

repeated ventures to it despite our presence twenty feet away. The young remained in a prone position, only once arising to call for food. When Mr. Borgelt visited the nest on July 15, the young clambered to the far side of the nest but made no attempt to leave. On July 27, all three young were completely feathered out and perched on limbs near the nest. The largest of the trio escaped, but the smaller two were captured and banded.

An interesting side-light was the presence of aigrette feathers on the breeding birds when first observed on June 17, their worn, frayed appearance on July 8, and the absence of these feathers by July 27. Throughout this period there were from twenty to thirty American Egrets in the same vicinity, but not one of the non-breeding birds displayed a vestige of these plumes.—FRANK BELLROSE, JR., *Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois.*

Snow Geese in New England.—On November 26, 1937, a single immature Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen h. hyperborea*) joined the semi-domestic Canada Geese belonging to Richard Borden, in Fall River, Massachusetts. The bird was captured by Mr. Borden on the following day. Measurements taken by the writer are as follows: folded wing, 15.25 inches; tail, 6.00; culmen, 2.40; tarsus, 3.00.

On November 11, 1937, the O. L. Austin Ornithological Station at North Eastham, Massachusetts, enjoyed a rather similar experience. About noon of that day a Lesser Snow Goose was observed in company with the Station's semi-domestic Canada Geese and was present throughout the afternoon, but absent the following morning. Identification was made by Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr.

Mr. L. R. Nelson reports the visitation of a flock of seventy-five snow geese near Winchester, New Hampshire, on April 15, 1937, one-third of which were in immature plumage. He collected an immature male from this flock and identified it as *C. h. atlantica*. The only measurements I have of this specimen are: length, 31 inches; weight, five pounds, nine ounces.

Inasmuch as snow geese on Cape Cod are rare, and records are few, the following observation may be noteworthy. In the late afternoon of April 23, 1938, Maurice Broun, William H. Drury, Jr., and the writer, observed a flock of fifteen snow geese flying north off the Wellfleet shore of Cape Cod Bay. A 35-power telescope supplemented our 8-power binoculars and permitted very satisfactory observation. The observers deemed it safe to refer this flock to the race *atlantica*.

The status of snow geese in New England is admirably summed up by Bagg and Eliot in their recent 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley.' Single birds, when measured, have invariably proved to be Lesser Snow Geese (*Chen h. hyperborea*), while birds occurring in flocks of a dozen to a hundred or more individuals are apparently Greater Snow Geese (*Chen. h. atlantica*). This seems the logical expectation when one considers the flyways of these two races.—ROLAND C. CLEMENT, *804 Walnut St., Fall River, Massachusetts.*

Turkey Vulture breeding in Norfolk County, Ontario.—While visiting the horticultural grounds of Mr. John G. Trafford in Simcoe, Norfolk County, Ontario, on August 18, 1938, I was shown two young of the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*). The birds were fully feathered, but the skin of the heads was practically black with some short brownish down around the nape of the neck and over the crown, a sure sign of immaturity. Mr. Trafford later in the day informed me that the Turkey Vultures were taken as downy young about six weeks or more prior to my visit, and that they were found in a piece of woodland about one mile north-west of Port Rowan, in South Walsingham township, Norfolk County. He was