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**Records of Two Migrant Waterfowl for Puerto Rico.**—On 21 December 1960 a Fulvous Tree Duck, *Dendrocygna bicolor helva*, sex undistinguishable, was shot out of a flock estimated at 20 birds by a local hunter, Mr. J. R. Ortega. The ducks were flying over Fuertes Swamp, Loiza Aldea, in northeastern Puerto Rico. Measurements were as follows: length of bill from nostril—32.0 mm. and length of closed wing (chord)—224.0 mm. The skin is now part of the avian collection at this institution, catalog number 1543. According to Bond (*Check-list of the Birds of the West Indies*, 1956, p. 19) only two specimens of this tree duck have been reported previously from the West Indies, one from Cuba and one from Bermuda.

On 17 December 1960 an adult, female, Hooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, was collected at Boquerón in southwestern Puerto Rico. Measurements secured on this waterfowl are: length of bill from nostril—29.1 mm., length of closed wing (chord)—175.6 mm., and length of crest—53.9 mm. This skin is now in the avian collection of this institution, catalog number 1544. There are records from three West Indian islands between November and December. Bond (p. 25 and *First Suppl.*, 1956, p. 2) mentions records from Cuba, where it is considered to be a rare winter resident, an accidental record from St. Croix, Virgin Islands, and a record of one female taken at Martinique, French West Indies.

The writers are of the opinion that the overly severe winter of 1960 in North America was an important factor that may have caused the extreme southern movement in the Antilles of the above species of ducks.—VIRGILIO BIAGGI, JR. and FRANCIS J. ROLLE, *Biology Department, University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico*.

**Yellow-nosed Albatross off the Coast of Long Island, New York.**—Albatrosses are accidental in the North Atlantic Ocean. Only the Yellow-nosed Albatross (*Diomedea chlororhynchos*) and the Black-browed Albatross (*D. melanophris*) are known to have occurred in these waters. Off the North American coast only the Yellow-nosed Albatross has been recorded, and then but three times: September 1884 and 1 August 1913 (Murphy, *Oceanic Birds of South America*, 1: 523, 1936), and 23 July 1934 (Norton, *Auk*, 51: 507-508, 1934) and (Palmer, *Maine Birds*, pp. 28-29, 1949). These occurrences were based on specimens. The present record is the fourth off continental North America and the first for New York state. Within the past two years there have been several unconfirmed sight reports of this species off the east coast of the United States.

On the afternoon of 29 May 1960 an adult Yellow-nosed Albatross was observed and photographed approximately three kilometers (two miles) off Jones Beach, Long Island, New York. The bird was discovered resting on the water in the



**Figure 1. Yellow-nosed Albatross off Long Island, New York, 29 May 1960. Photo by J. Daniel Buckley (Zeiss Contaflex, 45 mm. lens, mounted on 7 x 35 binoculars, high speed ectachrome). Enlargement, courtesy of Josh Wallman.**

company of Great Black-backed Gulls (*Larus marinus*) and Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), and was watched for about an hour by nearly 50 people aboard two boats on a pelagic trip of the Linnaean Society of New York. When first seen at a distance, the albatross bore a striking resemblance to the Black-backed Gulls, but was considerably larger. When approached within 30 meters the albatross and gulls flew up. On the wing the latter were dwarfed in size. Direct comparisons were made both in flight and at rest as close as 12 meters.

The following pertinent characters were noted: bill appeared long, deep, and black, including entire mandible, except that the culmicorn was bright orange-yellow, giving the effect of a stripe on the ridge of the bill; back, wings, and terminal half of tail deep slaty, as were anterior and posterior edges of wings below; center of wing linings, entire underparts, basal half of tail and rump pure white; head and neck white, suffused with light pearl-gray on occiput, nape, and cheeks; dark supra-orbital area, giving a partially masked appearance. An examination of skins at the American Museum of Natural History by the writer, together with still and motion pictures in color taken by several people, confirmed the identification. Dr. Robert C. Murphy has viewed the photographs and concurs. The accompanying black-and-white reproduction of the color photographs indicates that the bird could only be an adult *D. chlororhynchos*.—JOHN L. BULL, *American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, New York*.

**Two Noteworthy Records for California.**—On 31 December 1960 Mr. Charles Kent shot a bright-red adult male Hepatic Tanager, *Piranga flava hepatica*, at Poway, San Diego County, California. The Tanager was first observed on the