

cook, N. B. and am quite sure of the identification.—REID McMANUS, JR., *Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada.*

Notes from Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—*Coccyzus a. americanus.* YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—On June 25, 1935, a female was found dead in a school yard in Winchester. It was in perfect condition and is mounted and preserved by Mr. Luman R. Nelson in his museum collection.

Sphyrapicus v. varius. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—I have recorded (Auk, 1934, p. 523) the breeding of this species here in 1934. This year another brood has been watched at the same place, were first noticed on August 3, and they feed on ants at the identical elm tree where the birds fed last year. This constitutes my second authentic county record west of Mount Monadnock.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—This spring a second singing male greeted the dawns with a song, slightly lower pitched than the singing bird recorded in 'The Auk,' 1934, pp. 380-381.

Hirundo erythrogaster. BARN SWALLOW.—From a group of more than one hundred young Swallows reared about a mile from my home, one bird was a complete albino; for nearly two weeks as the birds were amassing for flock migration, this albino was seen there.

Petrochelidon l. lunifrons. CLIFF SWALLOW.—This year has shown a noticeable increase in this species, when for the past ten years it has been slowly decreasing as a breeding bird. Three known colonies, besides some scattered pairs, have been started. The largest colony contains thirty-three nests, and these are built on the north, east and south sides of a high barn.

Mimus p. polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—From June 12 to 15, 1935, apparently a male, was about Mr. Nelson's home at Winchester, and was heard in song. It was seen several days later by summer residents around the cottages at Forrest Lake, in that town. The nearest breeding Mockingbirds known to me, are a pair at the Pratt home at Brattleboro, Vermont, where they have nested for some few years.

Turdus m. migratorius. ROBIN.—A female of this species has reared three broods this season at a new site each time about our house. She is a partial albino, all of the wings being white save for an inch and a half at both base and tip.

Dendroica p. palmarum. WESTERN PALM WARBLER.—On May 8, 1935, an individual was watched at close range for twenty minutes. This is my third spring record of the past five years.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—On February 3, 1935, I banded a wintering bird, my third successive winter record. Its plumage was dark, dirty-appearing, and the white throat was not a clear white. I have since heard that an individual wintered in 1934 at the Bosworth farm, a mile distant to the west.

Melospiza m. melodia. SONG SPARROW.—This species is habitually absent in this locality by late October, although I have a few records in early November. My latest fall date is of a bird that was trapped on November 25, 1934, banded and released, and which repeated at the same trap the following day. This date is nineteen days later than any previous record I have.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Two Unusual Species Observed on the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Pa.—On November 17, 1935, while observing a flock of water fowl made up of two Canada Geese, eighteen Mallards, twenty Black Ducks, three Green-winged Teal, ten Ring-necked Ducks, two Lesser Scaup, three American Golden-eyes, one Ruddy Duck, two Hooded Mergansers. I noted three Loons which came to rest on the

water and drifted with the current toward the municipal beach on Independence Island. Two of the Loons were smaller and lighter than the third. One of the smaller birds swam within ninety feet of the island making possible its identification as a Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) in winter plumage. A good comparison could be made between this bird and a Common Loon (*G. i. immer*) which was a little farther off-shore. The birds were observed through 8× binoculars.

On November 18, 1935, three Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea* probably *atlantica*) were observed by the writer on the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. When first seen about noon the birds were about two hundred feet off-shore. They were observed with 8× binoculars, the pink bill and black primaries were noted. Later in the afternoon four Snow Geese were seen by the writer and Dr. Harold B. Wood resting on one of the grass covered islands in the middle of the river. Probably the same three birds mentioned above joined a fourth.—RICHARD M. MAY, 2233 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Notes from Brigantine Beach, N. J.—*Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—On September 1, 1935, I found a single individual feeding in shallow back water at the lower end of the island.

Hydroprogne caspia imperator. CASPIAN TERN. *Thalasseus maximus maximus*. ROYAL TERN.—On September 15, 1935, at the lower end of the beach I found two Caspian Terns and a Royal Tern resting on the sand. They were almost touching one another and could be compared to advantage. The Royal was distinctly smaller with more white on top of the head, the more slender bill, which was orange color in contrast to the strong red of the Caspian. There was an apparent difference too in the legs, those of the Caspian being longer and black while the Royal's seemed to be greenish yellow or brownish. In flight the Royal was more graceful or "Tern-like" with darker wing-mantle and less black at the tips.

A quarter of a mile away four more Caspian Terns were resting with a lot of Gulls.

Fregata magnificens. MAN-O-WAR-BIRD.—On September 15, 1935, a single individual came in over the lower beach soaring in 300-ft. circles at 150-200 feet altitude and gradually drifted off to the south. It was apparently very black with a sharply defined, very white, breast. It had a wonderful long tail deeply forked which it opened and closed, continually. In the ten minutes that it was in sight it made only three quick successive flaps of the wings, drawing them in close to the body and arching them deeply. As soon as it appeared all of the Gulls on the beach mounted to about the same height but were not seen to go near it.—JOSEPH W. TATUM, Haddonfield, N. J.

Four Rare Nesting Records for Maryland.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—On April 12, 1931, Mr. Arthur H. Hardisty and I while collecting in Charles County, Maryland, secured a fine adult male bird of this species from a fisherman who had shot it earlier in the day. I asked him when and where he secured this bird and he told me in a "squawk" (Black-crowned Night Heron) colony half a mile distant. Having known this Heron colony for many years we went directly to it and found three occupied nests of the American Egret. Other birds of this species were present and seven were flying directly over us the entire time we were in the heronry. This small colony has been kept under observation since and has increased each year. The nests are of the usual type, made of sticks and lined with small scrub pine twigs (*Pinus virginianus*). Mr. Frank C. Kirkwood does not mention the American Egret nesting in Maryland in his 'List of the Birds of Maryland' published in 1895, and so far as I am aware this is the first breeding record for the state.