

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.

Some of them also uttered a note, "ugh ugh ugh," a single note repeated several times in succession, usually three times. It sounded just like the grunt of a small pig. I could not tell whether this came from males or from females.

On April 3 there were two pairs of Shovellers on the pond. They were continuously vocal while feeding and while swimming about, and, I think, before they had observed me at my hiding place in the bushes. They uttered the note that is commonly transcribed as "woh woh," but which sounded to me more like "chugh chugh," with a decided nasal and querulous quality. When I finally exposed myself to view they took flight, uttering the same sound again and again as they circled overhead. In fact, long after I had turned my attention to the other ducks on the pond I was warned each time that they passed overhead by the note. The following day there was one male Shoveller at the pond. As he flew he uttered a note, quite different from the note just described, that sounded exactly like the words, "took took," sometimes used in describing the notes of this bird. But in all these cases the notes given by the Shovellers were in twos—"took took," or "chugh chugh"—rather than in threes, as commonly recorded.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

**Rare Geese on the North Carolina Coast.**—On November 14, 1930, Mr. E. C. Knight shot a Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) at Corolla, N. C. on Currituck Sound, and another was obtained on the same waters on December 11 by Mr. W. F. Allen. Both were kindly presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia while a specimen of the Lesser Snow Goose (*C. hyperboreus hyperboreus*) was received by the same institution from Mr. Charles Browne who obtained it on November 28, at Corolla. This bird measured as follows: Wing 15.90 ins. length of culmen 2.25 in.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*.

**Egrets at Cape Breton Island, N. S.**—I would report the presence of a pair of Egrets in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, in August last. These Egrets spent about one week in the South Gut of St. Anne's Bay, in the vicinity of some mud flats which are covered at high tide, some four or five miles from Englishtown.

I saw the first on the afternoon of August 18, was able to approach close to them and studied them for about an hour with a pair of powerful field glasses. Mrs. Grosvenor and others accompanied me. On returning to my summer home, Beinn Bhreagh, near Baddeck, that evening we compared our notes of the birds' appearance with pictorial and text descriptions as given in Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts,' and became fairly confident that our identification was correct.

In order to be absolutely certain, I returned the next morning with illustrations of the Egret in order to compare the picture with the birds, and fortunately found them again in the same place. The long yellow bill