

On March 9, young were counted in 27 nests on Platforms 1 and 2. New nesting had continued, principally on Platform 5.

The nesting areas were not visited again after March 9; however, visual inspections from the bank of the pond indicated that the nesting population continued to increase throughout the summer.

These observations appear to indicate that sub-freezing weather is disrupting to nesting Common Egrets and may cause abandonment of the nests if nesting has not progressed sufficiently. However, Common Egret eggs can apparently survive periods of freezing temperatures if the parent birds remain in attendance.—EDWARD M. SIMMONS, *Avery Island, Louisiana*.

Cory's Shearwater at Palm Beach, Florida.—A Cory's Shearwater (*Puffinus diomedea borealis*) was found dead on the beach of Phipp's Ocean Park on November 14, 1958, by Mrs. Roberta Knight. The bird was not collected until that night by Mrs. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cointepoix, and the writer. When it was first found, the specimen was in a fair state of preservation, according to Mrs. Knight; however when it was taken off the beach later, its condition was not satisfactory for a skin. The head and feet were placed in formaldehyde and deposited with the Smithsonian Institution, where Dr. Alexander Wetmore confirmed the identification.

The length of the bird in the flesh was $19\frac{5}{8}$ inches and the wing-span was $43\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The tips of the primaries were devoid of feather barbs, and a few small pieces of asphalt were in the wing feathers.

This specimen appears to be the first record for Florida. The previous southernmost United States record given by the A.O.U. Check-list (1957) is from South Carolina.—H. P. LANGRIDGE, *1421 W. Lantana Ave., Lantana, Fla.*

Little Egret Banded in Spain Taken in Trinidad.—On January 13, 1957, Mr. C. L. Williams collected a white heron in the Caroni Swamp, Trinidad, West Indies, which bore a band "H 7414 Aranzadi Museo, San Sebastian, España." Sr. J. A. Valverde advised (*in litt.*) that the bird had been banded as a nestling by Sr. Orbe y Ancona at Coto Doñana, Huelva, Spain, on July 24, 1956. Sr. Valverde first wrote that the banded nestling had been a Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*, but he advised later that further check indicated it was a Little Egret, *Egretta garzetta*. As the specimen had not been sent to Spain, it seemed desirable to remove any question by forwarding it (preserved as a mummy) to the American Museum of Natural History, where an adequate comparative series was available. Mr. Eugene Eisenmann confirms that the bird is *Egretta garzetta garzetta* in first winter dress, with the following measurements: wing (flat), 255 mm.; tarsus, 101 mm.; culmen, 86 mm. This appears to be only the second report of the species from the New World; the earlier record, also a recent one, is of a bird taken in Newfoundland, May 8, 1954 (A.O.U. Check-list: 49, 1957).

Trinidad is some 4000 miles across the Atlantic from the Spanish locality where this bird was banded less than six months prior to its collection. According to Guy Mountfort's "Wild Paradise," p. 102-103, 1958 (Houghton Mifflin Co.), in the spring of 1956 the Little Egret was the most numerous heron in the Coto Doñana, with about 3000 nesting pairs, the next most numerous breeding heron being the Cattle Egret. He also writes that by 1956, several thousand nestling herons had been banded in Spain and that most of the returns have been of Little Egrets; the previous most westerly record of a banded individual being from the Canary

Islands.—WILBUR G. DOWNS, *Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory, P. O. Box 164, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.*

***Bubo virginianus* in Surinam.**—In his revision of the South American Great Horned Owls (Auk, **75**, 1958: 143–149), Traylor omits Surinam among the localities on the map and on the list of specimens. This species has, however, long been known from Surinam and I have previously mentioned its occurrence *sub nom.* *Bubo virginianus scotinus* (Auk, **67**: 218–219, 1950; Ardea **42**: 331, 1954; "List of the Birds of Surinam," p. 68, 1955).

The measurements of my four specimens from Surinam are:

Locality and date	Sex	Wing	Culmen	Collection
Nieuw Nickerie August 4, 1946	♀	360	45	Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.
East of Coronie December 20, 1948	♀	348	46	Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.
Nickerie August 22, 1954	♀	353	50	Leiden Museum
Leonsberg (Surinam-river) October 25, 1958	♀	350	47	Leiden Museum

These measurements point to the fact that *Bubo virginianus* in Surinam belongs to the race which Traylor calls *B. v. nacurutu* (Vieillot), *B. v. scotinus* Oberholser being regarded as a synonym. As I mentioned in my earlier papers, this owl is not rare in Surinam, but is apparently entirely confined to the coastal mangrove forests of *Avicennia nitida* where I collected all my specimens. I wish to thank Mr. Eugene Eisenmann and Dr. G. C. A. Junge for providing me with the measurements of the specimens in the collections in their respective institutions.—F. HAVER-SCHMIDT, *Paramaribo, Surinam.*

***Quiscalus lugubris* in Brazil.**—Swainson (1837. Anim. Menag., p. 299) gave as type locality to the Carib or Swainson's Grackle just "Brazil" without a restricted locality, and subsequently Berlepsch and Hartert (1902. Nov. Zool., **9**: 32) substituted British Guiana for Brazil. No recent author who has studied the distribution of this species has included Brazil within its range (Hellmayr, 1937. Cat. Bd. Amer., Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 10: 82). In December of 1951 Mr. Moreira, then working as field collector for the Museu Nacional—Rio de Janeiro sent five skins of this interesting species to that Institution. They were collected in northern Brazil, near the mouth of the Amazon, in the Territory of Amapá, Macapá, at a place called Retiro Lago Grande, December 5 and 7, 1951. The series comprises three adult males, one immature male and one female. All specimens have the wing feathers in molt. The wing measurements of the adult males are: 111.9–113.5 mm. and of the female 109.4 mm. These birds, according to the measurements, belong to *Q. l. lugubris*, the continental subspecies known from the Guianas to northern Venezuela—FERNANDO C. NOVAES, *Museu Paraense "Emilio Goeldi," Caixa Postal 399, Belém, Pará, Brasil.*

The Serratus Muscles in Cuckoos, a Correction.—The serratus muscle-complex in birds is composed of multiple fasciculi that arise from cervical vertebrae and from several ribs. The complex typically is divided into three main parts plus a dermal component. I misunderstood some of the relationships of this complex