

Some bird records of importance from New York.—There are several specimens in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Memorial Collection of Birds at Cornell University which have not been previously reported, and which should be placed on record. Some corrections to earlier literature are also given below.

Ixobrychus "neoxenus". Cory's Least Bittern. Carpenter, in his summary of known records of this form (1948. *Auk*, 65:80-85), overlooked a specimen taken at Ithaca, New York, which was fully described by Allen (1913. *Auk*, 30:559-561). The Ithaca bird, captured May 17, 1913, was the next-to-last of the 31 known examples of Cory's Least Bittern; the last was taken in Illinois on May 23, 1914 (1915. Eifrig, *Auk*, 32: 98-99).

Stercorarius longicaudus. Long-tailed Jaeger. Eaton (1909. "Birds of New York," 1:118) listed only one definite record of this species from New York, a Long Island specimen in the American Museum of Natural History. Cruickshank (1942. "Birds Around New York City," pp. 221-222) listed an additional specimen and four sight records from Long Island. No specimen from the interior of New York seems to have been reported in the literature. There are two such specimens, both immature, in the Cornell collection. One was found by Peter Mattli on a breakwater at the head of Cayuga Lake in Ithaca, March 8, 1942. It obviously had been dead for some time, and has been preserved in its mummified condition. The specimen was identified by George M. Sutton.

The other Long-tailed Jaeger is from the collection of the late Frank S. Wright of Auburn, New York. It was taken on Owasco Lake, Cayuga County, on September 4, 1908, and remained in the Wright collection for many years as a supposed specimen of *Stercorarius parasiticus*. After the Wright collection was acquired by Cornell, this jaeger was examined by Dwain W. Warner and the writer, and its identification questioned. In 1946, the skin was sent to Robert C. Murphy and to George M. Sutton for reidentification. Both confirmed our suspicions that the bird was actually *S. longicaudus*.

Larus minutus. Little Gull. There is an example of this species in the Cornell collection which has been mentioned only in the local list in Allen's "Ornithology Laboratory Notebook" (1947, p. 50). This specimen appears to be the earliest known inland occurrence of this Old World gull in North America, and the third earliest from New York. It was taken on Cayuga Lake, near Cayuga, on May 20, 1916. An immature female, it was shot by Ludlow Griscom from a mixed flock of Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) and Common (*Sterna hirundo*) and Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*). The specimen was prepared by Fuertes, who did not realize that the bird was anything but an abnormally small Bonaparte's Gull. Its true identity was suspected and confirmed some years later by Arthur A. Allen.

Sterna paradisaea. Arctic Tern. In Griscom's note (1916. *Auk*, 33:319) on the capture of this specimen, the year was given erroneously as 1915. This tern was collected from the same flock of birds as was the Little Gull mentioned above, on May 20, 1916, and was the second specimen for New York.

Dendroica nigrescens. Black-throated Gray Warbler. A male of this western species was taken in a pear tree in Arthur A. Allen's yard in Ithaca on November 15, 1932. A search of the literature and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service distribution files revealed no other New York record of this species. It has apparently been collected at only two other localities in eastern North America. One was found dead in Lenox, Massachusetts, December 9, 1923 (Vorhees, 1924. *Auk*, 41:348), and one was collected in Columbus, Ohio, November 15, 1950 (Thomas, 1951. *Wilson Bulletin*, 63:206). It

is noteworthy that all three of these specimens were taken at about the same time of year, long after most eastern warblers had left for the south.

Specimens examined by me in the collections of Cornell University and the American Museum of Natural History indicate that Oberholser (1934. *Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 1:101) was probably justified in his division of this species into two races on the basis of size, although color differences claimed by Oberholser were not apparent to me. Arizona and New Mexico birds average larger than coastal birds in both wing and tail measurements. The Ithaca specimen is large (chord of wing, 65 mm.; tail, 55 mm.), and would be assigned to the southwestern population for which Oberholser revived the name *halseii* Giraud, should this subspecific division receive general acceptance.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, April 1, 1952.*

Notes on warblers in Colorado.—A female Hooded Warbler, *Wilsonia citrina*, was secured by the writers on May 3, 1952, at Barr Lake, 15 miles northeast of Denver, Colorado. This is believed to have been the first specimen taken in the state although Jean Sutherland (1927. *Bird-Lore*, 29:120) reported seeing a male on May 8 and 9, 1926, at Boulder, Colorado.

Our specimen was collected on the ground where it had been feeding in low weed tangles among the cottonwood trees of the lake shore. The habitual flashing of white in the tail distinguished it immediately from the female of the similar Wilson's Warbler, *Wilsonia pusilla*. The skin, No. 26599, has been placed in the collection of the Denver Museum of Natural History.

Mniotilta varia. Black and White Warbler.—A male was observed singing in the inundated trees of Barr Lake on May 11, 1952, by the advanced ornithology class of the University of Colorado, accompanied by A. Lang Baily and John Flavin. On May 14, three days later, a Black and White Warbler was heard singing in the same vicinity by the authors. This species is considered a rare migrant in the eastern part of the state.

Parula americana. Parula Warbler.—A female of this rare Colorado migrant was seen by Don Thatcher and John Flavin in the willows below the Barr Lake Dam on May 10, 1952. The bird was still there the following day when it was observed by the University class led by Gordon Alexander.

Dendroica magnolia. Magnolia Warbler.—A high-plumaged male was observed by authors at Wray, Yuma County, Colorado, on May 17, 1952. Robert J. Niedrach observed another male on May 18 at his home 12 miles south of Denver. Mr. Niedrach reports that the species was seen there at the same time the previous year. From these and other recent records, we think that the Magnolia Warbler is a more common migrant in eastern Colorado than previously indicated in the literature.

Dendroica pensylvanica. Chestnut-sided Warbler.—The fourth Colorado observation of this species was made by Don Thatcher on May 15, 1951. The bird, a male, was seen at Sloan's Lake Park, Denver, where it was feeding in dense thickets. Previous records are: a male collected by Robert J. Niedrach at Barr Lake, May 16, 1933; a sight observation by Margaret Pritchett near Denver, May 31, 1935 (1939. *The Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist. Popular Series*, No. 5, p. 141); and a male seen at Boulder by Fred M. Packard, April 29, 1942 (1943. *Auk*, 60:108).—A. LANG BAILY AND ROBERT P. FOX, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, June 3, 1952.*