

americana, had a nest along Duck Creek, Scott County, Iowa. All Dickcissels in the area had been using electric wires as perches. On July 30, 1948, I found this female that had perched on one of a group of a dozen small wires that had been interlaced; her left foot had been caught between two of these small wires in such a manner that the bird was unable to free itself. Thus, she died of starvation. Even though in a lifetime an active field observer may see few such unusual examples of fatal accidents, they are probably quite common.—JAMES HODGES, *Davenport, Iowa*.

Birds Recorded from Greenland in 1776.—Greenland records, in most cases indicated by the citing of Eskimo names, given by Otho Frideric Muller, in his 'Zoologicae Danicae Prodromus' (Copenhagen, 1776), are tabulated below in the original and in up-to-date nomenclature. Those accompanied by question marks in the paper cited have been omitted.

NOTED AS SUPPLIED BY OTHO FABRICIUS

<i>Falco islandus albus</i>	p. viii	<i>Falco rusticolus obsoletus</i>
<i>Falco islandus fuscus</i>	p. viii	<i>Falco rusticolus obsoletus</i>
<i>Larus candidus</i>	p. viii	<i>Larus leucopterus</i>
<i>Fringilla lapponica</i>	p. viii	<i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus</i>
<i>Parus bicolor</i>	p. ix	<i>Parus bicolor</i>

COMPILED FROM THE SECTION "AVES" (PP. 9-34)

<i>Anas spectabilis</i>	p. 13	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>
<i>Anas mollissima</i>	p. 14	<i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i>
<i>Anas hiemalis</i>	p. 15	<i>Clangula hiemalis</i>
<i>Alca arctica</i>	p. 17	<i>Fratercula arctica arctica</i>
<i>Procellaria glacialis</i>	p. 17	<i>Fulmarus glacialis glacialis</i>
<i>Procellaria pelecanus</i>	p. 18	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>
<i>Colymbus gryllus</i>	p. 18	<i>Cepphus grylle grylle</i>
<i>Colymbus troile</i>	p. 19	<i>Uria aalge aalge</i>
<i>Colymbus immer</i>	p. 19	<i>Gavia immer immer</i>
<i>Larus iridactylus</i>	p. 20	<i>Rissa iridactyla iridactyla</i>
<i>Larus canus</i>	p. 20	<i>Larus canus canus</i>
<i>Larus marinus</i>	p. 20	<i>Larus marinus</i>
<i>Larus parasiticus</i>	p. 21	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	p. 21	<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i>
<i>Tetrao lagopus</i>	p. 28	<i>Lagopus lagopus albus</i>
<i>Emberiza nivalis</i>	p. 31	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis</i>

The record of *Parus bicolor* which was also included by Otho Fabricius in his 'Fauna Groenlandica' (1780: 123) has not received Check-list recognition and *Larus c. canus* has been added recently (Suppl. 22, Auk, 1947: 448) on the basis of notes published by Hørring and Salomonsen in 1941 (Meddel. om Grøn., 131: 46-47, 1941).—W. L. McATEE, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Records from the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula.—During the past several years considerable time has been spent on the study of the birds of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. This peninsula consists of the State of Delaware, several counties of Maryland, and two counties of Virginia, lying between the Chesapeake Bay on the west and the Delaware River, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. Assateague Island, on which several of these records were noted, is a breaker strip of beach

extending from Ocean City, Maryland, south for about 40 miles to Chincoteague Inlet, Virginia. The southern third of this island lies in Virginia. In the course of these studies many records have been obtained, some of which are new for the area. Others will serve to give additional information on the distribution of certain species. Some of the more interesting records are in the following list.

SOOTY SHEARWATER, *Puffinus griseus*.—On June 21, 1940, an adult male was found in the channel at Chincoteague, Virginia. This is the second record for the peninsula.

GOLDEN EAGLE, *Aquila chrysaetos*.—An immature bird was observed in flight over Assateague Island, Worcester County, Maryland, on February 11, 1949. This is the first observation of this species on the coast of Maryland.

BELTED PIPING PLOVER, *Charadrius melodus circumcincta*.—An adult male was collected on Assateague Island, Worcester County, Maryland, on March 12, 1949. This bird was associated with another of the same race and two Eastern Piping Plovers, *Charadrius m. melodus*; it represents the first recorded occurrence of this race in Maryland.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER, *Tryngites subruficollis*.—An adult female was collected on Assateague Island, Accomac County, Virginia, on September 5, 1948. This is the second record for Virginia.

GLAUCOUS GULL, *Larus hyperboreus*.—On May 6, 1949, an adult was observed at Ocean City Inlet, Worcester County, Maryland. It was observed for at least 45 minutes through a 35-power telescope, at a distance of approximately 200 yards. This bird was associated with a flock of several hundred Herring Gulls, *Larus argentatus*. These gulls were in plumages ranging from fully adult to birds hatched last spring. The almost pure white of this gull was conspicuous to the unaided eye. This bird was seen in many positions, sitting, walking, standing, running, flying, and preening. While trying to collect this bird, I managed to get within 100 yards of it several times and, consequently, got an excellent view of the unmarked wing-tips. Two other competent observers who saw and identified this gull are Chandler S. Robbins and Irston R. Barnes. This is the second record for the peninsula.

BRITISH LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL, *Larus fuscus graellsii*.—An adult female was collected on Assateague Island, Worcester County, Maryland, on October 7, 1948. This bird was associated with approximately 250 Herring Gulls, *Larus argentatus*, and Ring-billed Gulls, *Larus delawarensis*. In size, this specimen approximates the Herring Gull. However, the dark mantle and yellow legs are very conspicuous. This bird was first seen in Virginia, when it flushed off the beach with the other gulls. It flew for about a mile and then settled back onto the beach in Maryland, where it was collected. The skin was sent to Dr. John W. Aldrich who identified it as to race. This is the first specimen for North America, the Greenland record having been discredited.

ATLANTIC KITTIWAKE, *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*.—On January 8, 1937, an adult female was collected at Indian River Inlet, Sussex County, Delaware. This was the only individual observed and is the only recorded occurrence of the species in Delaware.

RAZOR-BILLED AUK, *Alca torda*.—On November 19, 1948, three auks were observed approximately 10 miles south of Chincoteague, Virginia. An adult female and an immature male were collected. This is the third record for the peninsula.

SAW-WHET OWL, *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*.—In view of the small number of records for this owl in the state of Delaware, the following specimens seem worthy of mention: one taken near Magnolia, January 17, 1932; one near Millsboro, February 7,

1947; one near Stockley, December 25, 1948; and one near Georgetown, December 25, 1948. All the birds were picked up along the main road and had evidently been killed by cars.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*.—An adult male was picked up in Milford, Delaware, on June 13, 1936. This is the first specimen from the state.

BICKNELL'S THRUSH, *Hylocichla minima minima*.—An adult female of this race, which was collected near Ellendale, Sussex County, Delaware, is the first recorded specimen for the state.

PINE GROSBREAK, *Pinicola enucleator leucura*.—An immature male was picked up on Assateague Island, Worcester County, Maryland, on November 16, 1945. This bird was in a very emaciated condition and died soon after capture. It is the first specimen for Maryland.

HOARY REDPOLL, *Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*.—An adult male was collected at South Point, Worcester County, Maryland, on February 20, 1949. It was associated with a flock of about 30 Goldfinches, *Spinus tristis*, and was first noticed by Fred M. Packard. The skin was identified by Dr. John W. Aldrich and Ludlow Griscom and is the first to be secured south of New York City.—JOHN H. BUCKALEW, *Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, P. O. Box 62, Chincoteague, Virginia*.

Notes on Some Winter Birds of North Central New Mexico.—The observations recorded below were made in Santa Fe, Sandoval and Rio Arriba counties during the winter of 1939–1940. Occasional specimens, 54 in all, collected for racial identification, are deposited in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

Mr. Allen died in New Guinea in October, 1943, while serving with the United States Army. This manuscript was found in his files. Space limitations have necessitated including only the more important records. Dr. John W. Aldrich has brought the nomenclature to date and has made subspecific identifications of the Crow, Kinglet, Shrike, Montana Juncos and Pink-sided Juncos. Allen's specimens of these birds were borrowed through the courtesy of Dr. J. Van Tyne.

MOGOLLON CROW, *Corvus brachyrhynchos hargravei*.—A single crow of this subspecies was taken from a flock near Pojuaque on February 24. (This specimen has a very long wing and tail. It is equal in these measurements to the average *C. b. brachyrhynchos*. Its bill, however, is small and similar to that of *C. b. hesperis*. These characters are exactly those ascribed to the race *hargravei* by Phillips (Auk, 1942: 574). The validity of *hargravei* is further established by the measurements of Arizona and New Mexico specimens in the U. S. National Museum. In six females from that area the wing length ranges from 303 to 324 (average, 315.8 mm.) as against 282 to 313 (average, 299.6 mm.) for crows from northwestern regions which presumably are all referable to the race *hesperis*.—John W. Aldrich.)

CAÑON WREN, *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*.—A Cañon Wren was seen along Abiquiu Creek about five miles above the town of Abiquiu on January 8. A male was collected at almost the same spot on January 24.

ARIZONA GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET, *Regulus satrapa apache*.—Several flocks of kinglets were seen along Abiquiu Creek during January. A male was collected in this locality on February 15.

WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE, *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*.—A number of these shrikes wintered in the Rio Grande Valley between Espanola and Velarde. A female was collected about a mile south of Velarde on December 28.

MONTANA JUNCO, *Junco oreganus montanus*.—Juncos are among the most common winter birds in the region around Santa Fe, but because of the difficulty of making field identifications of the different juncos it is hard to gain a good idea of their