

V-formation, during which the entire flock *quopped*, the geese immediately returned to their feeding grounds.

Forbush reports one possible record of the Blue Goose in New Hampshire. It is that of a bird listed by Brewster as taken at Lake Umbagog, Maine, but claimed by O. W. Knight to have been shot in New Hampshire.—EUGENE J. GOELLNER, *St. Anselm's College Ornithological Society, Manchester, New Hampshire.*

**Blue Goose and American Egret in Chester County, Pennsylvania.**—This morning, April 28, 1938, I had the pleasure of seeing an adult, white-headed Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) in a pond on Pickering Creek. This creek is on the estate of Mr. Frank B. Foster, known as 'Broadwater Farms,' about two miles south of Phoenixville, in northern Chester County. Mr. Foster has a number of tame Canada Geese breeding around the various ponds and dams he has made. There were also about a dozen wild Canada Geese in the pond this morning. The Blue Goose arrived about ten days ago and seems perfectly at home. Together with Mr. Foster, I observed this goose for some time through a binocular at about fifty yards. On a mud flat in another pond on Mr. Foster's place, I saw an American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*), whose long plumes were very conspicuous. Egrets visit these ponds every summer and fall, but it is unusual to see one at this time of year.—WHARTON HUBER, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

**Gray-breasted Tree Duck in Puerto Rico.**—On October 16, 1937, a hunter brought me a specimen of the Gray-breasted Tree Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis discolor*) which he had shot that day at a pond in Añasco. The specimen, which is now in my collection, proved to be a female, and weighed 510 grams. Due to lack of comparative material here, it was sent to Dr. A. Wetmore for subspecific determination. He replies that it is unquestionably *discolor*. This makes a new record for the island, but throws some doubt on the subspecific identity of previous records which were unsubstantiated by specimens, but which have been considered as *D. a. autumnalis* on the basis of probability.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

**Old-squaws taken in gill-nets.**—Arthur A. Oehmcke, of the Biology Division, Wisconsin Conservation Department, reports that the majority of Old-squaws (*Clangula hyemalis*) that frequented the waters surrounding the Wisconsin Door County peninsula this last spring (1938) moved north by June 8, leaving only a few stragglers. He also reports that on February 12, sixteen of these birds were taken from a gill-net set in one hundred twenty feet of water in Lake Michigan about ten miles southeast of the Sturgeon Bay canal; on April 15, twelve were found in nets set in one hundred fifteen feet of water in Northern Green Bay eighteen miles northwest of Gills Rock; and on May 11, eighty were taken from a single net set in ninety feet of water fifteen miles northwest of Ellison Bay. One loon (sp.?) was also found in this latter net which was 11,000 feet long and was of four and a half inch mesh. The other nets set in one hundred twenty and one hundred fifteen feet of water were 16,800 and 14,000 feet long, respectively. Although it seems likely that the depth of the nets would make a great difference in the number of birds captured, it is probable that the difference in season also played an important part in this regard. Many more birds were reported taken by the fishermen of this locality, but accurate records are not available.—WALTER E. SCOTT, *Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison, Wisconsin.*

**Food habits of small falcons in north-central States.**—During late years, a considerable amount of food material of the smaller falcons has come to hand