

River. I have put out two other houses and I hope the mergansers come back and start nesting there also.—DAVIS H. CROMPTON, *Worcester, Massachusetts.*

Black Skimmer and White Pelican in the Bahamas.—While visiting Bimini Island of the Bahamas, from March 4 to 8, together with Dr. Charles M. Breder of the Department of Fishes of the American Museum of Natural History, I observed, among other birds, two Black Skimmers (*Rynchops nigra nigra*) and one White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*). Neither of these birds has been previously reported, to my knowledge, from Bimini. Bond's Birds of the West Indies and Riley in his list of the birds of the Bahamas, do not mention these two species as occurring at Bimini. Presumably both birds occur there irregularly, and the probable reason they have not been previously reported is because nobody resident on the island is familiar with the local birds or the migrants.—RALPH FRIEDMAN, *New York, N. Y.*

Additional occurrence of the White-eyed Vireo in Canada.—Publication of Farley Mowat's list of six occurrences of the White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*) in Ontario, Canada (Auk, 64: 138-139, 1947) prompts me to record the following more recent occurrence.

Perhaps I should begin by stating that I became familiar with the White-eyed Vireo and its song near Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, in 1910, but did not see an individual of this species again until I made the following observation, twenty-nine years later. About 9:45 a. m. on May 11, 1939, as I was walking through the woods on Fishing Point, Pelee Island, Ontario, in Lake Erie, I heard and recognized the frequent, distinctive song of a White-eyed Vireo. Without difficulty I found the singer in an isolated clump of shrubbery. As I waited, the bird moved to the top of the clump, where it perched in plain sight in excellent sunlight, about 15 feet from me, and sang repeatedly while I observed it at leisure through a 6-power binocular. I saw clearly its characteristic size, greenish olive upper parts, yellow flanks and loreal area, white wing-bars and white iris.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Ottawa, Canada.*

Southernmost penetration of the Starling in the East.—In all of the continuing spread of the Starling (*Sturnus v. vulgaris*) throughout the East and South, to say nothing of the West, there has, hitherto, been one section of the southeast which has remained free of this introduced Old-World species; that is south-central Florida. Efforts on the part of the writer have failed to reveal a single occurrence of this bird south of a line drawn from Tampa (west coast) to Melbourne (east coast). He has, for the past twelve years done a great deal of field work in the southern and central portions of the state, not only in the sanctuary supervision of the National Audubon Society's refuges, but also in conducting the Audubon Wildlife Tours, now in their fifth year, from Okeechobee, each February and March.

Not since 1935, when I began work in the Lake Okeechobee-Kissimmee Prairie region, has a single Starling been observed until this last season. On February 10, 1947, after the second freeze of that extraordinary month in meteorological history, while I was conducting Trip No. 3 of the Audubon Tours, an adult Starling was seen and watched by the entire group of ten persons. The bird was perched on a telephone wire along the road running from the Seminole Indian Reservation to Brighton, in Highlands County, one mile south of Brighton. It was in company with Red-winged Blackbirds and was watched at a range of about twenty feet. The group, composed of visitors from the north, all of whom were familiar with the bird, would never have given it a second glance had it not been for the excitement of the writer

at seeing it!! On being told that they were seeing the southernmost Starling, they looked at it with more than ordinary interest! This statement was made on the spur of the moment, but all subsequent efforts to trace any previous occurrence have proved unsuccessful.

The writer has communicated with such authorities as Messrs. R. J. Longstreet, Daytona Beach; Louis Stimson, Miami; and Donald J. Nicholson, Orlando. None of them have any record of the Starling south of the limits outlined above. Mr. Longstreet edits the Florida Naturalist and would be, perhaps, in the best position to know of any southern records. So it appears that the last area in the East and South has now been penetrated by this species. Whether the extreme cold of early February was a factor remains to be seen, but on all subsequent trips (there have now been nine of them) no sign of the bird has been noted. Presumably it is the forerunner of others to come.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Okeechobee, Florida*.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Florida.—On October 27, 1946, I saw two Scissor-tailed Flycatchers sitting on a wire near the heart of Clewiston, Florida. They remained resting while I had ample time to remove my binoculars from the case and observe the birds at close range. I have lived in this area since early in 1941 but this is the first time I have seen this species in Florida.—WILLARD E. DILLEY, *Clewiston, Florida*.

Sooty Shearwater in western North Carolina.—While vacationing in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the writer stopped at the store of Mrs. W. C. Irwin of Sparta, Alleghany County, and was attracted to a mounted specimen of *Puffinus griseus*. This shearwater was blown into the town of Twin Oaks in August, 1939, after a storm on the coast. It is about 300 miles from here to the Atlantic coast.—W. H. BALL, *4311 W. Knox Rd., College Park, Maryland*.

The American Egret in New Brunswick.—There are records of at least nine of these birds (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) which have wandered north to New Brunswick during the last seventy-five years. These have appeared not only in late summer, as the numerous published reports that they wander north after the breeding season would lead us to expect, but have been recorded from early April until November.

James W. Banks, in manuscript notes discovered at the New Brunswick Museum, stated that a pair were seen many times during the summer of 1870 in the vicinity of Gagetown, Queens County, New Brunswick. Ruthven Deane in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club (1879), quoted C. J. Maynard, who told him about examining an immature specimen shot at White Head Island, Grand Manan, November 3, 1878. Dr. Philip Cox, for many years Professor of Natural History at the University of New Brunswick, described one of these birds to the writer which he had seen many years ago at Maugerville, Sunbury County. This is our most northerly record.

Ora W. Knight (1897) stated that G. A. Boardman had one in his collection which was taken at Grand Manan but no date is given. There is a specimen without data in the Boardman Collection at the New Brunswick Museum to-day which may be the one referred to by Knight.

Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. (1939) gave two new records for the American Egret in the Grand Manan Archipelago. One was found dead on Hay Island, April 5, 1936, and another was collected at North Head, Grand Manan, April 12, 1930. The latter is now in Allan Moses's collection.

The most recent record for Grand Manan is one which, according to a press report, was seen at Ingall's Head in June, 1945, by Mrs. C. W. Green.