

latitude, is the southernmost one presently known in the Colombian range of *Bubulcus ibis*. Other Colombian records and notes on the increasing numbers of the Cattle Egret in South America have been recently published by the writer (Lozania [Acta Zoologica Colombiana] No. 8, pp. 1-7, January 23, 1954 and *Caldasia* 7, 31, pp. 83-87, 1955).

The birds seen in the Cauca Valley were, as is usual with this species, in the company of cattle and busily feeding on the insects stirred up by their passage in the low grass. They were in non-breeding plumage (entirely white) and the bills of most of them were conspicuously reddish-orange at the base. PROF. ARMANDO DUGAND, *Research Associate, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional, Bogotá, Colombia, South America.*

The Growth of a Chickadee's Tail Feathers.—On a number of occasions I have seen birds that have lost their tail feathers. Probably this is not an uncommon experience with other field observers. How such things happen is difficult to say.

In the winter of 1946-1947 a flock of Black-capped Chickadees (*Parus atricapillus*) fed at a shelf outside the kitchen window of my former home in Fairfield, Connecticut, where they could be observed from a distance of only two or three feet.

On December 14, 1946, I noted that one bird had lost its tail feathers. On December 23, I saw a new set of tail feathers growing out. They were far enough out so that the ends of the feathers reached the tips of the folded wings. On December 31, the new tail projected an inch beyond the wing tips. On January 4, 1947, I could no longer distinguish the bird from its companions, for the tail was practically full length.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Canaan, Connecticut.*

The Bean Goose and Other Birds from St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.—In the past several years, the Eskimos living on St. Lawrence Island have secured a representative collection of birds for the Denver Museum of Natural History. In addition to the common species to be expected, there are several taken near Savoonga which should be recorded. These are

Gavia viridigularis, Green-throated Loon, male, June 8, 1953

Colymbus griseigena, Red-necked Grebe, immature male, October 3, 1953

Puffinus tenuirostris, Slender-billed Shearwater, unsexed, June 12, 1951

Falco peregrinus anatum, Duck Hawk, immature male, September 15, 1950

Pagophila eburnea, Ivory Gull, unsexed, May 25, 1951

Aegolius funereus richardsoni, Richardson's Owl, male, March 1, 1953

In addition to the above, there is an adult male (No. 26811) *Anser fabalis serrirostris*, shot May 8, 1952, near Savoonga. It represents an addition to the A.O.U. list and was forwarded to the Museum by Dr. Everett L. Schiller. The body had been removed from the skin, but the head and wings were mummified. Fortunately, the museum preparators were able to save the specimen. The goose and the owl were identified by Drs. Herbert Friedmann and Alexander Wetmore.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*