

Key. Cox was a newcomer at Cape Sable. Roberts, who is a native, said that this was the first Flamingo he had seen in ten years.

Five months later, in the Ten Thousand Islands, Audubon wardens Perry and Roy Roberts watched four Flamingos come from the south on the morning of October 1, 1932, and alight on a bank near Buzzard Key. After about three hours, they flew over into Alligator Cove, but returned next morning to feed on the same bank near Buzzard Key. Here presumably the same four birds were again seen on October 11. Perry and Roy Roberts are brothers who have lived all their lives in southern Florida, and are thoroughly familiar with the larger birds of the region. Moreover they had been guarding several hundred "pinks" for months, and I do not believe it possible that they could have mistaken Roseate Spoonbills for Flamingos.

I agree with Mr. Howell in the opinion that Flamingos have never nested in Florida, certainly not during the period of American ornithological history. Whether they come from Great Abaco, Andros, or the keys of northern Cuba (the nearest known breeding colonies *cf.* Pearson, *Nat. Geog. Magazine*, October, 1932, 469), it would be idle to conjecture, though it might be observed that the Andros colony is the nearest of the three to Florida.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *Nat. Association of Audubon Societies, New York City.*

The Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*) in South Carolina.—Although there have been sporadic occurrences of the Whistling Swan at rare intervals in the upper counties of this state, they are among the very rarest of the coastal birds, one seen in 1917 by the late Arthur T. Wayne being the only one known for a generation. The occurrence of several during this past winter has special interest and the fact that one flock spent more than a month is the first known instance of their extending a stay which could almost be termed "wintering."

The first report of the swans in the South Carolina coastal section came from Mr. W. S. Bogart of Charleston, who saw a flock of six over the Stono River, on November 28, 1932. During the two weeks that followed, reports were received from plantations on three other tidal rivers, stating that swans had been seen there and remained for a few days. Eleven were seen on Mr. Arthur Whitney's place on the South Edisto River; four at Mr. W. R. Coe's Combahee River home, and seven from Mr. John F. Maybank's plantation on the Ashepoo. This last flock was the one which remained, and at the present writing, has been on the place for over a month. Rigid protection of these birds is being undertaken by Mr. Maybank and they seem perfectly at home in the cypress backwater.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

Gray Lag Goose in Massachusetts.—On December 2, 1932, following some heavy gales and a spell of zero weather, I spotted an exhausted goose floundering on the ice at a wide part of the Housatonic River here. I