

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.—MERIT 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

Central America are few. This is the original citation of the record, antedating that given in the National Geographic Magazine the following year. (See Auk, 62: 171, Jan., 1945.)—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

Records from Churchill, Manitoba.—On July 26, 1944, I saw three Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) in the town site but did not collect a specimen. I collected an immature female Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) on that date which adds to the circumstantial evidence that the species breeds in this locality. On July 28 1944, I saw three Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*) and shot two but only recovered one, due to the rough sea. Later on the same day I saw a single bird, possibly a different individual. The skins collected are now in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology in Toronto.—H. G. LUMSDEN, *R. C. A. F. Debert, Nova Scotia.*

Blue Grosbeak breeding in Ohio.—On June 9, 1940, the writer located an adult singing male Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca c. caerulea*) near Lynx Prairie, Adams County, Ohio. On a return on June 30, 1940, this bird could not be found but another singing male was seen along Beasley Fork (two miles above its junction with Ohio Brush Creek and three miles from the Ohio River), in Monroe Township, Adams County. It is interesting to note that both of these stations are only a few miles from the only breeding area of the Chuck-will's-widow in Ohio.

On June 8 and 22, 1941, a pair of adult grosbeaks was observed repeatedly at the Beasley Fork location. The female carried food but the nest was not found until after the autumn leaf-fall. On June 6, 1942, both adults were present on the same territory and the nest with three eggs was found at a height of four feet in a tangle of mountain sumac and glaucous greenbrier. Assuming that the eggs were fresh, the writer did not return until June 21, at which time the nest was empty and two juveniles were following the female about. Later the juveniles disappeared, so, as darkness was approaching, the adult male, weighing 23.8 grams, was collected. The skin is now in the Ohio State Museum collection.

The above represents the first breeding record and the first specimen for Ohio. Kirtland, Wheaton, Jones, Dawson and Trautman did not list the Blue Grosbeak as an Ohio bird. As in most northern states, numerous 'sight records' have been reported during the migration period, although there have been few, if any, reports during the breeding season. An investigation of a large number of these reports, indicates that probably few, if any, of them are valid.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird breeding in Ohio.—The Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) has always been considered as an accidental or very rare migrant in Ohio. There are only about eight acceptable records previous to 1930, including a single specimen taken (in F. Frey collection at Sandusky, Jones, 1903) and a single occurrence during the breeding season (a pair which summered south of Groveport, Franklin County in 1873 as reported by Wheaton). The old records are about equally divided between the spring and fall migrations.

Since 1930, particularly during the drouth years, reports have been more numerous (one to three nearly every year, mostly during the spring migration). My sight records are as follows: 6 at Columbus, March 8, 1931; 2 with cowbirds at O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, February 26, 1933; 22 with red-wings at Grand Reservoir, Mercer County, March 8, 1936; 2 with Rusty Blackbirds at Pymatuning Reservoir, Ashtabula County, April 5, 1937; 3 with Bronzed Grackles at Indian Lake, March 12, 1938; 21 at Bay Bridge, Erie County, March 28, 1938; 6 at Port Clinton, Ottawa