

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

second was taken on March 2, 1872, at an unnamed point which we must conclude was Long Island. Neither of these specimens was preserved. Braislin reports that he examined a bird of this species that was shot while feeding on a fresh-water pond at Sag Harbor on October 18, 1889 (Notes on Long Island Birds, Auk, 20: 52, 1903). With Helme's sight-record of eleven of these geese at Miller Place on April 5, 1883, the New York coast records end.

Inland records from New York State are even less frequent. Prof. Chas. Linden (Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., July, 1882: 34) quotes a statement of George Irwin to the effect that formerly this goose was of occasional occurrence on Lake Chautauqua. This generalized record is not at all convincing. It seems that the only record from inland waters which is supported by a specimen was that of a goose shot by Lieut. John Owen, U. S. N. R., on October 23, 1943, at Rouses Point on Lake Champlain. Dayton Stoner (Auk, 51: 651-652, 1944) gives full details which were furnished to him by Lieut. Owen; these include the measurements, a careful description of plumage and soft parts, and a record of its final destruction.

Records of the occurrence of the White-front in New Jersey likewise are few. Dr. Charles C. Abbott (Catalog of Vertebrate Animals of New Jersey, Appendix E, Geology of New Jersey, Newark: 792, 1868) refers to this goose as a rare straggler and says that he has seen but one specimen, an undated bird shot at Barnegat. William P. Trumbull (Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey: 35, 1869) makes a general statement that the bird is a rare winter visitor but he cites no records. Witmer Stone (Report of the New Jersey State Museum, pt. 2: 94-95, 1908) notes the above statements and adds that Charles A. Voelker, a taxidermist, advised Stone that one of these birds was shot on the Delaware River in 1877 and that it was mounted by him.

There is a lapse of 49 years before this goose is again heard from in New Jersey. On November 28, 1926, Ludlow Griscom observed a single White-fronted Goose flying south over Beach Haven Point (Auk, 44: 560, 1927). In this note Griscom draws attention to the fact that during the same fall specimens of this species were taken in Massachusetts, and in North and South Carolina. The next record is of two geese seen by C. A. Urner and J. L. Edwards on November 11, 1928, just inside the Inlet of Barnegat Bay. Edwards (*in litt*) states that the two White-fronts were flying south in company with a small flock of Brant. The flock passed directly over the observers' boat giving an opportunity to note specific characters. The unpublished field notes of Mr. Urner contain another record of this goose. On November 10, 1935, four geese passed over his boat on Barnegat Bay which he identified as of this species. He refers particularly to the yellow feet and legs of the birds.

In the past fall an additional record may be credited to the New Jersey coast. On November 16, 1945, while walking south along the beach on the Ocean side of Beach Haven Point, we noticed a small flock of geese approaching from the north, flying at a height of about 75 feet and just within the line of the surf. As soon as our glasses were on them the possibility of Canadas or Brant were immediately excluded and, as they flew directly over our heads, their speckled breasts and the characteristic head-markings of the adults showed them to be White-fronts. The flock consisted of five birds—two adults and three immatures. The little flock was led by one of the adults. The sun was just setting and its light seemed to give a warm, rosy glow to the speckled breasts of the adult birds as they passed low over our heads and swung around the Point, seeking the sheltered water of the Bay for the night.—
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