

only two published records are available from the St. Lawrence River section of the state. The first of these dates back to 1865 when, according to Eaton (Birds of New York, 1: 211, 1910), D. G. Elliot took about 40 specimens. The second, supported by a single specimen, likewise refers to the last century, about 1898 (Hasbrouck, Auk, 61: 552, 1944). Because of this scarcity of records it seems that the following should be recorded.

On December 19, 1943, State Game Protector Marvin R. Nichols, Massena, New York, was hunting with a friend on Allison Island in the St. Lawrence River not far from the village of Waddington. During the day his friend shot at close range a drake Barrow's golden-eye in full adult plumage, mutilating the body of the bird beyond repair. However, Nichols mounted the undamaged head and neck. The writer saw the specimen in the spring of 1946 and was kindly given permission to borrow it.

All the important characters used in identifying the adult male Barrow's golden-eye were clearly apparent. The abruptly rising forehead, the frontal protuberance, the rounded crown, the large, white fully-formed crescent before the eye, and the purple gloss of the head stood out in sharp contrast when compared with a specimen of an adult drake American golden-eye (*Bucephala clangula americana*).

Because of the low population of Barrow's golden-eye in northeastern North America and its tendency to occur more often in coastal and tidal waters, it is not to be expected that the species would appear with any degree of frequency in the New York section of the upper St. Lawrence River. On the other hand, by reason of the very limited number of competent observers in the region, it seems questionable whether this golden-eye is as extremely rare as published records indicate.—H. L. KURTZ, *University of Maine, Orono*.

**Surf scoter records from Georgia.**—In the spring of 1947, Mr. Isaac F. Arnow, retired ornithologist and taxidermist of St. Mary's, Georgia, donated more than 400 bird and mammal skins to the University of Georgia Museum, and among these skins were three scoters, all collected by Mr. Arnow. The writer identified the birds as surf scoters (*Melanitta perspicillata*). This identification has been confirmed by Dr. Alexander Wetmore who examined the specimens. The three birds are labelled as follows:

"No. 652, Collector: I. F. Arnow, Locality: Cumberland Jetties, Camden Co., Ga., Mch. 19, 1904. Male."

"No. 558, Collector: I. F. Arnow, Locality: North Jetties Cumberland Sound, C. Co., Ga., Nov. 17, 1903. Female."

No. 559. Label partly obliterated by a stain but these words are still legible: "... nd, C. Co., Ga., Nov. 17, 1903. Male." Sub-adult plumage.

Since specimens 558 and 559 were taken on the same day by the same collector, there is little doubt that they were collected at the same locality. In any case it is certain that they are all from Georgia.

In "Birds of Georgia" (Greene, *et al.*: p. 33, 1945) the placing of the surf scoter on the state list is based upon three sight records on the coast. These three specimens, then, are perhaps the only known specimens of this bird from Georgia.—DAVID W. JOHNSTON, *Department of Biology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia*.

**First occurrence of the black vulture in Ontario**—A specimen of the black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) was received in July, 1947, by the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology through the kindness of Overseer A. R. Muma, Chippawa, Ontario, of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The specimen was preserved as a study