

me to correspond with them. The palatine processes are remarkably long and pointed, a very characteristic feature of the skull and strikingly different from the condition found in Chlorophonia. The vomer is deeply divided anteriorly as Parker has shown and thus is quite different from that of Chlorophonia.

Sternum. The sternum shows none of the tanagrine peculiarities of Piranga but is almost exactly similar to that of Chlorophonia.

Conclusions. The differences between Euphonia and Chlorophonia in the tongue and palate are so marked as to make one hesitate before asserting that the two genera are nearly allied. Differences in the alimentary canal and in the feet also, may not be ignored. In all of these features Euphonia approaches some of the Cerebidæ and the possibility of its relationship to some members of that family should not be ignored. It is however possible that *Euphonia minuta* is not representative of the genus and that some other species may show more tanagrine affinities.

GENERAL NOTES.

Holboëll's Grebe in Concord, Mass.— On December 15, 1912, Bateman's Pond froze over with black ice, but a thaw and rain resulted on the 17th in covering the ice with nearly an inch of water. During the moonlight night that followed a Holboëll's Grebe (*Colymbus holboëlli*) attempted to light in the pond and I believe settling on the ice and was unable again to take wing. On the following morning, it having turned cold during the night, the bird was found with its breast feathers frozen in the ice. The wrists of its wings were badly lacerated by beating against the ice to free itself, but in other respects the bird was uninjured. After much piteous squawking, its feathers were cut from the ice and the bird liberated. Its wings, however, were injured so badly that it was killed and is now preserved in this Museum.— R. HEBER HOWE, Jr., *Thoreau Museum, Concord, Mass.*

Additional Notes on the Harlequin Duck in Wyoming.— In 'The Auk' for January, 1913, pp. 106-107, I recorded two male specimens of the Harlequin Duck which I saw at Teton Lodge (Moran Post Office), in Jackson Hole last September, and which were supposed to have been

killed in May, 1908. Efforts were made at the time to obtain further details in regard to the capture of the specimens but without success. Since the appearance of the note a letter has been received from Mr. B. D. Sheffield, of Moran, Wyoming, the owner of the birds, who states that they were killed on April 20, 1907. He adds that there were but two of these ducks which appeared during the latter part of March and were seen every day as they stayed on Snake River in front of the Lodge just below the outlet of Jackson Lake. He has never seen any since. In view of the rarity of the Harlequin Duck in this part of its range, it seems desirable to correct the supposed date and to place on record the exact date of capture—T. S. PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

White Ibis (*Guara alba*) in Missouri.—On July 10, 1910, two White Ibises were killed at Old Monroe, Mo., a town in Lincoln County, fifty-two miles north of St. Louis, by a well known St. Louis banker. The two birds taken were in adult plumage out of a flock of about one hundred. The birds were mounted by Mr. J. Kirk Keller, a St. Louis taxidermist, and one of the specimens now adorns the "Old Monroe Club."

This I believe is the first record of the White Ibis in Missouri. Mr. Otto Widmann, in his book 'A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri,' states that two specimens in immature plumage were killed near Quincy, Ill., but gives no instance of the bird being identified in Missouri.—H. C. WILLIAMS, *St. Louis, Mo.*

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis autumnalis*) in Eastern Cuba; a New Record.—On January 25, 1913, I took an adult male of *Plegadis autumnalis* (Linn.) in winter plumage in the lagoon at 'Manati' on Guantanamo Bay, Oriente Province, Cuba. There were a pair of this Ibis feeding together with Little Blue, Louisiana, and Great Blue Herons, on small fish, in a nearly dry puddle of the lagoon.

This is the first record for Eastern Cuba for this species; the only other records for Cuba are those of Dr. Gundlach from 'La Cienaga de Zapata' and a lagoon (unnamed) near Cardenas, in Matanzas Province.

I had seen a specimen some five years ago flying over the bay near 'Manati,' but was unable to secure it; since then none have been seen till this year.—CHAS. T. RAMSDEN, *Guantanamo, Cuba.*

Bittern Breeding in New Jersey.—To the few breeding records of the Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) in New Jersey, I desire to add two more. A set of four far incubated eggs is now in my collection, taken near the coast in Atlantic County on June 11, 1911, and on June 29, 1912, I examined a nest of this bird containing four full fledged young. It was placed flat on the ground, poorly concealed and was built of a mass of reeds and sedges.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Penna.*