

During August and September, 1945, an American Egret was seen frequently on the Red Head Marsh in Saint John County, a few miles east of the City of Saint John. I saw this individual on September 1, 1945, at a distance of about 100 yards when the yellow bill and black legs were very distinctly visible.

It should be noted that, out of these nine records, only three, and these very early and possibly indeterminate, are north of the Bay of Fundy shore and all are in the southern section of the province.—W. AUSTIN SQUIRES, *Natural Science Department, New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N. B.*

Waxwings at Columbus, Nebraska.—In the forenoon of March 7, 1947, Mrs. Anderson, while walking through the City Park in Columbus, Nebraska, saw a great number of Cedar Waxwings. Upon my arrival in Columbus the same afternoon, Mrs. Anderson immediately mentioned seeing the Cedar Waxwings. I was not long in getting over to the City Park and sure enough there they were, several hundred of them, feasting on hackberries. Even in that short time the grounds and walks were covered with fresh pits from the berries. Waxwings were everywhere. A great number had their fill and were on the ground drinking from small snow-water pools; those close to me I could touch with my hand. I noticed quite a sprinkling of Bohemian Waxwings with this large number of Cedar Waxwings; however, the Bohemian Waxwings were in the tree-tops and none were on the lower limbs or the ground. I noticed one lone Robin feeding on hackberries that seemed to sense its winter supply of hackberries fast disappearing.

A week later, March 14, I drove to Columbus and found the Waxwings still there but they had moved on to the older residential district and were in larger hackberry trees that were filled with even more waxwings than on my first visit; the number had increased to over a thousand birds. By far this was the greatest showing of waxwings I ever had the pleasure of seeing, with the best crop of hackberries waiting for them. The Bohemian and Cedar Waxwings being in the same group gave me an excellent opportunity to study and compare the difference in sizes, markings and colorings of the two species.—DANA ANDERSON, *Saint Edward, Nebraska.*

Wood Ibis in western New York.—On April 12, 1947, about 10:00 A. M., I was watching a flock of twenty-two Whistling Swans that had alighted on the flooded flats between routes 36 and 63, just east of cross-road no. 258 which leads into Groveland, New York. I trained my field-glasses on the sky and noticed what I thought was a Great Blue Heron. I would have dismissed this with the remark, "The Great Blues are back," when I noticed the bird circling. I thought that it was going to alight, but no treetop was near. It continued its flying and sailing and I noticed the head and neck leading. This behavior on the part of a Great Blue Heron puzzled me, so I continued to watch. Suddenly the bird's back was struck by the sunlight and I saw that the back was white and the wing-tips were black for some distance, showing that it could not be a Great Blue Heron. I saw the back three times before the bird glided from view. From Peterson's book I identified it as a Wood Ibis.—HELEN R. BRAEM, *Sonyea, New York.*

Three new subspecies for Ohio.—A thorough reëxamination of the birds in the collection of the University of Cincinnati Museum (about 1000 skins and mounted specimens) has been made for the purpose of reclassifying and cataloging. Careful study of certain specimens has revealed the occurrence of three subspecies, previously unrecognized in the collection, which are new records for Ohio. In each case the determination of the authors has been supported by an impartial expert opinion. The pertinent details of the three cases are presented below.

SOUTHERN ROBIN, *Turdus migratorius achrusterus*

Specimen 4489—male. Collected at Williamsburg, Ohio, by H. L. Wieman, September, 1902.

Specimen 4490—not sexed. Collected at Cincinnati (College Hill), Ohio, March 18, 1909.

Specimen 4877—immature, not sexed. Collected at Cincinnati, June 1, 1908.

Specimen 4878—immature, not sexed. Collected at Cincinnati, June 2, 1908.

These four specimens, together with two others without data but presumably from the Cincinnati area, have been identified as this form by H. C. Oberholser, Cleveland Museum of Natural History. In addition, several specimens found dead in Glendale, Ohio, during the last two years and now in the private collection of Nat Whitney, Jr., Glendale, belong to this race. In 'Distribution of the Breeding Birds of Ohio' (Ohio Biological Survey, Bulletin 32, vol. 6, no. 3: 164, 1935) Lawrence E. Hicks says, "individuals breeding in extreme southern Ohio show some tendencies toward the characters of the southern form." It appears that we have evidence that the situation is more definite than suggested by Hicks.

These specimens establish the presence of this subspecies as a breeding form in Ohio as long as forty years ago as well as recently. This raises the question of the relative position of the Eastern and Southern Robins as breeding or migrant forms within the Ohio Valley, a problem which has not been studied. Additional collecting of breeding birds in this area will be necessary to determine the numerical status of the subspecies.

NEWFOUNDLAND YELLOW WARBLER, *Dendroica petechia amnicola*

Specimen 4744—male. Collected May 9, 1890.

Specimen 4745—female. Collected May 14, 1890.

Specimen 4746—female. Collected April 29, 1890.

All three specimens were collected at Lebanon, Ohio, by Raymond W. Smith.

Through the kindness of John W. Aldrich, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the specimens were identified by Mr. A. Duvall. Concerning these specimens Dr. Aldrich writes in a private communication: "A check of my records shows that I have not previously identified specimens of *Dendroica petechia amnicola* from Ohio. However, I have not looked over any Ohio collections with this distinction in view."

This race must be regarded as migratory in Ohio; the breeding form is *Dendroica petechia aestiva*. The numerical status of the Newfoundland race in Ohio is unknown. A reexamination of Ohio specimens and additional collecting throughout the state during the migration season is required for more complete data.

MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT, *Geothlypis trichas trichas*

Specimen 4987—male. Collected at Cincinnati, Ohio, by A. B. Covert, July 20, 1907.

This specimen was identified as belonging to this race by H. C. Oberholser, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, who writes in a private communication that he knows of no other record of this form for Ohio. A check of available collections has failed to locate any yellow-throats collected during the breeding season in the Greater-Cincinnati region. Therefore, no statement concerning the status of this form in Ohio is possible until adequate collecting of breeding birds has been done.—EMERSON

KEMSIES AND WILLIAM A. DREYER, *Department of Zoology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Northern Pine Siskin in Hamilton County, Ohio.—Specimen 5047—female. *Spinus pinus pinus*. Collected along the Great Miami River, four miles west of Cleves, Hamilton County, Ohio, by Emerson Kemsies, April 3, 1947.

This is the first collected specimen and the only record for Hamilton County since Charles Dury reported the form as "abundant in the winter of 1868-69." The specimen was shot out of a mixed flock of Siskins, Purple Finches and Eastern Goldfinches. It was feeding on the flower buds of a slippery elm. The Siskin has been reported in considerable numbers by various observers in adjacent areas during the winter of 1946-1947.—EMERSON KEMSIES, *Department of Zoology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

***Limnodromus semipalmatus* in Arabia.**—While I was stationed at Sharjah, Trucial Oman, Arabia, on the south shore of the Persian Gulf, 450 miles southeast of Abadan, Iran, I made two observations of the dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*). In the literature the bird is variously called "dowitcher," "semipalmated snipe," and "snipe-billed godwit." On March 12, 1945, I saw approximately 25 of these birds feeding in the shallow water of an inlet known as "Sharjah Creek." In my notes at that time I wrote: "The same in every respect as the American Dowitcher . . ." Upon my return to the area on March 16, I saw none; but on March 21, more than 100 were present, scattered over several acres of mudflats. On this occasion I noticed that they were large, substantially larger than the numerous Redshanks (*Tringa totanus*) with which they were associated. They were very tame, and permitted close approach time after time. I made several sketches of their markings.

Peters (Check-List of Birds of the World, 2: 273) gives the known winter range of the species as, "On migration and in winter to China, Japan, northern India, Burma, and Indo-Chinese countries."

Unfortunately, I was unable to collect specimens. Since returning to the United States, I have examined the specimens of this species in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as well as all the rest of the Scolopacidae known to occur in the area. I have absolutely no doubt that my identification was correct. It seems worth while to record this observation for what it is worth, as it represents a considerable range extension, and may possibly stimulate future verification by the collection of specimens. I am indebted to Mr. James Lee Peters for permission to examine the material in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.—ROBERT M. MENDEL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Bohemian Waxwing at Boothbay, Maine, in July.—One afternoon during the latter part of July, 1944, I was seated about 50 feet from a large clump of honeysuckle bushes near the barn in my summer place in Boothbay, Maine, watching a flock of about 20 Cedar Waxwings feeding upon the red berries the bushes bore. I was using 8-power binoculars which brought the images very close, and was suddenly startled to see a large head appear above the leaves. As the whole body appeared I realized it was a very large waxwing. The bird was about the size of a Robin, its breast was a little duller than that of its smaller brethren, but the yellow band across its tail was identical. Its crest was pronounced and its wings had a little more white on them. Its flight was the same undulating flight of the smaller birds.

When I went back to Boston I called Mr. Charles Townsend, son of the famous Dr. Townsend, who immediately identified the bird as a Bohemian Waxwing, rather