

built (1940-1942), I learned that these birds were not uncommon in the old Coyote Creek Marsh, now covered by this reservoir. No one seems to know how long they have been in this area as breeding birds.

REFERENCES

GABRIELSON, IRA N., AND JEWETT, STANLEY G.

1940. Birds of Oregon. Oregon State Monographs, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.

SHELTON, ALFRED C.

1917. A distributional list of the land birds of west central Oregon. University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

—GORDON W. GULLION, *Eugene, Oregon.*

Florida Gallinule in Utah.—On June 24, 1947, the writers, accompanied by Noland Nelson, Utah Fish and Game biologist, sighted a Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*) in Unit I of the Ogden Bay Bird Refuge, five miles northwest of Hooper, Utah. This bird was sighted on the shore of the lake at about 30 yards distance. Identification was positively made by the three observers with the use of a pair of 9 x 35 field glasses. Further identification was made when the bird was again flushed from a distance of 10 yards. This constitutes the first known record of the occurrence of the Florida Gallinule in Utah.—CLARENCE COTTAM AND JESSOP B. LOW, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

Townsend's Warbler in Brooklyn, New York.—On the morning of May 8, 1947, while birding in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., during a cold North-west wind, I observed a warbler fly in and land with a loud *chip* near the top of a tall ever-green. With 7 x 50 coated binoculars it was immediately apparent that the bird had a yellow face and under parts, with a black cap, throat, and cheek patch. In the ensuing half hour, the bird descended to lower levels and fed with other warblers in a sycamore maple, and thus afforded excellent views. It was unquestionably a male Townsend's Warbler.

Cruikshank ('Birds around New York City': 389, 1942) mentions the bird seen by Dr. W. T. Helmuth at East Hampton, Long Island, on August 18, 1934, as undoubtedly correct, but quotes Dr. Helmuth's suggestion that "if the species be mentioned at all . . . it be relegated to the hypothetical list." He mentions two other eastern records—one bird collected in Pennsylvania and one seen in Massachusetts.

Considering the rarity of this Pacific Coast accidental, I was extremely fortunate to substantiate this record upon returning the following morning with Mr. Walter Sedwitz and observing the bird in the same area. That afternoon further confirmation was made by Mr. Geoffrey Carleton. The next morning, May 10, Mr. I. Alperin, Mr. W. Sedwitz and myself again located the bird, and a few hours later it was carefully observed by eight members of the Brooklyn Bird Club.

The bird ranged from tree-tops to the very ground, itself. Everyone had ample opportunity to make detailed plumage studies. Although the specimen was not taken, I would like to suggest that this easily identifiable bird, observed by a dozen competent observers, be given place among the birds listed for New York State.—DR. M. A. JACOBSON, *New York, N. Y.*

Glossy Ibis breeding in South Carolina.—The first breeding record for the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) in South Carolina was made on June 15, 1947, when I found a pair of these birds nesting in Washo Reserve, an old rice plantation back-water or reservoir, near the mouth of the Santee River about 45 miles northeast of Charleston. With the exception of a pair found breeding near Southport, North