

which a large Black-crowned Night Heron colony was situated and careful search amongst the hundreds of nests of the latter species revealed nothing.

On April 14, 1938, while exploring a red maple-tupelo swamp I came upon two pairs of Yellow-crowned Night Herons repairing old nests. The birds were definitely paired on this date and were engaged in some simple courtship displays. By May 10, four pairs were in this area each incubating five eggs. At the date of writing (May 30) there are healthy young in each nest. As far as I am able to ascertain this is the first definite breeding record of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron for New York State.—ALLAN D. CRUICKSHANK, *National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York City.*

Recent occurrence of the Flamingo in Puerto Rico.—Due to the fact that the Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) has not been reported in Puerto Rico since the time of Gundlach's visits some sixty-five years ago, it seems of interest to record that in December, 1935, a local hunter observed two and shot one at El Faro de Cabo Rojo (the southwestern tip of Puerto Rico). He ate the bird, but preserved parts of its plumage which he has presented to me, more than sufficient to identify the species. Another hunter in whose reliability I have considerable confidence reports seeing a Flamingo at the same locality in 1937.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

Blue Goose in St. Joachim, Quebec.—On April 26, 1938, we had the pleasure of capturing a Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) travelling with the flock of Greater Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*). The population of this flock amounts to some fifteen thousand birds. On their migration, the Greater Snow Geese stop at St. Joachim near Quebec City, from the end of March till the 15th of May of each year. According to Mr. Charles Frémont, Superintendent of Game and Fisheries for Quebec, about thirty Blue Geese accompany the flock of migrating Greater Snow Geese. The Blue Geese stick together and are easily identified and consequently none of them is shot at in autumn during the hunting season.—J. A. BRASSARD, *Jardin Zoologique, Charlesbourg, Quebec.*

Blue Goose in New Hampshire.—On May 2, 1938, a flock of Blue Geese (*Chen caerulescens*) was observed on the Green Acres Farm of Fred A. Lovering in Manchester, New Hampshire. The birds remained until May 14. During their thirteen-day stay these rare stragglers attracted the attention of many people. The writer was informed of the presence of the geese on May 9 by Dr. George S. Foster of Manchester. On three successive days, May 9, 10, and 11, we visited the Lovering Farm with members of the college ornithological society. The flock consisted of nineteen birds. The coloration of the head and neck of the birds was variable. One had the head and upper neck white; eight others had most of the head white with dark feathering which in some cases extended from near the top or base of the head along the hind neck; the color of the remaining members of the flock was less definite. A few had heads and necks that showed little white feathering.

The geese spent most of the day grazing in a field cut by a narrow drainage ditch. Occasionally, they frequented a nearby ploughed field. Mr. Lovering informed us that daily in late afternoon the entire flock winged its way in the direction of Lake Massabesic, two miles eastward, where the birds apparently spent the night. They exhibited a remarkable lack of shyness. One could always approach them rather closely. On all occasions they seemed to prefer to walk rather than to fly away from the observers. When they were forced into the air for flight motion-pictures, their reluctance to leave the pasture was pronounced. After a short flight sometimes in