

the same station. The white head and upper neck, dark brownish lower neck, indistinct blackish line on back of neck, whitish belly and white-edged wing coverts and whitish rump and upper tail coverts were plainly seen. The bill was reddish at the base but otherwise dark. The feet were plainly reddish. There seemed to be a tinge of straw-color, (like that on the head of a Gannet) on the feathers at the base of the bill.

Returning to the links the next morning, November 14, the Goose was still there and again permitted close examination. It was not seen thereafter.

Mr. Arthur H. Howell, of the Biological Survey, writes me that this species has been taken on the Gulf coast but that this is the first record on the east coast of Florida. The bird was seen by a number of people, some reporting that it was on the links on November 12.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida.*

Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*), in Maine.—Hon. Clarence H. Clark of Lubec, Maine has placed in our hands for announcement, the fact that he has recently added to his important and varied museum a "fine specimen of Blue Goose, taken at Lubec, Maine, September 27, 1924." This seems to be the second definitely established record of the occurrence of this Goose in the State.

The other specimen, it may be recalled, was taken at Little Spoon Island, Jericho Bay, Hancock County, Maine, November 15, 1913.¹

It may be added that Governor Wm. Williamson included this bird in his State list in these terms:

"All untamed *Geese* with us are birds of passage; of which we have seen three species,—(1) the *wild or black Goose*; (2) the *bluish Goose*, and (3) the *white Goose*." and in the foot note:

"(1) *Anser canadensis*.—(2) *Anser Caerulescens*.—(3) *Anser Crythropus*" [= *erythropus*].²

Since he was a devotee of fowling and says "we have seen three species" there seems no reason to doubt that he had himself seen the bird.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum Natural History, Portland, Me.*

A Pink-footed Goose Taken in Massachusetts.—On September 25, 1924, Mr. Ben P. P. Moseley, of Boston, shot a female Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus* Baillon) on the Parker River marshes, Essex County, Mass. The bird was alone and came to duck decoys. As yet we have no data that would lead to the belief that this bird was an "escape."

Through the generosity of Mr. Moseley this Goose is now in the possession of the Boston Society of Natural History.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley St., Boston.*

The Brant (*Branta bernicla glaucogastra*) at Charleston, S. C.—I am indebted to my friend Mr. Edward Manigault of Charleston, S. C.

¹1916: Clarke, Auk, xxxiii, 197, 198.

²1832: Williamson, Hist. Maine, i, 143.

for the privilege of recording the first authentic record of the occurrence of the Brant on the South Carolina coast. On the afternoon of December 28, 1924, Mr. Manigault, in company with a friend, was duck shooting in the Charleston Harbor, when he saw a lone bird swimming some distance from the boat. Twice, on the approach of the boat, the bird flew up but it was secured on the third attempt. The exact locality in which this bird was killed is between Fort Sumter and Morris Island, about two miles from Charleston.

Recognizing the bird as a small Goose, Mr. Manigault brought the specimen to the Charleston Museum, where the writer identified it. This Brant is an adult female, in fine plumage, though very thin, weighing only two and a quarter pounds. An examination of the stomach contents revealed the fact that the bird had been feeding on sea-lettuce (*Ulva lactuca*), procured probably from the jetties at the harbor entrance, within a half-mile of which the bird was taken. Aside from about three ounces of sea-lettuce, the stomach contained a scant ounce of coarse sand.

At the time this Brant was shot the temperature was at 45, the sky overcast, and a twelve mile wind blowing from the northeast.

Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, in 'Birds of South Carolina' says: "In Dr. Coues' list (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 1868, 125), this species is mentioned as occurring in winter, and in 'Distribution and Migration of North American Ducks, Geese, and Swans,' Prof. Wells W. Cooke says: 'It is common during the winter along the Atlantic coast from Florida to New Jersey.' Audubon, in his 'Birds of America' says: 'This species has never been seen by my friend Dr. Bachman in South Carolina.'

"Like Dr. Bachman, I have never observed one of these birds on any part of the coast of the State. Dr. Coues' record was evidently based on presumptive rather than positive evidence, and Prof. Cooke's statement requires confirmation."

The Charleston Museum likewise has no record of the occurrence of this bird in South Carolina.

Mr. Manigault has had this specimen mounted and it is at this writing in his possession.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

King Rail Wintering on Long Island.—On December 24, 1924 while attending some muskrat traps at Bayside, L. I., I was surprised to find a King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) in one of the traps. The bird was securely held by the toes and was alive. The trap was set in an open run which emptied into a larger stream, where the tide water entered. This bird was caught within thirty paces of the location in which a nest of the same species was found the previous summer.—WM. J. HAMILTON, JR., *Ithaca, N. Y.*

Type Locality of *Ardea herodias wardi* Ridgway: A Correction.—During a recent study of the Florida forms of *Ardea* I have had occasion to locate on the map the locality whence came the type specimen of *wardi*. This is given by Mr. Ridgway (Bull. Nuttall Ornithological Club, VII, 1882,