

So far as I am able to determine, this is the sixth specimen of White-fronted Goose reported to have been collected in New York State. Records available to me indicate that the five specimens previously collected (1844-1889) came from the Long Island area. An additional sight record (1889) also is available from that territory. And the only other point that I know in New York State from which the species otherwise has been recorded is Chautauqua Lake in Chautauqua County [Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., 4: 34, July (1881) 1883].

Unfortunately, since no visible part of the White-fronted Goose here reported has been preserved, this account must serve for verification of the record of a species which apparently has not been taken in this state in more than fifty years.—DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, New York*.

**The European Migratory Quail in North America.**—The account by John C. Phillips (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Tech. Bull. 61: 38-39, 1928) of the widespread liberations of the subspecies, *Coturnix c. coturnix*, in the United States and Canada is very satisfactory but, if sporting magazine records can be trusted, may be somewhat enlarged and corrected. To his list of states in which these birds were released can be added Connecticut, Maryland, and Iowa. Phillips does not cite actual records of breeding, though the bird was reported to have occurred in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Ontario. Moreover, he says that, "after migration there was never any return movement." Observations of the Quail the year after introduction are noted for Maine (Everett Smith, *Forest & Stream*, 18: 28, 1882), Vermont and Pennsylvania (*op. cit.*, 15: p. 30, 1880-81); Massachusetts (Horace P. Tobey) and Connecticut W. H. Williams, *op. cit.*, 13: 927, 1879-80), and New York (*op. cit.*, 16: 453, 1881). The birds were seen for three years in succession at Allentown, Pennsylvania (*op. cit.*, 18: 223, 1882). Breeding in two successive years was reported for Connecticut (Sage and Bishop, 'Birds of Connecticut': 184, 1913) and Vermont (*Forest & Stream*, 11: 56, 1878-79).

The European Migratory Quail achieved mention in a few local lists and in Coues's 'Key' (6th ed., 2: 751, 1927), but has not yet been noticed in the A. O. U. Check-List. The facts appear to be that the bird was introduced over an extensive range in total numbers aggregating thousands, that individuals were seen in the areas of liberation for two years in six states and for three years in one state, that the birds bred in eight states—for two successive years in two of them—but that it did not become permanently naturalized. To sum up, it was a breeding bird in both the United States and Canada but it became extirpated. Probably there is no definite criterion by which such cases can be judged, and they exist in every degree from introductions that produced no tangible results to the entirely too successful colonizations of the Starling and English Sparrow. To what extent these histories should be recognized in ornithological literature is a question not easy to answer, but one with which the writer is faced in a large work now in preparation. Are there any suggestions?—W. L. McATEE.

**Western Burrowing Owl in Clark County, Washington.**—Specimen no. 91 in my collection, an immature male Western Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*), was collected about four miles south of Battle Ground, Clark County, Washington, October 18, 1942. The owl was flushed from the edge of a small stubble field which was surrounded by brushy pasture land and second-growth Douglas fir. This habitat is altogether different from the open prairie in which