly in the State Historical Society's collection. The latter bird is now in the Colorado Museum of Natural History collection (no. 14710). It is undoubtedly typical *hyperborea*. In view of the eastern range of *atlantica*, and the questionable records upon which the race has been included in the list of Colorado birds, we believe that *atlantica* should be dropped from the Colorado state list.

ROSS'S GOOSE, *Chen rossii*.—Felger (Auk, 24: 211, 1907) recorded the only specimen known from the State, taken near Longmont, Boulder County, by Captain Eli, on December 23, 1906. This skin is now in our Museum collection (no. 416). Bergtold (l. c., 1928) states there are "perhaps two records," but we have been unable to locate another one.

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, *Anser albifrons albifrons*.—This bird is more common in Colorado than specimens in collections would indicate. There are only three specimens from the State in the collection of this Museum: an adult male (no. 9767) collected by G. H. Duffield at Eads, Kiowa County, Colorado, on December 3, 1923; an immature female (no. 9880) taken near Brighton, Adams County, Colorado, by T. H. Smith on October 1, 1921; and another immature female (no. 12506) taken by E. A. Stephens at Milton Lake, Adams County, Colorado, on October 6, 1928. All three specimens agree with Swarth and Bryant's (Univ. of California Publ. Zool., 17: 209-222, 1917) measurements for *albifrons*. A band of fifteen birds wintered in

1936-37 on Barr Lake, Adams County, Colorado, and were observed on several occasions by the undersigned.

CANADA GOOSE, *Branta canadensis canadensis*.—This is the common goose in Colorado, although there are comparatively few specimens in collections. During the winter of 1936-37, several hundred birds wintered on Barr Lake, Adams County, and vicinity, where we saw them on many occasions.

HUTCHINS'S GOOSE, *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*.—This subspecies has been considered a common migrant by Bergtold (l. c., 1928) on the basis of sight records of small *Branta*, apparently. We find only one specimen, however, recorded by Selater (l. c., 1912) from the State Historical Society's collection as a definite record. This bird, a male, which was taken near Loveland, Larimer County, Colorado, on April 10, 1898, by J. F. Campion, is now in the collection of this institution (no. 14709) and we find that it is *Branta canadensis leucopareia*, as described by Taverner (Ann. Rept. Nat. Mus. Canada, 1929). It is a light-bellied bird and measures as follows: culmen, 39.5 mm.; wing, 425 mm.; tarsus, 71 mm. On the basis of the above, and the lack of other records, we suggest that *hutchinsi* be dropped from the Colorado state list.

CKACKLING GOOSE, *Branta canadensis minima*.—This small goose is included in the list of Colorado birds on the basis of one record, given by Selater (l. c., 1912). This specimen was taken April 10, 1898, near Loveland, Larimer County, Colorado, by J. F. Campion, on the same date as the bird heretofore considered as *hutchinsi*. This specimen, now in the Colorado Museum of Natural History collection (no. 14708), was obtained from the State Historical Society's collection, and, like the above, must be considered as *leucopareia*. It measures: culmen, 37 mm.; wing, 385 mm.; tarsus, 66.5 mm. *Branta c. minima* should be dropped from the Colorado list, as it has been included on the basis of this single specimen.

LESSER CANADA GOOSE, *Branta canadensis leucopareia*.—Small *Branta* occur uncommonly in Colorado. Although the naturalists of this Museum have tried for years to obtain specimens from game clubs and sportsmen, only one has been secured. It is an adult female (no. 11378) and was collected at Masters, Weld County, Colorado, by Thomas Holland, on November 10, 1925. This, and the two specimens mentioned above (adult female no. 14708 and adult male no. 14709), taken near Loveland, Larimer County, Colorado, on April 10, 1898, by J. F. Campion, are the only ones of this race represented in our collection. Occasionally small geese are observed in flocks of *canadensis*, and it is probable that they should be referred to as *leucopareia*.

AMERICAN BRANT, *Branta bernicla hrota*.—Selater (l. c., 1912) lists this as a State bird on the basis of one shot, but not preserved, by Captain Thorne, at Fort Lyon, Bent County, on April 11, 1883. He says there can be little doubt about its identification, but it seems to us that the data are too questionable and that the race should be dropped from the list of Colorado birds.—ALFRED M. BAILEY AND ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado*.

Mexican Turkey Vulture in southern Florida.—Several years ago Dr. Alexander Wetmore, while examining bone fragments taken from Pleistocene deposits near Saint Petersburg, Florida, found bones of a Mexican Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura aura*) in a good state of preservation, and, at the time, suggested to me the possibility that this southern race might well be still the breeding bird in the extreme southern part of Florida. Unfortunately no skins were available in any collections to verify this conjecture, and it was not until this past spring that the opportunity presented itself to obtain a small series of these birds from the Cape Sable region.