

Sight record of the Man-o'-war-bird in Massachusetts.—While banding marsh birds at the Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, on June 10, 1936, I watched the approach of a bird which at first glance I took to be an eagle or hawk. It glided nearer, about three hundred feet high, occasionally soaring in wide circles, and then descended to pass directly overhead only about one hundred feet above me. Its long, angular, pointed wings led me to believe that it was a Man-o'-war-bird, and then it opened its long tail in the scissor action that is characteristic of this species. The sky was overcast, following a southeasterly gale, and there was still a moderate wind. I could detect no conspicuous light areas in the bird's plumage, which appeared to be entirely dark gray. I was not then familiar with this species, but a few months later had opportunity to see hundreds of these birds in Guatemala, and verified my conclusion as to the identity of the Cape Cod individual.

Forbush describes the Man-o'-war-bird in 'The Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States,' 1: 171, as "a late summer and fall wanderer to this section, driven here probably by severe southeasterly gales," but cites only one previous record in Massachusetts, dated October 17, 1893, at New Bedford. He also records two specimens from Maine, dated 1871 and October 19, 1893, respectively, and one from Connecticut, dated 1859. Elizabeth Dickens reported that one was shot on Block Island, Rhode Island, on November 16, 1932 (Auk 51: 247, 1934), and R. W. Smith mentions three records from Nova Scotia (Auk 55: 548, 1935).—FRED MALLERY PACKARD, *National Parks Association, Washington, D. C.*

Cerulean Warbler in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.—Kolb, Auk, 60: 275-276, 1943, comments at some length on the status of the Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) in the Baltimore and Washington regions. I would like to place on record my observations of this species since 1931, which would seem to indicate that it is not too rare in the vicinity of Washington.

1934. A male, first seen May 14 in the north end of Rock Creek Park, D. C., was under observation until August 26, when it was last heard singing by H. G. Deignan, H. H. Collins, Jr., and the writer. It was seen frequently during May and June by numerous members of the local Audubon Society. He established his territory in fairly heavy woods composed chiefly of sycamore (*Platanus*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), maple (*Acer rubrum*), and box-elder (*Acer negundo*), through which flowed Rock Creek. A great deal of his time was spent in the higher branches of the sycamores. He ranged on either side of the D. C.-Maryland line, just east of Beach Drive. He was detected on the Maryland side June 15, singing close to a nest, about 60 feet up in a sycamore, which proved later to belong to the Parula Warbler, (*Parula americana*). No female Cerulean was ever seen.

One was seen May 22 at Great Falls, Maryland.

1936. One was seen May 16 on the Appalachian Trail, near Mt. Weather, Virginia.

1937. One was seen May 2 at Elizabeth Furnace, George Washington National Forest, Virginia. One was seen May 23 long Piscataway Creek, near Piscataway, Maryland.

1938. One was heard singing May 13 near Pierce Mill, Rock Creek Park, D. C. May 29, while walking south along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath, from Seneca to Great Falls, Maryland, a distance of about 11 miles, I heard five and saw another singing male.

1939. One was seen at the foot of the Big Devils Stairs, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, five miles west of (Little) Washington, May 14.

1940. One was seen June 2 at Great Falls, Virginia.—W. H. BALL, 4311 W. Knox Road, College Park, Maryland.

***Pinicola enucleator eschatosus* at Madison, Wisconsin.**—During the winter of 1946–1947, there was a considerable influx of Pine Grosbeaks that reached southern Wisconsin. This was due in part to a better than normal crop of conifer seeds. On October 27, 1946, C. L. Harrington, State Conservation Department, gave me the following information on seed production: *Pinus strobus*, abundant; *Pinus banksiana*, medium; *Pinus resinosa*, poor; *Picea canadensis*, poor, but good in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

On March 2, 1947, I encountered a lone pair of birds indulging in what was obviously a courtship flight. The female that was collected was identified as the Newfoundland form, *eschatosus*. Dr. J. Van Tyne kindly examined the skin and wrote: "I agree with you that it is an example of *eschatosus*. The wing, tail, and weight are on the large end of the permissible size range, but the bill is definitely of the *eschatosus* type." The weight was 61.7 grams. Van Tyne (Auk, 51: 52–30, 1934) found the maximum weight of *eschatosus* to be 61.2 grams, and the minimum for *leucura*, 70 grams.

This form has not been previously reported for Wisconsin, and this record thus marks a further extension of its range (Cf. Van Tyne, *loc. cit.*).—A. W. SCHORGER, 168 N. Prospect Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Reddish Egret in central Texas.—On August 1, 1943, I saw an immature Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens*) in a marsh at Camp Berkeley, near Abilene, in central Texas. It was associated with a small group of adult and immature Yellow-crowned Night Herons.

The Reddish Egret does not seem to display the tendency toward postbreeding northward wandering which is so typical of many of the southern herons. There are, therefore, very few published inland records for this species. The only non-coastal records I have been able to locate are three cited by Wells W. Cooke (Distribution and Migration of North American Herons and their Allies, U. S. Dept. Agr. Biol. Surv. Bull., No. 45: 50, 1913). Several Reddish Egrets were seen in August, 1875, near Cairo, Illinois, one was collected near Colorado Springs, Colorado, and one near Golden, Colorado (Cooke gives no dates for the latter two records).

I wish to thank Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum, who kindly checked his distribution files for Reddish Egret records.—KENNETH C. PARKES, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Late nesting of Ruby-throated Hummingbird at Mt. Lake, Virginia.—Ordinarily in a mountainous country it would seem reasonable to assume a shorter breeding season with less likelihood of late broods at the higher altitudes and more probability of late nests in the valleys. On reaching the University of Virginia Mt. Lake Biological Station (altitude 3800 feet) in Giles County, Virginia, July 20, 1946, it appeared that nesting operations for the season were about to close. In the early morning about the station grounds Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and Robins sang regularly for a few days. For a week or ten days three or four hummingbirds could be seen perching or buzzing with their peculiar squeaky twitter about several oak trees near the parking area, and in the early or late hours of the day a family of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers worked over the same general group of oaks. The morning of July 22 a family of Chestnut-sided Warblers left its nest and was encountered the following day in the same place. The termination of these observations before or