

*Sturnella m. magna*. MEADOWLARK.—Aside from the bird that wintered here in 1931-1932 (Auk, 1932, p. 266) two other county records are of single birds that spent the winters of 1931-1932 and 1932-1933 at the Country Club grounds, Winchester.

*Bombycilla cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.—Two late nesting dates for this species have come to my notice. The first nest was in the top of an eight-foot alder, contained three eggs, two of which hatched August 16, and the young left the nest August 31. The second nest, four feet from the ground in a nearby alder, was found by Donald Jenkins, August 31, when it contained an addled egg and a two-day-old youngster, the latter left the nest September 13. The nest-period at both nests was fifteen days. The nestling at the second nest at an early age was fed to some extent on the fruits of hawthorn and these were semi-digested in the throat passage.

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—On January 4, 1934, I banded a male caught in a barn where it had been in the habit of feeding on hay chaff. My second winter record.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, N. H.

**Some Recent Records from the Niagara Frontier, New York.**—The following observations were made in the vicinity of Buffalo, New York, during the past six months. The unusually severe winter doubtless accounts for some of the records.

*Moris bassana*. GANNET.—In company with several members of the Buffalo Ornithological Society, an immature bird of this species was observed on the Niagara river, near the Peace bridge, on October 29, 1933, by the writer. This is the second record for this region, one specimen having been taken in Ontario at Wainfleet in November, 1907 (Auk, July 1908, p. 309).

*Chaulelasmus streperus*. GADWALL.—This species has been considered a very rare migrant here. During the past three winters, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34 two or three individuals have, from time to time, been observed in company with the several hundred Black Ducks and Mallards that spend the winter near Goat Island on the Niagara river.

*Mareca penelope*. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.—A male of this species was observed on a flooded meadow in the town of Clarence, N. Y., on March 29, 1934, by Mrs. T. M. Kelly, Mrs. L. Mansfield and Robert Mansfield, and upon the day following at the same location by several other observers. Another male was observed in Buffalo Harbour on April 15, 1934, by Mr. James Savage. Migration dates for this species in the vicinity of Buffalo have ranged between March 19 and April 23, in recent years.

*Histrionicus histrionicus*. EASTERN HARLEQUIN DUCK.—Three female, or immature, individuals of this species were identified by Roger Peretson and the writer on December 23, 1933, on the Niagara River, in the Canadian Rapids above the Niagara Falls. For a time they were seen on the rocks off Goat Island where observations of their size shape and markings could easily be made. The same birds were seen the

next day at the same place by Messrs. Peterson, Clarence Beal, and James Savage. Doubtless these were the same three birds of this species reported at the same location by Messrs. E. C. Ulrich and A. D. Wander on December 3, 1933; probably the report of Mr. Thomas L. Bourne from the same location on January 18, 1934, was of the identical three birds.

*Larus hyperboreus*. GLAUCOUS GULL.—While individuals of this species are present on Lake Erie and the Niagara River nearly every winter, they have been much more numerous during this winter, 1933-34. A female in first year plumage was collected by the writer at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 25, 1934.

*Larus leucopterus*. ICELAND GULL.—This species has been more numerous than usual in this vicinity during the winter of 1933-34.

*Larus marinus*. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—During the past winter as many as nine individuals of this species have been seen in one day on the Niagara River between Niagara Falls and Buffalo. During a normal winter an observer is fortunate if able to report one or two individuals in this vicinity during the entire season.

*Larus kumlieni*. KUMLIEN'S GULL.—An individual of this species, very light in color, much like an Iceland Gull, but with the distinct gray markings near the end of the primaries, was observed at close range by Roger Peterson, and the writer, at the Ferry landing, foot of Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y., on December 23, 1933. During February 1934, there were several reports of at least one other individual of this species of much darker general coloration; and on March 25, 1934, the writer collected a male of this description on the Canal, paralleling the Niagara river, at Buffalo, N. Y. The mantle was fully as dark as that of the Herring Gull. Measurements were length 23 inches, wing  $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches, tarsus 2 inches, bill  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, depth bill at base .68 inches. Coloration of the bill was similar to that of the adult Iceland Gull.

*Tyto alba pratincola*. BARN OWL.—A nest of this species was located on Grand Island by Mr. E. C. Ulrich on September 17, 1933. Four young, nearly full grown, were found. Three of the young birds were banded by Mr. W. A. Davis and the writer on September 19, 1933. On September 23, 1933 they were still at the nest. Two individuals of this species spent most of the past winter in a small woods adjacent to Lincoln Park in the town of Tonawanda, N. Y.—HAROLD D. MITCHELL, 46 Jewett Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Additional Notes on Birds of Princess Anne Co., Virginia.**  
*Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.—One male was seen each day from May 18 to 20 at the edge of a stretch of rather thick woods near Pungo. It could be heard singing at frequent intervals throughout the day, and judging from its actions it seemed to be a breeding bird.

*Geothlypis trichas trichas*. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—This was a characteristic bird of the thickets and underbrush near Pungo. Specimens taken proved to be *trichas*, so this locality apparently marks about the