

while a steam locomotive, noisily shunting freight cars, from time to time enveloped the birds in clouds of sulphurous smoke. While a few tucked their heads back among their feathers, the majority kept their heads exposed; and I could see the eyes of some gleaming in the flashes of the beacon, even after night was well advanced.

The Barn Swallow is known in Costa Rica chiefly as a passage migrant, appearing early in September (earliest record September 3) and continuing to pass southward in numbers until early October. Its status as a winter resident is doubtful; but it reappears in late February, becomes more abundant in March, in April passes through in countless numbers, and continues to migrate in decreasing numbers well into May. My latest date—save the one recorded above—is May 29, 1940. In 1939, I saw innumerable Barn Swallows in southern Costa Rica in April and early May, but none after May 23 until I met the one on the beacon-tower at Puntarenas. The record seems of interest because this is the only passerine bird, of a species known to breed only north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which in a dozen seasons in the field I have seen in Central America at a date which suggests that it would not migrate to its nesting area during the season in question. Instances of failure to migrate from the winter home have been recorded for shore-birds and other non-passerines, but must be extremely rare for passerine species. Possibly the scarcity of records of this kind is caused by the fewness of observers, and the smallness of most passerine birds.—ALEXANDER F. SKUTCH, *Quizarrá de Pérez Zeledón, Costa Rica.*

Glossy Ibis near Toledo, Ohio.—On May 30, 1943, Harold F. Mayfield and I saw three adult Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis f. falcinellus*) in a flooded field adjoining the Cedar Point Marsh, Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. The birds were viewed at close range and carefully distinguished from the White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarauna*). Although no specimen was taken, neither of us has the slightest doubt as to the correctness of our identification. This record seems to be the second for the Glossy Ibis in Ohio. In his 'Report on the Birds of Ohio' (1879), Dr. J. M. Wheaton quotes Dr. Kirtland to the effect that two were seen in 1848 near Fairport, Lake County, one of which, a male, was shot by Mr. Prugen and forwarded to him. At the time of Dr. Kirtland's statement, the mounted specimen had been placed in the cabinet of Natural History at the Cleveland Medical College.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Connecticut records.—This is to report two unusual records for Connecticut, both of which came to light on anniversaries, as it were. On October 7, 1943, Mrs. William Curtis of New Haven gave the Peabody Museum of Natural History an adult White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), having found it somewhat cumbersome in her apartment. It proves to have been shot by her father, Reuben D. H. Hill, at Branford, Conn., on October 15, 1928, almost exactly fifteen years before the bird came to our attention. A boy who had discovered it on the water near shore told Mr. Hill of the "big goose." When shot, the pelican was retrieved from the water by means of a rowboat. Mr. Hill sent it to John Oed, a taxidermist in New Haven, to be mounted. Evidently no printed record appeared at that time, although this is, as far as I can learn, the first and only White Pelican known to have been seen in Connecticut. It is fairly well mounted and preserved (Catalogue No. 13510, Peabody Museum of Natural History).

The other bird is a female of the European Corn Crake (*Crex crex*) shot October