

Ivory Gull from Oba, Ontario.—The Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology recently received, in the flesh, an Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*) taken on December 12, 1937, at Cameron Lake near Oba, Ontario. Oba is situated in Algoma District on the Algoma Central Railway, about one hundred miles northeast of Lake Superior. The bird, a female in first-winter plumage, is now No. 28893 in the Museum's collection. Apparently it is one of two specimens extant from this province though three additional birds collected have been reported, namely: one mentioned by McIlwraith ('The Birds of Ontario,' first edition, p. 35) and two mentioned by Atkinson ('The Biological Review of Ontario,' vol. 1, no. 4, p. 95). The other specimen, taken at Toronto on December 25, about 1887 (Fleming, J. H., *Auk*, vol. 23, p. 442), is also in the Museum's collection.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario.*

Montana Horned Owl in Massachusetts.—As Mr. A. C. Bent was looking over the mounted collection of birds at the New England Museum of Natural History not long ago, he remarked that a specimen labelled Arctic Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus subarcticus* Hoy), collected by C. J. Maynard at Waltham, Massachusetts, November 30, 1867, appeared too dark for that race. He suspected that it was the Montana Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus occidentalis* Stone), a subspecies not recognized by the A. O. U. until the fourth edition of the 'Check-list.' Mr. Ludlow Griscom carefully examined the specimen, confirming Mr. Bent's opinion. This owl was first recorded by the late A. P. Morse in his 'Birds of Wellesley and vicinity' p. 23, 1897, and was subsequently referred by Brewster to *Bubo v. subarcticus* in 'Mém.oir.' of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 4, p. 203, 1906, where its status is discussed at length. Forbush in his 'Birds of Massachusetts,' vol. 2, p. 229, 1927, again refers to it under the same name. The bird is now on exhibition under its proper label. It constitutes the first record of the subspecies for Massachusetts, the second for New England.—MISS JULIET RICHARDSON, *New England Museum of Natural History, Boston, Mass.*

Great Gray Owl from New York State.—Since published records of the occurrence of the Great Gray Owl, *Scotiaptex n. nebulosa* (Forster), for New York State are few, the following note will afford a brief contribution to our knowledge of the bird. On November 12, 1937, Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, called at the New York State Museum and presented to the Museum a mounted specimen of a Great Gray Owl. Dr. Barbour reported that this owl had been shot by Mr. Harvey D. Crowninshield of Moody, New York, at Gull Pond near the northwest corner of Great Tupper Lake, St. Lawrence County, New York, in the autumn of 1919. It remained in Mr. Crowninshield's possession until his death in 1936. Some time later Dr. Barbour obtained the specimen from Mr. Crowninshield's brother. Although the data concerning the owl carry no reference to its sex, the bird appears to be an adult female. Its measurements are as follows: wing, 457 mm.; tail, 337; tarsus, 51; culmen, from cere, 33. The total length of this owl as mounted is 736 mm.; however, there is visible evidence that the skin was somewhat stretched in the process of mounting.

The specimen has been rehabilitated and partially remounted. It is now displayed in the exhibit series of birds at the New York State Museum (Cat. No. 5967).

Eaton ('Birds of New York,' Mem. N. Y. State Mus., 12: pt. 2, 116, 1914), lists ten records of the Great Gray Owl for New York State and remarks that they were the only ones at his "disposal." The following localities are represented: Lewis, Oneida, Ontario, Rensselaer, Steuben, St. Lawrence and Suffolk Counties; also