

compared with the types of both *Pterodroma fisheri* (Ridgway) and *Pterodroma gularis* (Peale), as well as with other pertinent material. Whatever the ultimate disposition of the apparently unique type of *Pterodroma fisheri*, it is certain that the two specimens from Alaska here mentioned are properly referable to *Pterodroma gularis*. They are, it is true, lighter and more greyish than the type of *Pterodroma gularis*, but not more so than other recently collected specimens of this species, so that the differences exhibited are surely not more than individual variations. In accordance with this identification, *Pterodroma gularis* should be added to the list of North American birds. I have long suspected this, but have only recently verified the identification through Dr. Oberholser.

The use of the generic name *Pterodroma* Bonaparte (1856) instead of *Æstrelata* Bonaparte (1857) has already been explained by Dr. E. Hartert (Handlist Brit. Birds, 1912, p. 154), the date (1855) usually cited for the latter proving to be wrong.—A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

Blue Geese on Long Island.—Long Island is quite out of the usual range of the Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*), and I recall but one record for that locality — 1893 — when Mr. Wm. Dutcher stated that there was one specimen in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society, killed many years ago by Col. Nicholas Pike. That bird was taken on Shinnecock Bay, but the date does not seem to be known. The record appears in 'The Auk,' Vol. X, p. 270.

Within the last few years at least two separate captures of Blue Geese have been made on Long Island, by Captain John H. Prentice, 307th Infantry, while shooting geese over live Canada Geese decoys. Capt. Prentice, at Montauk, L. I., in November, 1911, killed a single Blue Goose, which came in over his decoys. The following year (1912) in the month of October, five Blue Geese came in, and all were secured. In the captures of each year one or more of these birds was sent to the taxidermist Thomas Rowland, in Sixth Avenue, New York, where I saw them. One of them was apparently a bird of the year without any white patches. Two of the specimens were preserved and are now mounted in Capt. Prentice's house at Montauk.

The line of migration of the Blue Geese is usually given as through the Mississippi Valley, and I believe that, in these days, stragglers in other regions are seldom encountered.—GEO. BIRD GRINNELL, New York City.

The Whistling Swan at Cap St. Ignace, P. Q.—On October 11 last, a flock of seven swans (*Olor columbianus*) was seen on the beach of the south side of the river St. Lawrence at Cap St. Ignace, about forty miles below Quebec. All these birds have been shot and six of them have been sent to me in the flesh to be stuffed. It is the second record of the presence of the bird in our province, that I know of. They were quite tame and seemed to be starved so that the hunters easily shot them.—C. E. DIONNE, Quebec, Canada.