

The Atlantic Murre in New Jersey.—On February 3, 1946, Donald Kunkle, the writer and other members of the Urner Ornithological Club found a dead specimen of the Atlantic or Common Murre (*Uria aalge aalge*)—an adult female in winter plumage—on the beach front at Avon, New Jersey. This is the first well-authenticated record of the occurrence of this species in New Jersey. The skin of the back had been ripped open, and the muscles partially eaten—probably by Herring Gulls. The greater pectoral muscles were much shrunken; the body was in fresh, odorless condition. With the exception of two spines, several vertebrae and other small bones of a Stickleback (tentatively, genus *Pygosteus*—identification by John T. Nichols) and a few grains of sand found in the stomach, the digestive tract was empty. The under coverts of the left wing were very slightly oiled. The skin has been presented to the American Museum of Natural History where it bears catalog No. 408,896.

For a discussion of why this species of Murre is so seldom reported south of Maine, in contrast to the periodic occurrence of the more northerly breeding Brünnich's Murre as far south as Long Island and New Jersey, readers are referred to J. H. Fleming's article, 'The Unusual Migration of Brünnich's Murre in Eastern North America' in the Proceedings of the Fourth International Ornithological Congress, London, 1905.—HOBART M. VAN DEUSEN, *Department of Mammalogy, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Greater Snow Goose (?) on the lower Potomac River.—On November 19, 1945, I was in my duck blind as usual for the closing of the duck season. My host, who owns a ducking shore on the Potomac River, told me that a flock of eight snow geese afforded him a shot the previous week, and that he had killed and eaten three of them. He described them perfectly as being much smaller than the other geese in whose company they were, and with black wing tips. During the day in the blind from which he killed the geese, a flock of about a dozen swans swam past at some distance and with them were several small, snow white birds, evidently the remainder of the flock of snows. They did not come within range but kept well out in the channel. The locality is on the Potomac River a short distance below the mouth of Nanjemoy Creek and about opposite Mathias Point Light. While the exact identity of the species is, of course, uncertain, it is more probable that they were the Greater Snow Goose and not the Lesser which is much the rarer bird on the Atlantic coast. The Greater Snow Goose has been taken at various places along the Atlantic coast as far north as Long Island, but seldom so far inland. Whether they came across country from the coast or followed up Chesapeake Bay from the vicinity Back Bay (which latter is more likely), the distance is practically the same—one hundred and twenty miles.—EDWIN M. HASBROUCK, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Bay-breasted Warbler in Kansas.—A male of *Dendroica castanea* (Wilson) was obtained on May 14, 1943, by Mr. Paul Tiemeier, seven and one-half miles southwest of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. This specimen, a skin (Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, No. 23,260), was recently called to my attention by Mr. Henry Hildebrand who was with Mr. Tiemeier when the bird was shot. An examination of the literature fails to reveal any previous record of the taking of a specimen in Kansas. W. S. Long (Check-List of Kansas Birds, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 43: 433, 1940) placed this species in his hypothetical list . . . "pending collection of a specimen." He cites reports by P. B. Peabody at Blue Rapids, Kansas; H. Harris (Birds of Kansas City Region, 1919) and Spotswood (A Tabulated Summary of the Distribution of Warblers, Family Compothlypidae,