

when the sight of a Duck within 150 feet of the shore attracted our attention. To our amazement the bird proved to be a drake Barrow's Golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*). Previous acquaintance with this species on the north shore of Boston enabled me to identify the bird readily, and to appreciate the rarity of its occurrence. Only once before, according to Mr. Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts, etc.) has this Golden-eye been recorded from the interior of Massachusetts.

To my present knowledge, there exist no Snow Geese records for this section of the state. The following observation, which was also shared by J. F. Treadway, took place at 10.10 A.M. on April 13, 1931, at the Pleasant Valley Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary in Lenox. We were favored with exceptionally fine weather conditions. Far to the south a medley of shrill Geese honks broke the stillness of the morning, when presently, high overhead, appeared two long, loose lines of snow-white birds, with black wing-tips showing plainly as they sped straight northwards across the pale blue of the sun-washed sky. At least 300 birds composed this wonderfully impressive picture.

Of course there is doubt left as to their exact identity, but those who are familiar with the distribution and migration routes of both the Lesser and Greater Snow Geese would suppose that in all probability these birds were the Greater (*Chen hyperboreus nivalis*).—MAURICE BROWN, Lenox, Mass.

Total Albinism in the Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*).—Through the kindness of Mr. Clarence E. Chapman of New York, the owner of Mulberry Plantation, Berkeley County, S. C., the writer is able to record an instance of total albinism in a male specimen of *Anas platyrhynchos*. The Duck was presented to the undersigned by Mr. Chapman and is a beautiful example, being in perfect condition, fat and healthy. The color of the eyes was somewhat at variance with the few total albino birds seen by the writer in the past, having a rather deep reddish hue instead of pink. Every feather on the bird, however, was snowy white not a tinge of color being present. The feet and legs are of the same color as those of a bird in normal plumage.

One other totally albinistic Mallard was taken during the past open season on the Cooper River, Berkeley County, S. C. by Mr. G. D. B. Bonbright of Pimlico Plantation. An albino Black Duck (*Anas rubripes tristis*) was reported to the writer by Mr. Adolph Nimitz of Charleston, S. C., who saw the bird in company with other Black Ducks on the upper Cooper River, S. C., but failed to secure it.

It seems strange that three totally albinistic Ducks should occur in a rather restricted locality, all within a month or so of each other, when so many years pass without one being seen.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Cinnamon Teal in Michigan.—**A Correction**—The bird referred to in 'The Auk,' 1931, p. 109, has been examined by Dr. H. C. Oberholser

who identifies it as a Blue-winged Teal much stained by iron. I hasten to correct my error which I regret exceedingly.—W. BRYANT TYRRELL, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) in Pennsylvania.—A Blue Goose was killed on the Susquehanna River, a few miles above Harrisburg on November 10, 1930, by William N. Minnick of this city. It was an adult female and weighed four pounds three ounces when presented to the Pennsylvania State Museum, November 12. We have it mounted and will place it on exhibition in a short time.—BOYD P. ROTHROCK, Curator, Pennsylvania State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Golden Plover (*Pluvialis d. dominica*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—Since Mr. Arthur T. Wayne secured but five specimens of *Pluvialis d. dominica* during his nearly fifty years of field work in coastal South Carolina, the fact that it is a *rara avis* locally is quite obvious.

The writer has looked for the species for many years about Charleston but it was not until April 4, 1931 that the first one was seen here. On that day, in company with Messrs, E. A. Williams of Charleston and Walden Pell, of Middletown, Delaware, the writer was investigating a large tract of sand and marsh near one of the barrier islands about ten miles south of Charleston. This tract, known as Sol Legare Island, is an admirable resting and feeding place for shore-birds both migratory and resident. While watching several Willets (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus*) our attention was attracted by a Plover nearby which was feeding in short grass. Focussing 8x glasses on it, I noticed at once that it differed from *Squatarola*. It was surprisingly tame, allowing steady approach to within fifty or sixty feet and we studied it from every angle and at complete leisure as it alternately fed and watched us. The pale brownish wash on the plumage was very distinct, it seemed smaller and trimmer in appearance than *Squatarola*, and after thoroughly satisfied as to its identity, we walked forward and flushed it purposely. As the bird rose any doubt which may have existed vanished at once. There was not the slightest trace of black under the wings; the call was markedly at variance from *Squatarola*; the flight swifter and the conspicuous white rump absent.

Mr. Pell, who is familiar with the species about the New York City region and in New England agreed to the identification without hesitation when the bird took flight. It is of interest to note that this Plover was found on the shores of the same little pond in which Messrs. Herbert R. Sass, Ellison A. Williams and the writer saw the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) and the Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) on May 11, 1929 (Auk, Vol. XLVI, 383). In this note Mr. Sass, who wrote the item, makes no distinction between James and Sol Legare Island, but it was on the latter that the birds were seen.

The day following the above observation was very bad but a trip was made to the spot the next afternoon in hopes of securing the specimen. A