

observation it remained constantly within this hedge, except for a single instance when it flew just above the hedge to capture a small flying insect.

Billy Cross, in company with the writer at the time of this observation, revealed that this was the same bird he had seen repeatedly since November and had previously mistaken for a female Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*). Our observations on January 1, however, made with 6x and 8x binoculars, firmly established its identity as *pusilla* rather than *citrina*. Both Cross and the writer, who has had several years' experience with this species, observed the following points of identification at a range of less than ten feet: small size (scarcely larger than a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher observed near-by); absence of white on under side of tail; entirely yellow under parts and dusky olive cap; failure to spread the rectrices (after the fashion of the Hooded Warbler); general behavior (more suggestive of the gnatcatchers than of the Hooded Warbler, *e. g.*, the 'switching' of the relatively long tail).

There has been no attempt to collect this bird, as both observers are confident of its specific identity. Its subspecific identity, however, must remain open to doubt unless the specimen is collected later.—HENRY M. STEVENSON, *Department of Zoology, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida.*

Blue Goose in Centre County, Pennsylvania.—A Blue Goose, *Chen caerulescens*, was observed on the College Pond, a small artificial empoundment on College land in the borough of State College, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1946, when the class in Game Birds and Mammals identified it along with other waterfowl. This goose is not a regular migrant through this area. The only other records for western Pennsylvania are those given by Todd (*Birds of Western Pennsylvania*: 77, 1940) recorded as follows: "*Chen caerulescens* Warren, *Birds Pa.*, ed. 2: 49, 1890 (Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., *fide* Hazzard)—Christy, *Cardinal*, 2: 42, 1927 (Erie Bay, Erie Co., October–November, *fide* Perry)—Oudette, *Cardinal*, 4: 121, 1935; and 5: 68, 1940 (Linesville, Crawford Co., October). 'Blue Goose' Christy, *Cardinal*, 3: 86, 1932 (Presque Isle, Erie Co., winter)—Savage, *Bird-Lore*, 34: 44, 1932 (Presque Isle, Erie Co., December)."

On November 15, 1946, I obtained permission from the borough police to shoot in the borough and collected this bird for the museum collection in the Department of Zoology and Entomology. The bird was emaciated and had many bird lice, several species of intestinal worms and a blood parasite. It weighed three pounds and fifteen ounces.—P. F. ENGLISH, *Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.*

The Flamingo in Kansas.—Mr. C. W. Lyon, a medical doctor of Ellinwood, Kansas, while writing to Mr. J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, made reference to a Flamingo shot near Ellinwood "a few years ago." The letter was referred to me by Mr. Mohler for further inquiry.

Correspondence with Doctor Lyon elicited a sketch of the specimen as it is now mounted in the Artesia Hunting Club quarters, together with information about its procurement, and the address of the Secretary of the club at the time the bird was taken. Doctor Lyon states that he is certain that no newspaper publicity was given the incident at the time.

A letter from Mr. Floyd Peacock, Stafford, Kansas, one-time Secretary of the hunting club, states that the bird was one of two individuals which had been seen frequenting Little Salt Marsh Lake, about 25 miles south of Ellinwood, Kansas, for several days prior to the opening of the 1928 duck season. One of the birds disappeared a day or two before the opening of the season, and was seen no more. The