

should have been emphasized that Audubon was quite likely the one upon whom any criticism should rest for not ascertaining more exactly the history of the specimens in question. As a matter of fact the species are merely being removed to the hypothetical list at the end of the volume and when birds are recorded so far from their known habitat and are then never again seen within our range in more than one hundred years. I think most persons will agree that they had better be removed from the regular North American list and that in all probability some blunder had occurred in their original record.—W. S.)

**Early Occurrence of the Gannet on the South Carolina Coast.**—On the afternoon of October 2, 1930 the writer, in company with Mr. Peter Gething of Charleston, S. C., saw an adult Gannet (*Sula bassana*) from the beach of the Isle of Palms, Charleston County, S. C. The bird was watched for some time as it carried on its fishing in plain view from the beach, diving some half dozen times in the time we had it under observation, with and without 8x glasses. The sunlight was brilliant, bringing out the glistening white of the plumage with startling clearness.

The writer can find no record of such an early appearance of this species on the South Carolina coast, nor indeed for any part of the coast south of New England. Personally, it has never been observed in winter prior to December 13. Records for that month, together with others for January and February, prove it to be a winter visitor and it has been noted in the spring locally, as late as May 30. Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, in his 'Birds of South Carolina,' does not give any arrival dates and implies that the species is only a transient visitor, since he had not observed it in winter. Since the book was published however, the writer is under the impression that Mr. Wayne did see it in the winter months.

Research has shown that no arrival dates are given in 'The Birds of North Carolina' (Pearson and Brimley) for that coast. Gannets were seen by the writer on returning by boat from New York, October 30-31, 1930, after the A. O. U. meeting, as far south as Cape Fear, North Carolina. In 'Birds of the New York City Region' (Ludlow Griscom), October 5 seems to be the early date for the Gannet off that city. In 'Birds of New York' (Eaton) October 5, is also given as the date for the coast of the State. In 'Life Histories of North American Petrels and Pelicans and Their Allies' (Bent) the early date for New York is given as October 5, again, Montauk Point being specified. In view of these dates, the occurrence of the Gannet off Charleston, S. C., on October 2, seems extraordinary, not only for the Carolina coast, but for most of the Atlantic seaboard.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

**Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cynoptera*) in Michigan.**—An adult female was taken in the Monroe Marshes, by an unknown hunter, on the opening day, September 16, 1930, and is now mounted in the collection of Dr. Hugo A. Freund of Detroit.

As far as I am able to find out, this is the first record of the bird in Michigan.—W. BRYANT TYRRELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.*

**Breeding of the Blue-winged Teal in Pennsylvania.**—As I have been unable to find any mention of the breeding of the Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*) in Pennsylvania the following note may be of interest.

Late in May, 1930 I was surprised to find at least two pairs of Blue-winged Teal loitering about the marshes at the head of Lake Ontelaunee, an artificial body of water some six miles north of Reading long after they, should have departed for their breeding grounds. They were evidently mated and had become quite tame and apparently at home, leading me to hope that they might remain and nest among the islands that dot the head of the lake.

By June the females had apparently disappeared, and only the males were seen on my frequent visits until, on the thirteenth, I saw a female proudly leading her brood of twelve downy young up one of the channels that intersect the marsh. These were certainly not more than a few days old, and swam in such a compact mass that I was compelled to count them many times before I could make sure of the actual number.

On June 29, great was my surprise to find another family of nine, almost half-grown, in the lower part of the lake, over a mile away from the first brood.

Several other interested persons and I visited both families frequently from then on, and watched them grow to maturity without a single loss; finally having the satisfaction, on August 3, of seeing both families in flight and well able to look out for themselves.

I was also interested to see that the Savannah Sparrows, which nested here last year, have evidently remained this season also, as several singing birds were present all through June and July, although no effort was made to find their nests.—EARL S. POOLE, *Reading Public Museum.*

**The Voice of the Blue-winged Teal and of the Shoveller.**—Both the Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*) and the Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*) are considered to be generally silent birds. Such is the impression given by Chapman and by Bent, and, in the case of the Shoveller, by Forbush. My experience with them during the 1930 spring migration at Lexington, Va., was quite the reverse, as I found them among the noisiest of the Ducks while feeding.

Blue-winged Teals were quite common here during April, 1930, on a small body of water known as Cameron's Pond. On almost every occasion when I observed them they gave the soft, lisping "peep" note constantly while feeding. Particularly, on April 3, when for a considerable time I watched four pairs, and on April 4, when there were four males and two females on this pond, they continued to utter this note as long as I watched them. They did not seem at these times to be at all disturbed.