

did the male, but would occasionally dart out and pick up some morsel with which to feed the young.

We were fortunate in being able to watch this family scene for a matter of minutes, until, in fact, the mosquitoes made remaining longer a problem. Immediately upon our moving we were discovered, and the birds scattered in all directions so that we were unable to obtain any further views of them. The size of the downy young would positively indicate that the nest had been in this marsh. This marsh is usually flooded at full moon and it is probable that the first set of eggs was washed out, which would account for the lateness of this brood.—WILLIAM G. F. HARRIS, *Dorchester, Massachusetts*.

A Dovekie in Connecticut.—During a severe wind and rain storm on January 1, 1945, a Dovekie was shot on a creek at Lord's Cove, on the east side of the Connecticut River, in the town of Lyme, and was brought to me. Presumably it had been driven inland by the severe wind. It furnishes the only record since the big flight of November 19, 1932, which extended from Massachusetts to southern Florida, when thousands of these little auks perished.—ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Hadlyme, Connecticut*.

Connecticut Warbler in Vermont.—Bennington, Vermont, was very fortunate in having an unusually large and interesting fall migration of warblers in 1944. The last two weeks of September saw thousands of warblers passing to the south. On the afternoon of September 23, we found a dead warbler which we were unable to identify. The bird was sent to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, where it was identified as an immature Connecticut Warbler. So far as I can learn, the only records of this warbler being found in Vermont are one or two uncertain sight identifications.—DR. AND MRS. LUCRETIVS H. ROSS, *Bennington, Vermont*.

***Cypseloides major* in Bolivia.**¹—In their account of the 'Birds of Bolivia' (pt. 2, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 95: 199, 1943) Bond and de Schauensee write that *Cypseloides major* Rothschild, ". . . has been recorded as of doubtful occurrence in southern Bolivia," and therefore do not list it as a definitely ascertained member of the Bolivian ornith. It may be of interest to record that a specimen of this swift was collected at Tarija (1900 meters), Bolivia, in May, 1925, by Emilio Budin, and is now in the United States National Museum (no. 264931). The bird is an adult male with a wing length of 154 mm. and a tarsal length of 14.5.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN.

American Merganser in Puerto Rico.—On November 20, 1944 a female American Merganser (*Mergus merganser americanus* Cassin) was killed on the Añasco River, Puerto Rico, about eight miles from where it empties into the sea, by Mr. Miguel Philippi, a local sportsman who is greatly interested in the migration of birds. He brought the duck to me to learn its identity and presented it for my collection. According to him the bird was swimming alone on a pool, feeding among the aquatic vegetation where small fishes are abundant.

So far as I am aware this is the first authentic record of the occurrence of the American Merganser in the West Indies. James Bond in his 'Birds of the West Indies' includes the Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) as a rare winter visitor to Cuba, and the Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) from only one record from the same island.

Although the females of the Red-breasted and American Mergansers are very similar in coloration and easily confused, I am positive of my identification.—VEN-

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TURA BARNÉS, JR., *Division of Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.*

Hooded Merganser in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U. S. A.—This is an exciting record for *Lophodytes cucullatus* and one that could have been verified only by the taking of a specimen which I collected from among three birds seen on December 18, 1944. The birds were rather unsuspecting of my presence in the little pond at Rustop-twist, and quietly swam ahead of me into the mangroves at one point only to emerge soon afterwards at a distance no greater than twenty-five yards on my right. The specimen is a female in winter plumage. It appeared that all three birds were identical in plumage and, therefore, probably were of the same sex. No other species of waterfowl were seen on the pond.—HARRY A. BEATTY, *Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.*

Sight record of the Western Grebe on Long Island.—While taking a Christmas census for Bird-Lore on December 24, 1934, with Messrs. Grier and Robert Ralston, I noticed a large grebe near the bluffs at Old Field Point, Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, New York. Careful study with binoculars revealed that it was a Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*). The characteristic markings and posture, as well as the distinctive shape of the bill, were clearly evident. Unfortunately, the bird had flown by the time my companions joined me. Because of the rarity of this species on the Atlantic coast, this observation was omitted from the census published in Bird-Lore. Recently, however, a number of records of the occurrence of this grebe in the east have been published, and it seems proper now to add this observation to them. Cruickshank (*Birds of New York: 53, 1942*) records a previous observation of the Western Grebe on Long Island, at Long Beach, on May 21, 1916.—FRED MALLERY PACKARD, Lt. (j. g.), USNR.

***Branta c. hutchinsi* on the Atlantic coast.**—Taverner, in his account of the Canada Geese (*National Museum of Canada, Ann. Rep. for 1929: 30-40, 1 pl., 4 figs., 4 tables, 1931*), made sufficient allowance for stragglers of *Branta canadensis hutchinsi* occurring on the Atlantic Coast, although the main southward flight appears to be through the northern Great Plains and the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf Coast. The A. O. U. Check-List summary (4th ed.: 38, 1931): "Casual on the Atlantic Coast (Maryland and North Carolina)" is, however, too restrictive. Considering the general ranges of the subspecies, it is a fair presumption that any diminutive Canada goose occurring on the Atlantic Coast is *hutchinsi*. Definite proof to the contrary would be required.

The following records accumulated in the study of bird names indicate more frequent occurrence on that seaboard than appears to be realized. Moreover, the existence of popular names for these small geese probably in most cases indicates repeated occurrence.

Locality	Reference	Local names
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	J. B. Saunders* (*a collaborator of the Biological Survey; others marked the same)	grey-bellied goose mud goose small goose
Cape Island, Nova Scotia	Bonnycastle Dale (Rod & Gun in Canada, 25(4): 237, 1923)	little Canada
Port Joli, Nova Scotia	Bonnycastle Dale (Rod & Gun in Canada, 25(4): 237, 1923)	southern goose