

about the size of a Brant egg, the other slightly larger. As we approached, the female was on the nest, the male standing about 5 feet away. A pair of Snow Geese were nesting about 30 yards off. As we drew near, the Snow Geese left their nest and walked away from us toward the Ross' Geese. The Ross' Geese joined the Snows in their retreat, showing no signs of territorial aggressiveness common among Snow and Blue Geese. We had an excellent chance to compare the two species.

On July 16, a second Ross' Goose nest was found about four miles inland on a river island. It was 200 yards from water, was built of moss and willow, and contained three eggs measuring 74 x 49 mm, 76 x 53 mm, and 75 x 50 mm. All eggs were pipped. Only the female was seen at the nest. On July 17, this second nest was revisited. All eggs were hatched. The young were polymorphic—one gray, one yellow, one pearl gray. Color photographs were made of the female at the nest. On July 18 the young had left the nest.

In a round-up Aug. 4 of flightless geese for banding, two flightless Ross' Geese were captured and banded.—THOMAS W. BARRY, *Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada* AND JAY N. EISENHART, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University*.

Three Additions to the Avifaunal Records of Newfoundland.—Throughout the first week of June, 1955, five adult Greater Scaup, *Aythya marila nearctica*, two males and three females, were observed by Hewitt on a fresh-water pond near Portugal Cove South. Since only the Lesser Scaup had previously been reported from Newfoundland, one adult male was collected by James Lowther on June 6. The specimen was presented to Mr. L. M. Tuck, Dominion Wildlife Officer.

On June 13, 1953, a mated pair of Common Scoters, *Oidemia nigra americana*, was seen on a fresh-water pond on the Avalon Peninsula, about eight miles inland from Cape Broyle. The male, in breeding condition, was collected by Hewitt and presented to L. M. Tuck. On July 16, 1955 two female Common Scoters with their downy-young broods consisting of seven and two, were observed on separate small lakes in the interior of the Avalon Peninsula. No males or other species of waterfowl were seen on these ponds. One female and four of her brood were collected by the authors on a four-acre pond at a point 8.5 miles W. of Cape Broyle. The skins have been deposited with the National Museum of Canada (female and two young). Cornell University (one young) and the remaining young with L. M. Tuck. As far as can be determined, this is the first substantiated breeding record of the Common Scoter in Newfoundland. Probable breeding had, however, been reported, by Bent (U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 130:121, 1925), and by Peters and Burleigh (Birds of Newfoundland, p. 123. Dept. Nat. Resources, St. John's Newfoundland, 1951).

On June 9, 1956, at Cape Broyle, a male Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) was collected by Peters. This bird had established a territory in a one-acre grass clearing at the west end of the town and was singing from trees around its edge. This specimen, now in Mr. Tuck's possession, establishes the first record of a Bobolink for Newfoundland.—STUART S. PETERS AND OLIVER H. HEWITT, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

Xantus' Murrelet (*Endomychura hypoleuca scrippsi*) from the State of Washington.—In the course of rearranging the races of the Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratum*) in the U. S. National Museum Collection it was noted that one of the winter plumage specimens, previously identified as that species, did not quite resemble the majority. Further investigation showed that it was not a Marbled Murrelet but rather a Xantus' Murrelet. This was substantiated by Dr.