

GENERAL NOTES.

The Type Locality of *Uria t. troille*.—The Common Murre (*Uria troille troille*) was named by Linnæus in his 'Fauna Suecica,' ed. 2, 1761, p. 52. He gives only one reference, Martens' 'Spitzbergische Reise,' which contains both description and a plate of a specimen taken July 25, 1671, in the northeastern part of Spitzbergen. There is nothing in Martens' description or plate that would not apply equally well to *Uria lomvia*, and as a fact this is the bird which Martens had in hand, for the bird we now know as *Uria troille* does not occur anywhere in Spitzbergen, while *Uria lomvia* still occurs there "by thousands" as Martens says he found them there at latitude 80° N., much farther north than *troille* ever ranges.

The description of Linnæus is fuller in some particulars than that of Martens showing that Linnæus had a specimen, which would have come from the coast of Sweden and which would actually have been the species now known as *troille*, since this is the form which occurs there and not *lomvia*. Therefore the type locality of *Uria troille troille* should be given as Sweden instead of Spitzbergen.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey Washington, D. C.*

The Pomarine Jaeger and the Purple Gallinule in Western Missouri.—A Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) was taken at Eaton Bend on the Missouri River, a few miles below Kansas City, Mo., on November 28, 1915, by Joe Barlow. As far as I can learn this is the first record of the capture of this species in Missouri. On December 31, 1915, an immature Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) was captured alive on the flats near Kansas City, Mo., and given to Miss Clements of Independence, Mo., who brought the bird to the attention of the Kansas City Bird Club. Widmann gives two records for the Purple Gallinule for Missouri, both in April, 1877, in the vicinity of St. Louis. (Birds of Missouri, p. 61).—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Kansas City, Mo.*

The Breeding Range of Leach's Petrel.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1915, p. 173, Mr. R. C. Murphy states that the breeding range of *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* should be given as follows:—"Southern Greenland and the Færoes south to Maine and the Hebrides." Curiously enough the breeding range of this species is incorrectly given in both the 'Hand List of British Birds' and also in the 'B. O. U. List of British Birds.' In the former it is said not to breed in Europe outside the British Isles, and in the latter to "occur," in Iceland. As a matter of fact there is a large breeding colony on the Westmann Islands, southwest Iceland, but as far as I am aware there is no evidence of nesting anywhere on the Færoes. Laubmann in his recent paper, 'Fauna Farceensis,' makes no mention of it, and Müller & Feilden state that it is not known to breed there. If Mr. Murphy

has more recent information on the subject, it would be as well to publish it. The only known breeding places on the East Atlantic are the Westmann Isles in Iceland, the Flannans, St. Kilda group and N. Rona in Scotland and islets off the Kerry and Mayo coast in Ireland.— F. C. R. JOURDAIN, *Appleton Rectory, Abingdon, Berkshire, England.*

Barrow's Golden-eye at Wareham, Mass.— I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Robbins for the freshly-prepared skins of a female Barrow's Golden-eye and for permission to report that the bird was killed in Wareham by L. P. Hackett, a local gunner, on November 27, 1915. Mr. Robbins states further that "it was shot from a stone breakwater within one hundred yards of the shore and at a point almost exactly at the head of the broadest expanse of Buzzard's Bay. Although other Golden-eyes were feeding or in flight near by, this bird was accompanied by but one other (a female or young male)." On comparing the specimen with series of skins in my collection I find that with respect to every essential characteristic of both form and coloring it is a perfectly typical representation of *C. islandica*. The interest attaching to its occurrence is enhanced by the fact that so few birds of its sex and species have heretofore been reported from anywhere along the Massachusetts Coast. No doubt they visit this oftener than we realize, being overlooked because so closely similar to female Whistlers.— WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen h. hyperboreus*) in Massachusetts.— On December 7, 1915, a bird of this species was shot as it swung in alone to some decoys at Eagle Hill, Ipswich, Mass., by Mr. Wm. O. Thrasher of Peabody. He gave it to Mr. Charles E. Clarke of Tuft's College, Mass. The latter had gone to Ipswich to study the birds, and had recognized this rare species hung up outside the shooting shack. Mr. Clarke kindly gave the bird to me for my collection and for record. It proved to be a male in good condition but not fat. Its plumage indicated a bird of the previous year. The feathers about the head and breast were tinged yellowish brown as if stained with iron rust.

Definite records of this goose in Massachusetts are few, although it is probable that the majority of the indefinite records of Snow Geese belong to this species and not to *Chen h. nivalis*. The only previous records for Essex County of specimens of the Lesser Snow Goose are: one, now in the Peabody Academy, taken at Lynn Beach in 1866, one taken by B. S. Damsell at Amesbury in 1888, and one, now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, taken at Ipswich on October 26, 1896.— CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M.D., *Boston, Mass.*

Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) in Maine.— Last winter when visiting some of the islands of Penobscot Bay, Knox County, Maine, in quest of sea birds, I saw and examined a mounted specimen of the Blue Goose in possession of Mr. Walter Conley of Isle Au Haut.