

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

managed to capture the bird, and later brought it to the American Museum of Natural History, where it was positively identified by Mr. John T. Zimmer as a European Gray Lag (*Anser anser*). The bird is now under my care at the Pleasant Valley Sanctuary, and in the best of condition.

When found, the bird showed bullet marks on the primaries of one wing, its feet were a bright pink, showing no signs of recent captivity, and its behavior was that of a wild bird. During the first two days of captivity it attempted to hide whenever approached, and would not eat until the third day, when released on the pond with a flock of Canada Geese.

I am told that the Gray Lag has been previously taken in America, but I cannot find an authentic record.—S. MORRIS PELL, *Lenox, Mass.*

**Blue Goose in Alabama.**—Arthur H. Howell in his 'Birds of Alabama,' 1924, was obliged to admit this species on the basis of descriptions supplied him by non-ornithological residents who had seen or shot certain "strange geese" (*op. cit.*, p. 67). The occurrence of *Chen caerulescens* within the boundaries of Alabama can now be confirmed by the following definite records:

(1) In a collection of mounted birds at Montgomery, belonging to the State Department of Archives and History, there is a Blue Goose labeled merely with the date February 10, 1922. I saw this specimen in June, 1932, and subsequent correspondence has elicited the information that it was shot by Edward Hinderer at the head of Parker's Island, at the mouth of the Tallapoosa River. The bird was alone and did not appear to have been with any near-by flock of geese.

(2) On November 16, 1931, I examined and measured in the flesh an adult Blue Goose that had been killed the day before by Edward Hinderer about a mile below Washington Ferry, on the Autauga County side of the Alabama River.

In addition, I have a report of a Blue Goose killed near Independence, in October, 1931, by Lawrence Wyatt, of Selma, who found the bird feeding with another of its kind and with many crows and Mourning Doves in a field of corn, peanuts, and velvet beans; and I am told that another Selman has a mounted Blue Goose that was taken somewhere in Alabama, but I have had no opportunity to personally check either report.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City.*

**Blue Goose in Maryland.**—Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Baltimore informs me that the guide on his ducking shore on the Eastern Shore of Maryland captured a Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) there during a heavy snow storm early in February, 1933. The bird is now alive in the guide's possession.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

**Third Occurrence of the Brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*) in South Carolina.**—I am indebted to Mr. George Haas, of New York and Tibwin Plantation, S. C., for the privilege of recording the third known specimen of the Brant in this state. Mr. Haas shot an immature female on his