

the Cattle Heron was in no way directly associated with the native herons or antagonistic to them. An effort has been made to trace the origin of this individual, but without success. Officials and others questioned in British Guiana assure me that it could not have entered the Colony as a cagebird. One can only speculate upon the combination of natural factors which could have made possible the transatlantic passage of this African species.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

**White-fronted Goose at Madison, Wisconsin.**—On March 27, 1938, twenty of these geese (*Anser albifrons albifrons*) were found by Arthur Hawkins and the writer two miles south of Madison, standing on the edge of a small pond. About a third of them had the white frontlet well developed, while on the others it was inconspicuous, indicative of young birds. They did not fly until all had waded out and started to swim. When they took off they started first northeasterly, but after going some distance they turned and circled back over our heads, then headed toward the northwest, in which direction they held to a straight course until they disappeared from view. It seemed to us that they had returned in order to get their bearings. This is the first record for Dane County.—JOHN S. MAIN, *Madison, Wisconsin.*

**European Widgeon at Louisville, Kentucky.**—Due to sharp rises in the Ohio River, a rather large area of cornfields became flooded near Harrod's Creek, Jefferson County, Kentucky, about six miles east of the city of Louisville. This area was very attractive to migrating waterfowl and large numbers of them gathered here throughout the month of February. On February 22, 1939, three European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) were noted in company with American Pintail, Baldpate and Ring-necked Ducks. They were watched at a distance of about 100 yards with a 24-power binocular and a 30-power telescope in good light for about an hour. There were two males and what was apparently a female. The latter bird could not be positively identified. However, the two males, with their reddish heads and reddish-buff stripes, were unmistakable. These markings, together with the fact that they were with Baldpate which furnished a perfect comparison, made their identification unquestionable. One male bird was seen again on the successive days of February 25, 26, 27, and 28. With the assistance of Jacob P. Doughty, of Louisville, I was able to collect it on February 28. This marks the first record for the State of Kentucky as far as I can ascertain.—BURT L. MONROE, *Kentucky Ornithological Society, Louisville, Kentucky.*

**Pintail nesting in New Brunswick.**—On May 20, 1938, I observed six mated pairs of Pintails (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*) feeding in a small marsh area near Midgic, Westmorland County, New Brunswick. When I revisited the same locality on May 28, a careful search disclosed seven males and only two females, leading me to believe the others might be nesting nearby. I enlisted the aid of John Tingley, game warden, who found a pair on June 2, and finally on June 6, 1938, he flushed a pair of Pintails, the female from a nest of ten eggs, in the same locality. So far as I know, this is the first Pintail nest found in the Province of New Brunswick. Probably other pairs of Pintails nested in the same area, a part of the vast Tantramar marshes covering about 200 square miles on the border of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—HAROLD S. PETERS, *U. S. Biological Survey, Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Bahama Pintail in Virginia.**—On December 17, 1937, Mr. Starling W. Childs shot a Bahama Pintail (*Dafila bahamensis*) on the property of the Horn Point Gun Club, Peter's Cove, Pungo, Virginia. The bird, which accompanied a flock of forty