into the cattails just a short distance away. I approached the birds and, as they flew, shot and killed one. The other four circled the marsh and again settled down. As they flushed again, I collected another. The remaining three circled out of sight but soon came back and again settled into the marsh.

I again approached the ibises, this time very carefully, and got within 50 feet of them. They were standing along the edge of a small pond, with their decurved bills lying along their breasts. After a short time they began feeding in the pond, with very deliberate movements. After feeding for about 20 minutes they flew up and circled out of sight. In approximately half an hour they returned and dropped into the cattails a short distance away. This time I approached to within 30 feet and watched them for about an hour as they fed and preened. As I wanted to look over more of the marsh I rose, flushing the ibises. They again circled out of sight and returned to the same general area. The last I saw of them they were again dropping into the cattails.

Examination of the two specimens taken showed that one was an adult male and one was an adult female. The gonads of each were in breeding condition, those of the male being much enlarged, and those of the female containing eggs as large as the end of an ordinary pencil. While watching the living birds from a very close range, a light line was seen extending around the base of the feathers. In the living bird this appeared white, but in the birds collected it was seen that this line was of a greenish-white and was a line in the bare skin at the base of the bill. At a little distance in poor light, or at a glance, it would be very easy to confuse this line with the white feathers around the base of the bill of the white-faced glossy ibis, *Plegadis mexicana*. There are few ornithological works that mention this line.—JOHN H. BUCKALEW, *Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, Chincoteague, Virginia.*

An abnormality in a Canada goose.—On April 1, 1948, a Canada goose, *Branta c. canadensis*, was found by laborers on the Tuckahoe Public Shooting Grounds, Tuckahoe, New Jersey. The bird was emaciated and unable to fly. An autopsy was performed by Mr. C. B. Hudson, Department of Poultry, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. The lower esophagus and proventriculus were severely impacted with a mixture of sand and vegetable material, mostly leaves which resembled *Spartina alterniflora*. A blood smear and a macroscopic examination of the intestinal tract did not reveal any parasites. Impaction of the upper digestive tract is a rather common occurrence in chickens and domestic turkeys.—EDWARD L. KOZICKY, *New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, Trenton 7, New Jersey.*

Hybrid of snow and Canada goose.—An interesting example of hybridism between a male lesser snow goose, *Chen hyperborea hyperborea*, and a female Canada goose, *Branta canadensis*, occurred on the game farm of Jack Miles of Denver, Colorado. He has a small band of pinioned Canada geese and one crippled, male snow goose. In 1942, and the following spring, the snow goose followed a Canada goose and attempted to mate, apparently without success. His attentions continued in the next two years, and eggs were laid both seasons, but they did not hatch. In 1946, four eggs were laid and in due time three young appeared, two of which were raised. These two young, a trifle larger than the snow goose, have nearly white heads, a flecking of white upon the neck, and their underparts are whiter than in Canada geese (Plate 3). — ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

Observations on greater snow geese in the Delaware Bay Area.—One of the major resting and feeding areas used by greater snow geese, *Chen hyperborea atlantica*,