

The following winter residents were observed during February, 1935: Belted Kingfisher, Downy Woodpecker, Crow, Chickadee, and White-breasted Nuthatch.

The Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*), Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*), Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*), and the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*) were sighted in the fall of 1935.

Summary of new bird records for the Allegany State Park: Common Loon, Horned Grebe, Pied-billed Grebe, Whistling Swan, Canada Goose, Baldpate, Blue-winged Teal, Canvas-back, Scaup, American Golden-eye, Buffle-head, Old-squaw, Ruddy Duck, Hooded Merganser, American Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Florida Gallinule, Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellow-legs, Herring Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Common Tern, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Myrtle Warbler, and Fox Sparrow.

I wish to acknowledge the kind assistance given me in the preparation of this paper by Mr. Aretas A. Saunders and Dr. Herbert Friedmann.—IRVING WILLIAM KNOBLOCH, *Allegany State Park, Red House, N. Y.*

**Snowy Egrets at Pymatuning Lake, Pennsylvania.**—A few days of my vacation were spent at Linesville, Pennsylvania, on the north shore of Pymatuning Lake. There on August 23 I observed about one hundred American Egrets (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) at various points along the Upper Lake. These birds were wary and it was difficult to approach them before they flushed. Among them were several smaller birds of more deliberate and less watchful nature. They permitted a fairly close approach, and as they took wing I could see clearly the yellow toes which indicated them to be Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula thula*). Two individuals were observed closely enough to make the identification sure. Again on August 25 at the same place I saw about fifty American Egrets and at least one Snowy.

Since a question had been raised as to the authenticity of certain previous sight records of the Snowy Egret in western Pennsylvania, and more especially because the Carnegie Museum had no locally collected specimen, I was advised to return to Linesville and secure one. On September 13—a cold, rainy day—I succeeded in obtaining two Snowy Egrets; both were young males, still showing evidences of molt. American Egrets were still fairly numerous on that date.—REINHOLD L. FRICKE, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**The Pileated Woodpecker in Clayton County, Iowa.**—In the evening of October 11, 1936, I heard an unusual call, looked up quickly, and about forty feet away, flew a Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*). He was much larger than our other woodpeckers, with a longer neck and brilliant red crest. He flew with their characteristic undulating motion.

On December 19 I saw him working at the base of an oak tree about sixty feet from the cottage. Again on January 12 he was working on a limb near the top of a tall tree. He bored a hole, then put his bill in, took something out very daintily and ate it.

It was January 29 before I saw him again. He was working on the low limb of a hard maple tree about fifty feet from the cottage. At first he kept on the far side but soon he came out where I got a splendid view of him with my glasses. He spent about ten minutes examining this dead limb. He would tap several times, then it was Stop! Look! Listen!, turning his head first to one side,

then to the other. Deciding there was nothing worth working for, he flew to the other side of the cottage, alighting on an oak tree, and then I saw that his mate was busy at the base where I had seen one the other day.

As far as I know, this is the first time the pair was ever seen together here. The one flew from the tree but the other worked at the decayed base for over half an hour after I first saw it. This gave me plenty of time for its study.

It was working with its back toward me and did not appear to be watching in this direction but was not going to let anything slip up on the other side of the tree. It would take two or three strokes with its bill, then its head would bob around the left side of the tree, and then around the right. Its long neck made this possible without moving its body.

One stroke of its powerful bill, a twist of its head, and a chip flew off. It worked steadily until it had bored quite a hole, then it reached in very carefully and seemed to have found something to eat. It started another place but that was on the live part of the tree so it worked only a little while, then flew away.

I saw the pair again on the hard maple tree. One stayed only a few minutes. The other worked a while, then flew to a nearer tree, and then moved to one about twenty-five feet from me.

They are the most interesting birds I have ever seen, and the most striking in appearance. The body is a dull grayish black, the face is a clear white with a dark streak through the eye, extending a little back. A black streak runs down the back and the front of the neck, and the high crest is a brilliant red. The powerful bill seemed to be partly white. Their attitude was alive and alert, and not timid or afraid, just peppy.—M. ELLEN THORNBURGH, *McGregor, Iowa*.

**Some New and Unusual Bird Records from Utah.**<sup>1</sup>—Since 1926 the Department of Zoology and Entomology at Brigham Young University has been attempting to build up a representative collection of Utah birds. This collection now (1937) numbers nearly 1800 study skins and about 200 mounted specimens representing over 250 species and subspecies of the State. A large part of this collection has been obtained through the direct efforts of staff members of the institution, but a considerable number of valuable specimens were obtained from other sources. In 1931 the University obtained about 350 mounted bird specimens from the Latter-Day-Saints Museum of Salt Lake City. Many of these, however, were from localities other than Utah. In the same year fifty mounted specimens of Utah birds were obtained from Mr. R. G. Bee of Provo, and since that time Mr. John Hutchings of Lehi, Utah, has contributed a number of interesting mounted birds including beautiful specimens of the Wood Ibis and the Sandhill Crane.

In the spring of 1937 a series of about 200 study skins of Washington County birds was contributed to the collection by Dr. D. E. Beck and Floyd Atkin of the Dixie Junior College at Saint George, Utah.

During the accumulation of the collection, particularly within the past few years, a number of species and subspecies apparently new to the State, or at least of sufficient rarity to be of interest, have been brought to light. It is the object in this paper to place these occurrences on record and to make some comments as to the distribution of some of the forms within the State.

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<sup>1</sup>Contribution No. 73 from the Department of Zoology and Entomology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.