

### GENERAL NOTES

**Unusual occurrences of Pied-billed Grebes.**—On April 19, 1940, I had the opportunity to examine an adult Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*). The bird had been captured by a motorist the day before on a macadam highway near Franklin, Warren County, Ohio. While traveling along, the motorist's attention was attracted by a movement on the road. He was amazed to find that the cause of the disturbance was an adult Pied-billed Grebe attempting to take off from the roadway. The motorist claims that the bird was able to fly about sixty yards when tossed into the air, but it apparently was unable to continue its flight beyond a short distance. There were no streams within 300 yards of the site where the grebe was found, and there were no power lines above this portion of the highway that the bird might have struck during flight. When I examined the grebe the following day it acted and looked as though it were in good physical condition. It bore no signs that would indicate injury.

Later, during the cold, rainy day of April 19, 1940, I saw another Pied-billed Grebe that had been killed on U. S. Highway Route 42 about halfway between Lebanon and Xenia in Greene County, Ohio. Judging from the condition of the body the grebe had been killed but an hour or so before, during the daytime. This bird, likewise, was some distance from a lake or watercourse. This specimen was an adult male. Its gizzard contained a snail shell, a small amount of an aquatic plant, probably duckweed, and a large quantity of grebe feathers.

About two days later (April 20, 1940) another adult grebe of the same species was taken captive from a small stream near Mt. Carmel in Clermont County, Ohio. The stream was not more than three feet wide and six inches deep. The farm boy who captured it saw the grebe swimming on the surface of the brook and only when he attempted to catch it did the bird make repeated efforts to dive. This grebe was kept a captive for two days before it finally died; the sex and condition of the internal organs were not determined. Residents in the vicinity where the grebe was captured claim that this was the first time they had ever seen this species of bird.

That three Pied-billed Grebes were found under such strange and similar circumstances at rather widely separated areas and within a period of three days seems worthy of record.—HUBERT BEZDEK, *Ohio Division of Conservation, Batavia, Ohio.*

**Southward Migration of Greater Snow Geese in 1940.**—Through correspondence between the authors, the following detailed information concerning a part of the autumn migration of the Greater Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*) in 1940 has been pieced together.

On their customary feeding-ground on the marshy tidal shore between Cap Tourmente and St. Joachim, Quebec, on the north side of the St. Lawrence estuary, about thirty miles northeast of Quebec City, Greater Snow Geese were first observed in the autumn of 1940 on September 13, when eleven individuals were present. No additional birds of this species were noted there until September 23, when the number present was between 300 and 400. Immediately after the latter date, Greater Snow Geese arrived on this feeding-ground in great numbers.

Mr. Ivers S. Adams reports that at the small islands called Les Battures aux Loups-marins, which are situated in mid-stream of the St. Lawrence estuary, about