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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

Locality	Reference	Local names
Maine	J. J. Audubon (Orn. Biogr., 3: 17, 1835)	flight goose winter goose
Jonesport, Maine	E. B. Lawyer*	brant
Massachusetts Bay, Mass.	W. H. Rich (Feathered Game of the North- east: 269, 1907)	short-necked goose
Connecticut	J. H. Linsley (Catalogue of the Birds of Con- necticut: 269, 1843)	southern goose
Montauk, N. Y.	J. P. Giraud (Birds of Long Island: 293, 1844)	mud goose
East Hampton, N. Y.	Irving Edwards*	mud goose
Long Island, N. Y.	S. E. Fanning*	little grey goose
Barnegat Bay, N. J.	Chas. S. Westcott (Forest & Stream, 18: 86, 1882)	little goose sedge goose
Choptank River, Md.	Harry M. Harrison*	brant
Morehead, N. C.	Gurdon Trumbull (Names and Portraits of Birds: 4, 1888)	marsh goose

There are published records unaccompanied by special local names in: Knight, O. W., *Birds of Maine*: 123, 1908; Forbush, E. H., *Birds of Massachusetts*, etc., 1: 295, 1925; Sage, Bishop, and Bliss, *Birds of Connecticut*: 41-42, 1913; Rives, Wm. C., *Birds of the Virginias*: 49, 1890; Pearson, Brimley, and Brimley, *Birds of North Carolina*: 49, 1942. Also an unpublished one from a correspondent, J. R. Andrews* of Cheriton, Virginia. Thus it appears that *Branta c. hutchinsi* occurs from time to time at points on the Atlantic Coast from Nova Scotia to North Carolina. There are some implications in the records that the bird was more often seen 50 to 100 years ago, but recalling recent irruption into Atlantic Coastal States by the Blue Goose, a bird having a very similar pattern of range and migration, who would care to predict that occurrences of *hutchinsi* in that region are a thing of the past?—W. L. McATEE, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Arkansas Kingbird in southeastern Florida.—On September 25, 1944, I saw an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) about a hundred yards inland from Florida's east coast along the improved road leading westward to Hypoluxo Island and the town of Lantana, Palm Beach County. I watched it for about fifteen minutes, during which time it perched on a telephone wire or on the top of one of the melaleuca trees lining the road, capturing its food along the open roadway rather than in or above the dense mangrove swamp at either side. With it, in a loose flock, were five Eastern Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) and four Gray Kingbirds (*Tyrannus dominicensis*). A strong east wind had been blowing for some days, and Florida had, the week before, been warned of an approaching hurricane, but I have no reason to believe that the Arkansas Kingbird had been blown in by a storm. Howell ('Florida Bird Life,' 318, 1932) considers this species "rather frequent as a straggler" and lists several records for the state. Considering the frequency with which it has been recorded recently in the East one wonders whether it may not eventually establish itself along the Atlantic coast in a region far removed from its present breeding range.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Major, Air Corps, AAF Technical Center, Orlando, Florida*.