

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

V-formation, during which the entire flock *quopped*, the geese immediately returned to their feeding grounds.

Forbush reports one possible record of the Blue Goose in New Hampshire. It is that of a bird listed by Brewster as taken at Lake Umbagog, Maine, but claimed by O. W. Knight to have been shot in New Hampshire.—EUGENE J. GOELLNER, *St. Anselm's College Ornithological Society, Manchester, New Hampshire.*

Blue Goose and American Egret in Chester County, Pennsylvania.—This morning, April 28, 1938, I had the pleasure of seeing an adult, white-headed Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) in a pond on Pickering Creek. This creek is on the estate of Mr. Frank B. Foster, known as 'Broadwater Farms,' about two miles south of Phoenixville, in northern Chester County. Mr. Foster has a number of tame Canada Geese breeding around the various ponds and dams he has made. There were also about a dozen wild Canada Geese in the pond this morning. The Blue Goose arrived about ten days ago and seems perfectly at home. Together with Mr. Foster, I observed this goose for some time through a binocular at about fifty yards. On a mud flat in another pond on Mr. Foster's place, I saw an American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*), whose long plumes were very conspicuous. Egrets visit these ponds every summer and fall, but it is unusual to see one at this time of year.—WHARTON HUBER, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Gray-breasted Tree Duck in Puerto Rico.—On October 16, 1937, a hunter brought me a specimen of the Gray-breasted Tree Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis discolor*) which he had shot that day at a pond in Añasco. The specimen, which is now in my collection, proved to be a female, and weighed 510 grams. Due to lack of comparative material here, it was sent to Dr. A. Wetmore for subspecific determination. He replies that it is unquestionably *discolor*. This makes a new record for the island, but throws some doubt on the subspecific identity of previous records which were unsubstantiated by specimens, but which have been considered as *D. a. autumnalis* on the basis of probability.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

Old-squaws taken in gill-nets.—Arthur A. Oehmcke, of the Biology Division, Wisconsin Conservation Department, reports that the majority of Old-squaws (*Clangula hyemalis*) that frequented the waters surrounding the Wisconsin Door County peninsula this last spring (1938) moved north by June 8, leaving only a few stragglers. He also reports that on February 12, sixteen of these birds were taken from a gill-net set in one hundred twenty feet of water in Lake Michigan about ten miles southeast of the Sturgeon Bay canal; on April 15, twelve were found in nets set in one hundred fifteen feet of water in Northern Green Bay eighteen miles northwest of Gills Rock; and on May 11, eighty were taken from a single net set in ninety feet of water fifteen miles northwest of Ellison Bay. One loon (sp.?) was also found in this latter net which was 11,000 feet long and was of four and a half inch mesh. The other nets set in one hundred twenty and one hundred fifteen feet of water were 16,800 and 14,000 feet long, respectively. Although it seems likely that the depth of the nets would make a great difference in the number of birds captured, it is probable that the difference in season also played an important part in this regard. Many more birds were reported taken by the fishermen of this locality, but accurate records are not available.—WALTER E. SCOTT, *Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison, Wisconsin.*

Food habits of small falcons in north-central States.—During late years, a considerable amount of food material of the smaller falcons has come to hand