

veloped, feeding in shallow water. The leg bands I had put on them were plainly visible when they perched on snags at the edge of the lake.

These two nests constitute the very first actual nesting records of this species in Oregon. At the date of publication of Jewett and Gabrielson's 'Birds of Oregon,' (1940), they stated that the bird was a decided rarity.

On May 25, 1944, a young Green Heron was found in the city of Portland (Jewett, *Condor*, 47, no. 5: 219, 1944)—the first published proof of the Green Heron breeding in Oregon. My unpublished notes show that on June 28, 1942, I found two half-grown young, barely able to fly and attended by the adult birds, on Horseshoe Lake, near St. Paul, in the northern part of Marion County. It is quite evident that in recent years the Green Heron has become much more common in Oregon. It is surprising that no one has found a nest before this time.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.*

**Ivory Gull in Massachusetts.**—During the early afternoon of January 27, 1946, Wallace Bailey of Stoneham, Massachusetts, found an Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*) perched on the roof-tree of a closed summer home at the edge of the ocean at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Massachusetts. While he was away looking for some other ornithologist to verify his discovery, the bird was noticed by Arthur Argue and Martin Karplus on the January Field Trip of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. A young man climbed up onto the roof of the house and got quite close to the bird before it flushed and flew off. It then could not be found for several hours, when just at sunset it was finally seen again just offshore on a low outcrop of rock almost awash with the incoming tide. This place was only a quarter of a mile from where it was first seen. However, when it flew to shore, it could not make a perch on a ledge and fell down between two rocks. As I was watching the gull at the time, it was easy to scramble down over the rocks and retrieve the bird, which made no effort to resist capture except to snap its bill a couple of times. There was some ice clinging to its black feet, but otherwise it seemed unharmed.

Because of the weakened condition, it did not seem advisable to leave the bird in its natural habitat, and consequently we took it to my home in Manchester, Massachusetts, about ten miles away. At the suggestion of Wendell Taber, cod liver oil was fed with a medicine dropper. This went down all right without regurgitation. Late that evening the bird seemed considerably revived and could stand on its feet, so a no. 4 band was attached to its leg; but by the next morning the gull was unable to stand and had started regurgitating. Attempts at lifelike photography were rather unsuccessful, and the bird died around 10 A. M. The specimen was given to the Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, where the skin is now mounted and on display in the permanent collection.

The gull's feathering was immaculate, pure white except for a few minute black speckles about the eyes. The iris seemed black, but in reflected light showed a very dark brown. Contrary to other descriptions, the eyelids were dark. At the base of the bill were pastel shades of slate blue and leaf green, then lemon yellow about the nostrils, and a light rose and yellow at the tip. The legs and feet were completely black. It was interesting to note that the two outer primaries were of equal length and several inches longer than the other primaries. The measurements, made by Frederick Burrill of the Peabody Museum staff, were as follows: Length, 18.67 inches; wing-spread, 43.75; wing (folded), 13.47; tail, 5.77; bill, 1.50; and tarsus, 1.46. He writes that "there were no reproductive organs in the usual position, but, forward of the kidneys were a pair of diminutive bodies which showed testicular structure and an apparent spermatic duct running to each."

The body cavity was found to be infested with parasites; consequently the carcass was sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore at the National Museum in Washington for identification of the worms, thence forwarded to Dr. E. W. Price of the Zoological Division of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Maryland. He writes: "This bird was examined by Mr. McIntosh and the following parasites noted:

"About two dozen linguatulids, *Reighardia sterna* (Diesing 1864) Ward, 1899, were removed from the body cavity. These were the 'parasitic worms' observed by Mr. Burrill, and may have played a part in the cause of the death of the bird.

"The intestine of the bird harbored several thousand trematodes, representing 5 or 6 species; the most abundant species has been identified as *Cryptocotyle lingua* (Creplin, 1825) Fishoeder, 1903. The gall bladder also harbored several specimens of a trematode. Two species of nematodes were found in and about the stomach."

How this gull came to Gloucester is, of course, a mystery. On the day the bird was discovered, the weather was fair with the temperature at just about the freezing point. There had been a moderate northeast storm six days previously, with gusty westerly winds thereafter. However, a severe storm that developed over the Maritime Provinces of Canada on the 25th and 26th of January may have had something to do with its appearance. Perhaps it was the same bird that W. A. Squires reported at St. John, New Brunswick, on December 22, 1945, for the Christmas Bird Census published in the January-February, 1946, issue of 'The Canadian Field-Naturalist.'—FRANCES L. BURNETT, *Proctor Street, Manchester, Massachusetts.*

**American Egret on Mount Desert Island, Maine.**—On August 17, 1946, an American Egret was observed on a small artificial pond near Echo Lake, on Mount Desert Island, Maine. This appears to be the first record of this species from the island, where extensive observations have been made by the Ranger-Naturalists at Acadia National Park. The egret was seen almost every day from August 17 to 28, wading in the pond and flying up and sitting in the pine trees along the shore. Kodachrome motion pictures were taken of this white heron fishing, illustrating the snake-like action of its neck. Although the bird was last observed on the island on August 28, an egret was reported two days later from Blue Hill on the mainland.

In 'Birds of Mount Desert Island and Acadia National Park', 1941, by Carroll Tyson and James Bond, the authors give this information on the American Egret: "Specimen taken on Cranberry Island April 7, 1891 (Everett Smith in Bull. 3 Univ. of Maine, 1897, p. 39); seen at Mud Creek, Marlboro, in August and September, 1938, and in late August, 1940 (Tyson)."—HOWARD H. VOGEL, JR. *Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana.*

**Greenland Wheatear in southern Baffin Island.**—J. Dewey Soper, in his useful paper on the birdlife of Baffin Island, states that *Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa* has never been recorded "anywhere in extreme southern and southwestern Baffin Island" (Auk, 63: 420, 1946). Under the circumstances I can hardly blame him for failing to know that I saw three of the beautiful birds in a loose flock just inland from the Hudson's Bay Company's trading-post buildings at Lake Harbor, southern Baffin Island, on August 5, 1929, while I was *en route* to Southampton Island. The personal letter in which I mentioned these birds to my friend, the late Bayard H. Christy, was published in *The Cardinal*, 2 (7): 204, January, 1930, while I was in the North; hence I had no chance to correct proof. Through an unfortunate, though quite natural, misreading of my handwriting, the locality stated was Lake *Harka* rather than Lake Harbor. As for the record itself, the following direct quotations from my field notes for August 5 will serve to show how pleased I was to see the birds: "On the way back