

1872, 1889; New Jersey, one in 1926; Virginia, two in 1925, one in 1940; North Carolina, one in 1897, 1923; South Carolina, six before 1910 (Wayne), one in 1920, 1926, 1927.

Painesville, Ohio, was visited by a flock of 42 on March 30, 1930, notable as possibly the only eastern spring record. In view of Mr. Benson's statement that several White-fronted Geese were shot in the Lake Champlain section of New York a few days before the Connecticut specimens were bagged, and the fact that the latter came down from the northwest, one may indulge in the speculation that these three birds constituted a remnant of the Champlain flock.

The group consists of a male and two females, all immature. Beyond the interest attaching to representatives of a western species, rarely encountered in the east, lies the question of the subspecies to which these three specimens should be referred. The fact that they are in the immature plumage, and hence not yet fully grown, renders this determination less easy. The measurements in millimeters and certain characters follow:

No.	sex	length	wing	culmen	tarsus	weight	eyelids	
13521	♂	698	410	55	72	4 lbs. 12 oz.	yellow	16 rectrices
13734	♀	682	402	49	71	4 lbs.	yellow	16 rectrices
13735	♀	666	398	51	69	4 lbs. 2 oz.	yellow brown	16 rectrices

Measurements, weights, and number of rectrices in the male suggest the common American White-fronted Goose, *A. albifrons albifrons* (Scopoli). The brown eyelids of 13735 are also characteristic of this race, but those of 13521 and 13734 are yellow as in the larger Tule Goose, *A. a. gambelli* Hartlaub recognized by Swarth and Bryant (Univ. of Calif. Publ. in Zool., 17, no. 11: 209-222, 1917). Dr. Louis B. Bishop writes that the color of the soft parts is of doubtful value in distinguishing these two subspecies. It may be noted that the length of culmen in the male falls within the range given by Swarth and Bryant for *gambelli*. As for the tail-feathers, no statement has been found concerning the plumage in which the male Tule Goose first acquires the ninth pair present in the adult.

On the whole, these Westbrook geese would seem to be common White-fronts. The likelihood that a few of these should stray southeastward during migration is greater than for *gambelli* whose numbers and wintering grounds are much smaller.

Comparison of these skins with a large series should prove interesting. Probably such are available only in California.—STANLEY C. BALL, Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

#### Additional breeding and migration records of the Black-backed Robin.—

In view of the recent extension of the known breeding range of *Turdus migratorius nigriceps* across the Straits of Belle Isle from Newfoundland to the coast of Labrador (Peters and Burleigh, Auk, 61: 472, 1944) it would seem to be of interest to put on record additional material that has recently come to my attention. In the United States National Museum there are two adult male breeding specimens from Chimo, northern Quebec. These birds, taken by L. M. Turner on May 27 and June 8, 1884, are almost typical *nigriceps* and extend the breeding range of the Black-backed Robin considerably to the northwest. This discovery makes less surprising the occurrence of migrants from as far west as Illinois and Michigan.

Unreported migrant specimens of this race of the American robin have been identified in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History and the United States National Museum (including the Biological Survey Collection). These are:<sup>1</sup> CONNECTICUT, (A) Danbury, April 13, 1907; ILLINOIS, (N) Mount Carmel, October 18, —; NEW JERSEY (A) (northern), March 6, 1886; NEW YORK, (A) Long Island, November, 1903, (A) Manhattanville, January, 1846, (A) Shelter Island, December 15, 1903, and (A) Syracuse, April 21, 1887; NORTH CAROLINA, (N) Asheville, February 16, 1934, and (N) Pisgah National Forest, March 26, 1930; PENNSYLVANIA, (A) Erie, March 15, 1875; SOUTH CAROLINA, (N) Georgetown, December 28, 1890, and (A) Kershaw County, February 22, 1906; and VIRGINIA, (N) Arlington, March 22, 1885.

An additional migration record of a robin almost certainly of this race is contained in the bird-banding files of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This is of a bird banded at Germantown (Philadelphia), Pennsylvania, March 25, 1928, by Leslie Rogers and retaken on August 31, 1928, at Torquay, near Selby Cove, Trinity, southern Newfoundland.—JOHN W. ALDRICH, *Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

**Glossy Ibis on Staten Island, N. Y.**—On Sunday, May 14, 1944, at 4:30 p. m. Eastern War Time, four Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*) were observed for nearly an hour on the extensive lands of the Mt. Loretto institution at Pleasant Plains by Dr. and Mrs. James P. Chapin, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Vaurie and the undersigned. This is the first-known occurrence of the species for Staten Island although there are records of single individuals in the New York City region in recent years. When first seen, the Staten Island birds were flying toward us from the southwest and it was noticeable that they flapped and sailed alternately, an Ibis trait, and that they flew in line as if members of a large flock. They alighted within a hundred yards of us, coming down to a small temporary pool in a field where there was a Greater Yellowlegs. The Ibises were wary, circling the spot three or four times before settling. They remained but a few minutes, then took off toward the west, flying into the sun, and soon disappeared. Later we relocated them at a larger transient pool about a half mile southwest of the first site. Here they remained for an hour or more looking for food but appeared to find none. Near them were four semi-domesticated Mallards. Other observers had been recruited by telephone and car until our group numbered ten, with several pairs of binoculars among us. When the Ibises took off again they circled the pond twice, then disappeared toward the south. The birds were not heard to utter any sounds and were not seen again.—HOWARD CLEAVES, 8 *Maretek Court, Staten Island 9, New York.*

**A record of the Gannet from the Texas coast.**—The Gannet, *Moris bassana* (Linnaeus), is very rarely reported from the Texas coast. According to the mimeographed 'Bird Check List' published by The Outdoor Nature Club of Houston in 1942, the Gannet occurs accidentally in Jefferson County in winter. This is in the southeast corner of the state.

On May 1, 1944, after several days of heavy winds blowing from offshore, a Gannet flew into the Casterline fish house at Fulton. This is in Aransas County on the shore of Aransas Bay, three miles north of the town of Rockport, and approximately 225 miles southwest of Jefferson County. The bird was evidently tired from the buffeting of the winds and was caught and given to Mr. Ben A. Earp, who brought it to my

<sup>1</sup> (A) Signifies specimen in American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.  
(N) Signifies specimen in U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.