

Rivières, respectively. They were identified by me within a short time after I had examined the series of skins of Blue Geese and Snow Geese in the possession of Mr. J. H. Fleming, of Toronto, Ont. I completed the identification of Mr. des Rivières' juvenile bird by writing down a detailed description of the specimen while it was before me and later comparing the description, in Toronto, with a skin of a juvenile Blue Goose in Mr. Fleming's possession.

There appear to be no previous records of the Blue Goose in the Province of Quebec.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Bergerville, P. Q.*

**Blue Geese (*Chen caerulescens*) in Massachusetts.**—The following records of Blue geese taken in Massachusetts do not seem to have been reported.

One (sex?) shot at Long Point, Silver Lake, Plympton, Mass., late in November, 1914. The specimen was mounted and is now kept in a camp at Oldham Pond, Pembroke.

One (sex?) shot at Accord Pond, South Hingham, Mass., October 29, 1920. Specimen not saved, but seen by Mr. A. B. Gardner after it had been plucked for use as food. JOHN C. PHILLIPS, *Wenham, Mass.*

**Massachusetts Geese.**—The autumn of 1920 was remarkable for what was probably the largest flight of Canada Geese that has been seen in eastern Massachusetts, at least in recent times. Geese started moving the first week in October, and this early flight was large. There seem to have been very few days from early October to early January of the present year that flocks were not seen at some point between Weymouth and Duxbury. The November flight started early and lasted with very little interruption the rest of the month, the bulk probably passing between November 20 and 26, during which period there was continual "dirty" weather; sleet, snow, fog, north-east and north gales. These extremely unfavorable conditions for migration forced geese into small ponds, marshes, and even fields, so exhausted did they become. Consequently many were shot outside the regular goose "stands," how many we cannot tell. It was remarked by Massachusetts gunners that there seemed to be a large proportion of young geese, and the same was true of Currituck Sound, N. C.; where geese also appeared in unusual numbers and were very tame. The tameness of the geese in Massachusetts this past season caused comment everywhere, and I saw instances of it myself.

The figures which I have gathered on the numbers taken are not complete, but they do include nearly all the largest shooting stands. Added together they give a total of 4749 for eastern Massachusetts, without allowing anything for numbers killed on small ponds, or during flight. This may bring the number actually shot up to 5000. It is interesting to compare this with a count taken on three other years in the same way. In 1908 about 1450, in 1909 about 1900, and in 1911 about 3518, this last being the biggest year up to that time ('The Auk,' 1912, p. 390).