

A few other Greater Snow Geese were probably to be found at the same time on other areas along the Atlantic coast of the United States. An estimate of the total population of Greater Snow Geese arrived at from these data is somewhat in excess of the estimate of 18,000 formed at Cap Tourmente, Quebec. The difference may be due to differences in methods of forming estimates of large numbers of wild geese, or it may be that not all of the Greater Snow Geese were present in the vicinity of Cap Tourmente at any one time.—CHARLES FRÉMONT, HARRISON F. LEWIS, and FREDERICK C. LINCOLN.

Greater Snow and Blue Geese in New Jersey.—During the last few years, members of the Urner Ornithological Club have found Garret Mountain Reservation in Paterson, New Jersey, an advantageous place to observe migrating hawks and crows and lesser birds. Occasionally waterfowl have been seen passing over various spots along the Watchung Mountains and vicinity. On Sunday, April 13, 1941, Messrs. E. B. Lang, R. Burkhart and F. P. Wolfarth were watching for passing hawks which had proved all too scarce that morning. In the distance we caught a glimpse of long wavy lines of approaching waterfowl and in a few moments saw the birds overhead, many of them calling in typical goose fashion. They were Snow Geese, presumably Greater Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*), and flew at about 800 feet above the rock lookout. The birds were continually changing formations, with no distinct leader, and some of the geese were bunching in dense groups. This was at 9.12 a. m., and the estimated number was 350 birds. No effort was made at that time to determine whether any Blue Geese were among them but the light was good and the white and black contrasts were very showy as the geese moved past the sun.

However, this was not to be the last of the Snow Geese for this day and at 10.04 a. m. a sight met our eyes which we had never before beheld. A great V with about a 30° angle appeared in the distance—one outside line of the V was judged to have at least 100 geese in it. Extending from this line and the other side of the V were lesser lines all forming the same angle toward the inside of the V. Not far behind came another V but somewhat smaller in length. These geese were not sounding off and flew at about 1000 feet above the rock, which lies at about 600 feet above sea-level. This time birds in one line were scrutinized closely and at least three geese with all-dark wings were noticed, which we presumed were Blue Geese (*Chen caerulescens*); these were of about the same size with identical methods of flight. The estimated number of these two flocks was about 550 birds making an approximate total of 900 geese. In these last two groups all birds remained in this beautiful symmetrical pattern and disappeared to the north-east without change. The day was fair and the temperature at that time about 50° F.; the wind blew from the west at about 15 to 20 m.p.h.; there were scattered cumulus formations with visibility of about three miles. In the past there have been reports of Snow and Blue Geese in this area but in smaller numbers.—FLOYD P. WOLFARTH, Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey.

Blue Geese in South Carolina.—It may be of interest to note the following in connection with the records of the Santee Club on the Santee River, South Carolina.

In 1926, I saw there four Blue Geese (*Chen caerulescens*) which remained together for some time.

The Santee Club records show the following: November 14, 1930, Paul Thompson, Jr., 1 Blue Goose; December 11, 1933, George D. Macbeth, 2 Blue Geese;