

northeast and might end their journey in Nova Scotia. On the other hand, as they were evidently going through the early stages of the reproductive cycle, it seems at least possible that they might seek and find some New England pond or lake in which to complete it. Among the many records of stragglers of southern and western species in New England there are comparatively few in which both male and female were together, and often in these cases one or both of the pair have been collected, eliminating all chance of a breeding record. However, the Yellow-crowned Night Heron has bred in Massachusetts, far from its normal range; a nest of the Lark Sparrow with four eggs is recorded from Connecticut (Howes, in 'Oölogist,' September 15, 1912, cited by Forbush); and Forbush cites records of the New England nesting of the Blue Grosbeak, Kentucky Warbler, and Tufted Titmouse. In the light of this evidence of the breeding of other wanderers speculation as to the possibilities in the case of this pair of Western Grebes becomes especially interesting. May I suggest that the possibility, however remote, of obtaining breeding records ought, perhaps, to outweigh the desire to secure specimens in the minds of collectors who run across pairs of birds outside of their normal ranges?

But whatever the outcome of this particular affair, we who saw the courtship of the Western Grebe at Newburyport may congratulate ourselves on having witnessed something that may, perhaps, never before have occurred on the Atlantic Ocean!—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Massachusetts.*

South American Pied-billed Grebe in the Canal Zone.—During several months' residence in 1927 on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, I learned that a form of the Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) is resident there. On March 8, April 14, and 20, I saw individuals in a lagoon-like arm of Gatun Lake on the south side of the island and on June 3, one near Frijoles on the adjacent mainland. In a third locality, a lagoon on the west side of Barro Colorado Island, I collected an adult male on August 5 and saw another on August 16. The bird proved to be in breeding condition (testes 18 mm. in length) and is of the South American form, *Podilymbus podiceps antarcticus* (Lesson), not hitherto recorded from the Panama region. In his check-list of the birds of Panama (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 78: 291, 1935), Ludlow Griscom records only specimens of *Podilymbus p. podiceps* (from Almirante, Veraguas, and Canal Zone). None of these, he tells me, is a breeding or even summer specimen. The Barro Colorado bird agrees with South American specimens in having a long bill, very dark breast and belly and nearly black crown, nape, and back of neck. It measures: wing 135 mm., culmen 25, bill from posterior end of nostril 19.5; weight 420 grams.

Alexander Wetmore (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 133, p. 49, 1926) first pointed out the distinctive characters of the South American Pied-billed Grebe and at almost the same time Frank M. Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55: 181, 1926) developed the same point and extended the range of this form to Cali and Fomeque (near Bogotá), Colombia. The addition of the Canal Zone is only a slight extension of the known range of *antarcticus* but it does raise the question of how far into Central America this form may prove to range.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

The Gannets of Funk Island.—When, in 1935, Wynne-Edwards published his paper on 'The Newfoundland Gannet colony: with recent information on the other North American gannetries' (Ibis, 1935, pp. 584-594), the existence of four occupied American colonies was known to him. All were in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, namely, on (1) Bonaventure Island, (2) Bird Rocks, (3) Gull-cliff Bay on Anticosti