

RED PHALAROPE. *Phalaropus fulicarius*.—On September 30, 1940, my daughter and I found a phalarope swimming about in shallow water at Cameron's Pond, a mile north of Lexington. I thought that it was a Northern Phalarope, but it seemed too large, so I went home for a gun and collected it. The heavy bill and blue-gray back identified it as a Red Phalarope. The moult to winter plumage was not complete, the bird being considerably darker than typical winter specimens. It was a female, and fairly fat. There are only three previous records for Virginia, all of them curiously enough being inland records (Montgomery County; 50 miles up the Potomac from Washington, D.C.; and Charlottesville).

Additional records on certain other birds have been made during the four years since the last paper was published. I have one summer record, July 27, 1937, for the Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*). Professor R. S. Freer saw another Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) in James River at Snowden, just outside our area, on May 8, 1937; and I saw an immature bird on North River inside the city limits of Lexington on October 19 and 22, 1939. The American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) now occurs not uncommonly from June 22 to October 1. Several years ago a Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) joined a flock of domestic ducks at Big Spring Pond, and has mated regularly with one of the females each summer since. A female wild Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) at the same place mated with a domestic drake and nested successfully in 1938 and 1939. The Sora (*Porzana carolina*) is much less common than formerly, because of the drying up of suitable small marshes. I now have a number of records for the Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) in September, December, February, and several years in April; and several additional March and April records for the Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*).—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Community Bathing of the Cedar Waxwing.—While waiting at Glen Haven, Michigan, on June 7, 1940, for the boat to South Manitou Island, we noticed an interesting habit of a flock of Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). Between 55 and 60 Waxwings were in a small aspen tree next to a pool of stagnant water in a depression on the beach of Lake Michigan. Some of the birds were bathing in the water while others were sitting quietly or preening themselves in the tree. Periodically one or several of the bathing birds would fly up into the tree and almost immediately they would be replaced at the pool by others from the tree. Thus there were always about 15 or 20 birds from the flock bathing at any one time. A considerable portion of the pool was never used by the birds, and the bathing individuals kept close together. The weather was cloudy and cool with occasional light rain. The flock was still bathing when we left, nearly an hour after we had first noticed them.

On July 5 during another visit to Glen Haven a flock of about the same size as before was noted bathing in the pool. Their behavior was the same as on the previous occasion for they not only used the same tree but the same end of the pool. The day was clear and warm, and the flock spent most of the afternoon bathing. The nesting activities of mid-summer may have brought to an end the community bathing habits of the Waxwings as observations made on July 29, 30, and August 1 disclosed no birds bathing at the familiar pool.—ARTHUR E. STAEBLER and LESLIE D. CASE, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.