

for weeks before its discovery. Perhaps in migration it was deflected southeastward from Manitoba across Ontario. Records of this species in eastern Canada seem to be lacking.—STANLEY C. BALL, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.*

**A Whistling Swan in Cuba.**—An adult male Whistling Swan, *Cygnus columbianus* (Ord), was taken December 17, 1944, near the Río Tumbadero and the Arroyo de los Horconcitos in the Ciénaga de Zapata, Cuba. There is no question as to the identification, because of the yellow spots on the lores and because of the distance from the eye to the nostril, which is much greater than that from the nostril to the point of the bill. This is the first record of the species for Cuba and for the West Indies. The specimen is preserved in the Museo Poey of the University of Habana.—ABELARDO MORENO, *Universidad de la Habana, Habana, Cuba.*

**The White-fronted Goose in New Jersey.**—The White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) is an extremely rare migrant on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and specimens or authentic sight-records are few. From the coast of New York State (Long Island) there are reports of single specimens collected from Great South Bay in 1846, at Islip in 1849, at Montauk in 1872, and at Sag Harbor in 1889. To these may be added Helme's record of a flock of eleven seen at Miller Place in 1883. Two inland reports complete the published records for the state; one is a note of the presence of these geese on Chautauqua Lake in 1881 and the other of a specimen killed on Lake Champlain in 1943. From the New Jersey coast there have been but two occurrences reported: one, a single bird at Beach Haven Point in November, 1926 (Griscom), and the other, two White-fronts flying with a flock of Brant over Barnegat Bay in November, 1928 (Urner and Edwards). An addition to these New Jersey records may be of interest.

On November 16, 1945, we were walking south along the beach on the ocean side of Beach Haven Point, New Jersey, when we noticed a small flock of geese approaching from the north, flying just within the line of the surf at a height of about 75 feet. As soon as our glasses were on them we eliminated the possibility of the two common species and, as they flew directly over our heads, the speckled breasts and the characteristic head-markings of the adults showed them to be White-fronts. The flock consisted of five birds, two in adult plumage and three in the plumage of the immature of this species. An adult bird led the little flock. The sun was just setting and its light seemed to give a rosy tinge to the breasts of the adults as they passed low over our heads and swung around the Point, seeking the protection of the bay for the night.—MABEL M. AND C. K. NICHOLS, *Ridgewood, N. J.*

**Burrowing Owl in Ohio.**—My brother Norman called my attention to a small, fast owl along an open ditch southwest of Payne in Paulding County, Ohio, during the early part of October, 1944. It insisted upon roosting along the bare bank of a ditch that had been enlarged by a dredge a short time previously. On four occasions it was seen sitting on the bare bank of the ditch. Two attempts were made to secure it with a 40-gauge shot gun and both times it could have been shot at a distance of 40 feet. However we did not shoot it as it would have been ruined for a specimen. After flushing, it seemed very shy and would fly a considerable distance out in the harvested soy-bean fields where it tried to conceal itself under bunches of soy-bean straw. It did considerable walking. It was observed at one of its roosting places beside a four-inch tile where this drained into the open ditch. There on October 21 I collected eleven pellets of varying sizes. The pellets contained some fur but several