

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 Also an unpublished one from a correspondent, J. R. Andrews* of Cheriton, Virginia.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*.