

in the Kansas City Region, The Kansas City Museum Sci. Bulletin, May, 1942). These authors mention occasional sight records in the Kansas City, Missouri, area, but no actual specimens were recorded as taken. Since the species is known from eastern Texas and eastern Nebraska, its migratory route was certain to pass over eastern Kansas as has now been established.—THEODORE DOWNS, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas*.

An early record of the Passenger Pigeon for British Columbia.—In the collection of the United States National Museum is a female Passenger Pigeon collected by C. B. R. Kennerly (No. 15,993) at Chiloweyuck [= Chilliwack] Depot, British Columbia, on June 29, 1859. This specimen was recorded by Ridgway [U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 50 (7): 336, 1916] as from Puget Sound, Washington, which was so indicated by the printed label; and Baird and Cooper (Ornith. of Calif.: 511, 1870) undoubtedly referred to the same specimen when they also considered this species as occurring at Puget Sound, Washington. Baker (Bull. U. S. Geo. Surv., 174: 45, 1900) states that Chiloweyuck Depot is situated on the Chiloweyuck [= Chilliwack] River at about 49° 09.5' North Lat., and 121° 58.0' W. Long., and that it is 63 miles from the sea; this clearly indicates that the locality is in British Columbia and not in the State of Washington.

The first reference to the Passenger Pigeon occurring in British Columbia was by Milton and Cheadle, 'The North-West Passage by Land,' as cited by Pearse (Auk, 53: 447, 1936); and Brooks and Swarth (Pac. Coast Avif., 17: 53, 1935) included the Passenger Pigeon in their distributional list of British Columbia on the basis of three specimens recorded by J. K. Lord and supposedly taken on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. Thus, the specimen in the U. S. National Museum is apparently the only specimen extant of the Passenger Pigeon which can be definitely ascribed to British Columbia; there is considerable doubt as to the true locality for the Lord specimens, and Milton and Cheadle merely mentioned that they were shot in great numbers [for food]. It appears from the accounts of Milton and Cheadle that no specimens were preserved as the natural hazards of their long journey across the continent and the loss of their equipment, etc., precluded the saving of specimens for museum purposes.—ALLEN J. DUVAL, *Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. Interior, Washington, D. C.*

White-fronted Goose on the coasts of New York and New Jersey.—The White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) is an extremely rare migrant on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and specimens or authentic sight-records from this section are but few, particularly from New York and New Jersey. The following represent all of the records of this bird that are available from the coast of New York State (Long Island).

Early in the past century a White-fronted Goose was shot at Babylon (Giraud, Birds of Long Island: 296–297, 1844). This is the same bird mentioned by DeKay (Zool. N. Y., pt. 2: 349, 1844). The specimen was examined while it was in the collection of the N. Y. Lyceum. This collection was destroyed by fire in 1866. Two specimens in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society are referred to by Dutcher (Rare Birds of Long Island, Auk, 10: 271, 1893). One of these birds was shot at Montauk and presented to the Society by H. G. Reeve. The date is not given. The other specimen was taken on Great South Bay during November, 1846, and was a gift of Col. Nicolas Pike. According to Dutcher, Col. Pike tells of two other geese of this species that were killed by him during his long gunning experience on southern Long Island; the first was secured at Islip on March 18, 1849, and the