

the U. S. National Museum. The Snow Bunting, according to Kirkwood<sup>1</sup> has been recorded February 6, 1892, at Calverton, Maryland, and on February 10, 1895, near Melvale, and in Druid Hill Park in Baltimore. Eifrig<sup>2</sup> records one November 16, 1901, and three February 8, 1902, at the foot of Wills Mountain near Cumberland. There is further record in the files of the Bureau of Biological Survey of a flock seen by S. E. Piper near Cabin John, west of Washington, February 22, 1905. Reported to Biological Survey by A. K. Fisher.

The species thus seems to be of unusual occurrence in Maryland though possibly continued observations on the Atlantic coast may record it there in greater abundance than supposed.

During the period of our observations, which covered the region near the outer beach from a point about five miles north of Ocean City to one three and one-half miles south, we recorded approximately thirty Ipswich Sparrows (*Passerculus princeps*), their abundance being such that on one occasion we observed ten congregated in an area not more than thirty feet square where they fed on the seeds of grass on the slopes of a dune. Their comparative abundance on this occasion suggests that the smaller number seen in this same vicinity on December 3 and 4, 1926, when the species was first definitely recorded for Maryland<sup>3</sup> may have been due to the fact that only a part of the usual winter population had, on that earlier date, arrived from northern regions. The number found in 1927 indicates that the species is maintaining fair numbers.—ALEXANDER WETMORE AND FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Additional Notes from Wayne County, Ohio.**—In 1896, Oberholser published 'The Birds of Wayne County, Ohio' and in 1912 'Some Ohio Birds' by Gossard and Harry was printed. Since that time little has been published on the avifauna of the county although several additions have been made. The following notes cover species found in the years 1925-1927. These birds are all new county records.

1. *Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—Fairly common migrant in May.
2. *Chlidonias n. surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—Common migrant during the second week of May.
3. *Chaulelasmus streperus*. GADWALL.—Three birds seen on May 1, 1926, near Shreve, Ohio.
4. *Marila collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.—Fairly common throughout the spring.
5. *Chen hyperboreus* subsp. SNOW GOOSE.
6. *Chen caerulescens*. BLUE GOOSE.—On October 28, 1925, a large flock of Canada, Snow and Blue Geese flew over the town of Wooster. Snow Geese have been collected several times at the different lakes in the county but I know of no other record for Blue Geese.

<sup>1</sup> List Birds of Maryland, 1895, p. 329.

<sup>2</sup> Auk, 1902, 212.

<sup>3</sup> See Wetmore, A., Auk, 1927, p. 257.

7. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Uncommon spring migrant.

8. *Astur a. atricapillus*. GOSHAWK.—One adult of this species was observed on January 15, 1927.

9. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—Common summer resident in suitable localities.

10. *Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—Not uncommon summer resident locally. Numbers were found breeding at Myers' swamp near Shreve, Ohio, during 1926 and 1927.

11. *Mimus p. polyglottos*. MOCKINGBIRD.—One was seen on September 18, 1926.

12. *Parus c. carolinensis*. CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—A common breeder in various localities of the county. Specimens of adult birds were collected in different months of the year, the Black-capped Chickadee (*P. a. atricapillus*) however, is much more common in winter.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Chicago, Illinois*.

**Notes on Birds of the Labrador Peninsula in 1927.**—The period from May 20, 1927, to September 15 of that year I spent along the southern coast of the Labrador Peninsula, between the Bay of Seven Islands and Blanc Sablon. During most of this time I travelled back and forth along the coast in a motorboat. A few of the ornithological notes made in the period mentioned seem worth publishing and are recorded below.

1. *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*. KITTIWAKE.—On that part of the coast situated between Cape Whittle and Harrington Harbour this species seemed much more abundant in the latter half of July than is usual there at that season. The largest number recorded in one day was 1200 on July 27, in the vicinity of the Boat Islands, but about 200 were recorded on each of several days, at various points. There is no suggestion that these birds were breeding in this region.

2. *Phalacrocorax carbo*. CORMORANT.—The colony of this species on the cliffs of Lake Island, near Cape Whittle, which is the only one known on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was not found to be any larger in 1927 than in 1926. There were 33 occupied nests in the colony in 1926,<sup>1</sup> while in 1927 only 32 such nests of this species were identified with certainty. There may, however, have been 33 occupied nests of *P. carbo* here in 1927, as there was one nest, hidden under a great bulge of rock on the cliff face, that I did not succeed in identifying, and it may have belonged to a pair of Common Cormorants or to a pair of Double-crested Cormorants.

The Common Cormorants seemed to have good success in rearing their young at this place in 1927.

3. *Histrionicus histrionicus histrionicus*. HARLEQUIN DUCK.—This species was observed about outer rocks and reefs, a flock of 32 being seen

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<sup>1</sup> Auk, XLIV, No. 1, p. 62.