

who, in his letter of June 7, advised that "this specimen has been compared with a large series of *gambeli* from Idaho and is just as typical of that form as the average of this series."

Apparently this constitutes the first noted appearance of this form in Ohio, but its occurrence was to be reasonably anticipated since a neighbor state, Michigan, up until May 12, 1929, boasted eleven records, representing six different years, and involving both migratory periods (Van Tyne, in *The Wilson Bulletin*, June, 1930, pp. 95-97).

During the past six years I have banded 92 White-crowned Sparrows, and this is the first *gambeli* which has been detected, though I had observed a couple of what I regarded as tendencies in their direction.

The bird was a male, in good flesh, and weighed 33.25 grams, which is above the average (29.01) taken from 36 *leucophrys* weighings obtained during both spring and fall, but chiefly the latter, and mainly immatures.—PAUL A. STEWART, *Leetonia, Ohio*.

Notes from the Coast of Connecticut.—As the guest of Dr. E. G. Rowland of Norwich and Mr. A. P. Brockway of Hadlyme—who, since the passing of J. N. Clark and J. H. Sage, best knows the birds of the southernmost part of the Connecticut Valley—I was taken on June 6, 1933, to Menunketesuck Point in Westbrook, a rocky islet connected to the sandy coast by tidal flats. Some of the birds we observed there were new to my hosts; others seem worth noting because of the late date.

Phalacrocorax a. auritus. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—One, on an out-lying rock.

Mergus serrator. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Four, quite well inshore; one of them apparently a male, but in indistinct plumage.

Charadrius melodus. PIPING PLOVER.—One, behaving as if its mate were incubating, somewhere among the pebbles. Said to be very rare on this coast.

Charadrius semipalmatus. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—Eight.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BREASTED PLOVER.—One.

Arenaria interpres morinella. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—Seven.

Calidris canutus rufus. AMERICAN KNOT.—Five or six, quite tame and approachable.

Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—One, studied at very close range, and also heard.

Pelidna alpina sakhalina. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—One, in striking spring plumage.

Limnodromus griseus. DOWITCHER.—One. This bird bathed and preened, in company with four Knots and two Turnstones, within a few feet of us. All its markings were scrutinized through 8-power binoculars, and accorded perfectly—especially the very scanty spotting of the underparts, and pale buff crissum—with Prof. Rowan's new "inland" subspecies, *hendersoni*.

Sterna h. hirundo. COMMON TERN.—A few pairs were breeding; Mr. Brockway found eggs.

Corvus ossifragus. FISH CROW.—One eating shellfish on the flats was swooped at and driven away by terns. Mr. Brockway said there used to be a nesting colony of Fish Crows to the east of here, but not in recent years.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

Notes from the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.—*Colymbus grisegena holboellii*. HOLBOELL'S GREBE.—One in beautiful nuptial plumage was seen on the river at Smiths Ferry on the remarkably late date, May 24, 1933.

Nyroca americana. REDHEAD.—A pair spent April 13 on the Oxbow at Northampton, making our first twentieth-century record.

Charitonetta albeola. BUFFLEHEAD.—A male was on the Oxbow April 15.

Mergus serrator. RED-BREADED MERGANSER.—Two males were on the Oxbow, April 7–10. A female in poor-looking plumage was on the river-side "Sandy Beach" of Hadley, May 24.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—One was noted in the western part of Northampton on May 13.

Thryothorus l. ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—One, first noted by us on April 24 and for three weeks thereafter, but said by people living near it to have stayed from late March to late May, sang constantly in a certain thicket at Northampton.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans. MIGRANT SHRIKE.—One spent April 15 in a certain Northampton orchard.

Guiraca c. caerulea. BLUE GROSBREAK.—A female was observed with two male and one female Rose-breasted Grosbeaks at Northampton May 14, the day of a great spring "wave." On May 18, a male was seen at South Hadley.

Carduelis carduelis. EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH.—One was seen at Northampton on April 10. At the very place, there, where two spent April 26–May 4, 1932, a pair appeared again on April 30, 1933, and again one of them was banded. They did not stay.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*, and S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton, Mass.*

Notes from Jones Beach, N. Y.—The following data from the south shore of Long Island seem worthy of recording. Unless otherwise stated, the birds were observed by the writer at the Jones Beach State Bird Sanctuary.

Casmerodius a. egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—Two birds of this species were first observed May 17, 1933, by Mrs. Carl Tucker and Drs. Elliot and Janvrin of New York City and Mr. James Terry, of Freeport, N. Y. One Egret was present, almost daily, until May 27.

Nettion crecca. EUROPEAN TEAL.—On April 9, 1933, the writer, in company with J. and R. Kuerzi, of New York, noted an apparently unusual amount of white in the wing of a flying Teal, in a flock of Green-wings. After the birds dropped onto the water, careful scrutiny resulted in identification of a male of this species. Several times the greater amount of