

day. However, they no longer returned to the place where they formerly spent the night.—EDWARD C. RANEY, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

American Golden-eye a winter resident of Kansas.—During the period from December 1939, to February 1940, while pursuing an ecological study of Ft. Leavenworth and vicinity, I observed six American Golden-eyes, *Glaucionetta clangula americana*, feeding in a section of open water on the Missouri River.

Between December 20 and January 2 they fed twice daily over this region which was directly in the channel of the river. The ducks would arrive about 8 or 9 a. m. and remain until 11 or 11.30 a. m., when they would fly farther upstream where they spent considerable time on the bank, which was thickly overgrown with brush, but within a few yards of a 'water-hole' in the ice-bound river. They would be back at their feeding grounds between 3.00 and 3.30 p. m., where they remained until dusk before leaving for their night retreat farther up stream.

The Golden-eyes were in the typical winter plumage but evidently they were mated for they fed more or less in pairs. They were unmindful of quiet intruders and were studied through glasses at a distance of thirty or forty yards during every weekend throughout the cold weather of January and February. With the advance of warm weather the ice disappeared and the ducks were last seen February 25, 1940.

So far as is known this is the only instance of American Golden-eyes being observed as winter residents in Kansas. The Kansas University Museum of Birds and Mammals has records of these ducks being taken as late as December 15, 1934, and as early as March 2, 1886.—MALCOLM J. BRUMWELL, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Turkey Vulture in Rhode Island.—On August 3, 1940, while motoring from Cape Cod to Newport, my uncle, Mr. Henry M. Hall, and I identified a Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*, about a mile inside the Rhode Island boundary from Fall River. The range was fairly close. Forbush, in his 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States' (2: 89, 1927) says of it: "Occasional; five records are given by Howe and Sturtevant in the Birds of Rhode Island and there are others" to which he adds a Block Island bird seen in March 1920. Evidently the bird is not rare in that State.—HUGH BIRCKHEAD, *433 Monterey Ave., Pelham Manor, New York.*

Three thousand Golden Plovers in one flock, Delaware County, Indiana.—A forty-acre field teeming with Golden Plovers (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*)! It was my good fortune to witness this unfamiliar and heartening pageant on the morning of April 21, 1940. Motoring, searching for migrants, I caught the glint of sunlight on restless golden-brown wings a quarter of a mile away. Driving closer, I gaped in astonishment at the host of birds scattered all over the plowed black soil. Recovering, I hastened home for my wife, so she could share the treat. When we returned, the plovers had concentrated along the banks of an overnight brook, which split the field some sixty rods from the road.

We admired the birds for several minutes. They were constantly changing position, so we had several opportunities to observe the characteristic concerted effort as they wheeled, banked and settled as one bird. One such movement involved almost the entire flock—a veritable cloud of birds. They chattered like chicks in a brooder, disturbed in the middle of the night. Other notes resembled those of the Killdeer.