

birds along the coast as far south as southern Pamlico Sound, North Carolina. Seven were seen in one flock near Cape Hatteras, and three in another near Ocracoke (N. C.). Single individuals or birds in flocks of Herring Gulls were noted near Manteo, N. C., and at various places throughout Pamlico Sound. These facts and reports from the New England and Canadian coast point to an unquestioned increase in the Black-backed Gull population along the American Atlantic coast.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Biol. Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Snowy Owl in Virginia.**—On March 14, 1936, M. B. Newman, taxidermist of this city, showed me a Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*), in his collection which he had mounted. He stated that it was killed by a hunter, the latter part of November, 1934, about five miles from the city in Roanoke County.

As little is known of the occurrences of this specie in the state, I believe this record worthy of note.—A. O. ENGLISH, *Roanoke, Va.*

**The Chuck-will's-widow in Maryland.**—While the Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) has been recorded as a breeding bird in St. Marys County, in southern Maryland by E. J. Court (Auk, 1921, p. 282) records for the state have been more or less casual. Kirkwood in his 'Birds of Maryland' (Maryland Acad. Sci., 1895, p. 314) records two seen near Odenton in July; Wetmore and Lincoln (Auk, 1931, p. 121) have recorded one near North Beach, Maryland; Clark and Forbes (Auk, 1932, p. 479) have noted one August 14, 1932, at Clements in St. Marys County; and S. E. Perkins, III (Auk, 1933, p. 368) has recorded a mounted specimen in the Cambridge High School taken near Fishing Creek in Dorchester County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

From my own observations of the past year it seems that this bird is a regular summer resident in fair numbers in suitable localities through the southern part of the state. On the evening of May 30, 1935, two miles south of Morganza, I heard two, and on June 15, two were calling steadily shortly after dark in second growth woodland near Cornfield Harbor. Three were noted simultaneously near Point Lookout June 25, and on July 14 at Morgantown the headlights of my car revealed one clearly as it rested beside the road while two others were heard nearby. On May 12, 1935, I recorded one near Laurel, which brings the species within the limits of the Washington region.

It appears that the Chuck-will's-widow is common in the southern part of the peninsula between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, and that in lessrs number, perhaps irregularly, it extends north to the central part of the state in thie same region. Its northern limit on the Eastern Shore of Maryland has still to be ascertained.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Sennett's Nighthawk in Ohio.**—The autumn Nighthawk migration reaches its peak in the Cleveland region during the last week of August and the first week of September. At certain times during this period, at favorable localities, particularly in river valleys, one may see hundreds of these birds in the air at one time. One such favorite locality is that part of Parma Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, which overlooks the valley of a branch of the Cuyahoga River. It was this locality which Mr. O. E. Mueller chose as a collecting station for Nighthawks during the autumn migration of 1934 and 1935 when it was decided to obtain a series of these birds for The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Five birds were taken during the last week of August and the first week of September in 1934, four of which turned out to be *Chordeiles minor minor* and one *Chordeiles minor sennetti*, the latter, an adult male, collected on August 31. In 1935 six birds