

**Swallow-tailed Kite in Texas.**—A Swallow-tailed Kite was seen by me on the forenoon of April 23, 1945, at the Colorado River, along the main highway about one mile south of Bay City, Texas. The bird circled in leisurely fashion low above the nearby treetops, remaining in clear view for about ten minutes. This observation followed a period of squally storms, on the nights of April 20 and 21, bringing to earth waves of migrants which enabled Mrs. Conger Hagar, of Rockport, and the writer, to record a two-day (21 and 22) list of 152 species of birds, in the vicinity of Rockport, Texas.—(SGT.) JOSEPH M. HEISER, JR., *Det. Med. Dept., Brooke Gen. Hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.*

**Blue × Canada Goose hybrid.**—In December, 1945, the United States National Zoological Park received from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, through the kindness of Messrs. John W. Aldrich, of the Washington office, and Kenneth F. Roahen, of Billings, Montana, two geese that are the progeny of a mating of a male Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) and a female Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis canadensis*). The history in connection with these birds is reported by Mr. Roahen as follows: In the spring of 1936, Mr. Roahen, while on migratory-bird patrol work in South Dakota, picked up a crippled male Blue Goose which he took to his headquarters at Billings. He cared for the bird at his home for a while and later turned it over to the 'See 'Em Alive Zoo' at Red Lodge, Montana. In the spring of 1943, a female Canada Goose that had been with the male Blue Goose for a while, hatched four eggs. Three of the young succumbed in a blizzard, but the fourth one survived. It showed such definite Canada Goose markings the first year that considerable doubt existed in the minds of those who had been caring for the bird that the male parent was a Blue Goose, but late in 1944 this bird had developed the white head characteristic of the Blue Goose. In the season of 1944, the original male Blue Goose mated with another Canada female and five eggs were hatched. One of the young birds was malformed and was put to death. The two young birds that were received by the Zoo are from this 1944 brood, and in December of 1944, when they were about seven months old, the plumage pattern was that of the Canada Goose with the exception that the neck and the ventral surface of the body were speckled with white. These birds have an interesting combination of behavior characteristic of both of the parents. They are excellent swimmers, graze extensively, and enjoy sitting on the snow.

If these two young birds of the F1 generation are a true pair, it will be interesting to see whether or not they can produce young, as we expect to afford them suitable facilities for nesting.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

**Hybrid between Snow and Blue Goose in Washington, D. C.**—For about two and a half months an interesting goose was present at Roaches Run Wildfowl Sanctuary, on the west side of the Potomac River near the airport, Washington, D. C. On November 19, 1944, it was seen by Abby Roe and R. T. Peterson, but they did not report it. Then on December 10, 1944, Dr. Haskell B. Curry and I saw the bird at close range and reported it to the U. S. National Museum. The following day it was seen by Dr. Herbert Friedmann, W. M. Perrygo, Mrs. Roxie C. Simpson, and J. S. Webb, all from the U. S. National Museum, and A. J. Duvall, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These were the characteristics noted:

General appearance whitish with black wing tips; size smaller than a Canada Goose with which it flew. On December 17, 1944, it was seen on land with the Canada Goose by Mr. Perrygo and Mr. W. L. Brown, of the National Museum. They noted the dark bill and legs, general whitishness, and the mottled area on the top of the