

It seems very likely that the birds which we saw were driven north by the hurricane in its advance along the coast from the Carolinas. Mr. Averill's record was also made after a hurricane, the famous blow of September 21, 1938, but in view of the longer interval and the different track of the storm, the bird may have been an ordinary stray.—ELTING ARNOLD, *Box No. 27, R. F. D. No. 3, Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland*, and ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *361 Crestwood Road, Fairfield, Connecticut*.

First Ohio record of the Lark Bunting.—On September 6, 1944, the writer picked up a Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) at South Euclid, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The bird was in immature plumage and in good flesh. When dissected, it was found to be a male bird of the year. Identification was made by Mr. W. E. Godfrey and Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, both of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

No previous records for this species in Ohio have been published so it appears that this is the first record for the state. The specimen is now in the Cleveland museum.—MERRIT B. SKAGGS, *Julian Road, South Euclid, Ohio*.

***Larus ridibundus sibiricus* from the Aleutian Islands.**—On June 4, 1937, while engaged in field work on the second expedition to the Aleutian Islands by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to study the fauna of that part of Alaska, we were anchored in Kiska Harbor. Douglas Gray, territorial warden and member of our party, saw three strange gulls among a number of Glaucous-winged Gulls and shot one for a specimen. This was casually identified in the field as an immature Bonaparte's Gull, and so it appeared in our field report.

A closer examination now reveals that this is a specimen of the Siberian Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus sibiricus*, a female, No. 366440, Biological Surveys Collection, apparently the first record for North America. According to Hartert (*Die Vögel der Palaäarktischen Fauna*, 8: 1746, 1921), *L. r. sibiricus* has the upper parts darker than in *r. ridibundus*; the base of the fifth primary always gray; size larger, especially the tarsus; head blacker, not so coffee-brown as in European specimens taken at the same time of year.

The present specimen apparently is a bird in its second year, with traces of immaturity showing in the few brown streaks on the wings and the faded terminal band on the tail, but it has acquired the full dark hood and is otherwise comparable with adult specimens. Compared with an adult male from China, the Kiska specimen has a darker mantle, a decidedly darker brown hood that becomes blackish on the throat, and more black on the primaries. In measurements it falls within the range given for female *sibiricus* by Dwight [*The Gulls (Laridae) of the World*].

I am indebted to Dr. John W. Aldrich for calling my attention to the identity of the specimen and forwarding material for comparison.—O. J. MURIE, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service*.

The Golden Plover in Nicaragua.—Padre Bernardo Ponsol in a pamphlet entitled "Memoria del 'Museo de Ciencias Naturales' 1941-1943, Colegio Centro-América," 1943, p. 3, has published a record with a photograph of a Golden Plover taken on the grounds of the college at Granada, Nicaragua on April 17, 1942. The bird was found in an area that was under irrigation. Recently Padre Ponsol has sent to me a copy of the original photograph of this specimen as it is mounted for display in the museum under his charge. There is no question as to the identity and it may be supposed that the bird belongs to the eastern subspecies. For the information of those interested it has seemed desirable to repeat the record in the pages of *The Auk* as it is the only one known to me for Nicaragua and reports from the whole of