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

to the lake [inland from the post] I saw a family of Pipits—the parents calling in an agitated manner, and several Snow Buntings, the gray juvenals flying about the rocks rather awkwardly. But the chief joy of the day came in seeing my first Wheatears. I saw at least three of them, apparently all in juvenal plumage. The birds were tame; I saw them clearly. They perched on the rocks and snapped at flies on the wing much like a Redstart, with widely spread tail, and a reckless, headlong manner. They were all somewhat mottled brownish above, and it seemed to me that they had a tinge of reddish on the sides of the breast. The tails were decidedly the most noticeable feature, the vivid white patches showing at great distance *in flight*. The call-note was noticeably different from that of the Snow Bunting and Pipit. It sounded like *chŭh* or *tchŭh*. It was quite clear, but not very loud. The birds were not only tame but curious. When I stood still they often flew closer to inspect me the better. I saw no individual in what appeared to be adult plumage. This was a real treat." Two paragraphs farther on I added: "The Wheatears I saw today bobbed their tails much in the manner of Pipits. They had a facial expression similar to that of *Anthus* also."—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

A North American record of the Bean Goose.—On April 19, 1946, two men, Steve Likanof and George Rukivishnikoff, from the village on St. Paul Island, were hunting on the near-by lagoon, and killed two out of a flock of three geese. The geese were unknown to them and also to Clarence Olsen, Asst. Superintendent of the Pribilofs, who spent the winter there. Since the bird was not known to anyone on the islands, John Hansen, who had worked with several visiting naturalists, skinned it, treated it with alum, stretched it over a wire frame, spread its wings and hung it up to dry. He did a fine job of skinning and preserving it.

When I arrived in the island on June 17, 1946, the bird was immediately shown to me. It was obviously not a North American goose but was not a species with which I happened to be familiar. The skin was given to me. On board the Brown Bear, after some difficulty I relaxed it sufficiently to fold the wings and shape it so that it could be shipped safely. The skin has now been identified by John Aldrich and proves to be *Anser fabalis sibiricus* (Alpheraky), a new bird for North America. The skin is now in my collection at the Patuxent Research Refuge of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Wildlife Management Institute, Washington 5, D. C.*

The case of the Yellow Warbler.—At the Ottawa meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1926 I presented a brief informal paper under the above title, calling attention to the possibility that the *Motacilla aestiva* of Gmelin [Syst. Nat., 1 (2): 996, 1789], the basis of our present *Dendroica aestiva*, might be found to apply to the darker-colored northern race of the Yellow Warbler, which had been christened *amnicola* by Batchelder (Proc. New England Zool. Club, 6: 82, 1918). This name was based on the bird of Newfoundland, which I found to be precisely the same as that of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and of James Bay. The question arose as to which was the prevailing form at the City of Quebec, which (following the procedure in analogous cases) I took as the restricted type-locality of *aestiva*. There were four breeding specimens from this locality in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, and through the courtesy of the late Gus A. Langelier five more were placed at my disposal. Of these nine specimens, one male and one female were clearly referable to the northern race; the rest of the series was just as clearly referable to the southern race. It appears, therefore, that the latter is the prevailing form in the breeding season in the Quebec region, although the locality is obviously