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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