

so few published records from the coast of northeastern Florida. A single individual was observed perched on a telephone wire along highway No. 140 at St. Augustine Beach, St. Johns County, Florida, November 22, 1941. The bird was studied closely with 8 x 30 binoculars at a distance of thirty-five yards and the salmon-pink sides were plainly visible. The bird was flushed three times and twice it alighted on the telephone wire, but the last time it flew into a clump of scrub oak. During these short flights, the forked tail was conspicuously displayed. The writer had never before observed the species in life but the markings and flight characteristics were so evident that he has no doubt of the identification.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia.*

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Pennsylvania.—On November 22, 1942, Martin Stapleton of Rothsville, two miles east of Lititz, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, called me on the phone to say that he had seen a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher near his home. I arrived at his place in about fifteen minutes and found the bird perched on an apple tree. It was a male in full plumage with the forked tail at least twelve inches long. I photographed it with a telephoto lens and secured a fairly good picture of it. This is a new record for Lancaster County and also, so far as I know, for the State of Pennsylvania. The nearest record I can find is of one shot at Trenton, New Jersey, by Dr. Abbott in 1872.—BARTON L. SHARP, *201 North Broad Street, Lititz, Pennsylvania.*

Oregon Junco in Ohio.—A male *Junco oreganus* appeared at a window feeding station of a small sanctuary area bordering Oxford, Ohio, on January 7, 1943. This bird has remained in the vicinity for three months and has been seen by no less than a dozen persons, including the following professional biologists: M. W. Boesel, P. S. Crowell, Edna Drill, Mrs. M. W. Boesel, and the undersigned zoologists. The black head and throat, the convex postero-ventral border of the black area, the brown back, and the washed pink coloration of the sides clearly distinguish this bird from our common Slate-colored Junco. On January 14 this male was taken in a funnel trap and the following measurements were made:

Lower mandible	7 mm.	Tail	65 mm.
Upper mandible	9 mm.	Total length	147 mm.
Wing	80 mm.		

The male was banded on the right leg before he was released. On January 9, a female *J. oreganus* appeared in the same territory and has since associated with the male. The pair shows no tendency to flock with *J. hyemalis* in our area. On March 7 both birds were taken in a funnel trap and good Kodachrome photographs were obtained. The female was banded on the left leg at this time. The 1-a bands are as follows: male, right leg, no. 39-131102; female, left leg, no. 39-131103.—R. A. HEFNER AND N. T. MATTOX, *Department of Zoology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.*

White-winged Dove in Ontario.—On June 17, 1942, an Indian shot a White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica*) at Fort Albany, Ontario, N. Lat. 52.1°, W. Long. 81.6°, on the west coast of James Bay. The bird was brought to the writers, who were conducting field work in the area, within a few minutes of the time it was shot. It was an adult male and possessed enlarged testes. There was nothing about its plumage to suggest that it had escaped from captivity. This constitutes the first