

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

known occurrence of this species in Ontario. There is one previous Canadian record for Vancouver Island, British Columbia (Kermode, Rep. Prov. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1921: 11-12).

The coloring of the unfeathered parts was recorded as follows: bill, black; iris, apricot orange; naked skin about eye, light cadet blue; tarsus and toes, eugenia red; under surface of toes, light drab; claws, vinaceous drab (Ridgway, 'Color Standards & Color Nomenclature,' 1912).

Comparison shows the specimen to be typical of the form *M. a. mearnsi* on the basis of color. Its measurements, which follow, are close to the averages given by Ridgway ('Birds N. and Mid. Amer.,' U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 50, pt. 7: 376-385, 1916) for *mearnsi*: Length, 285 mm.; extent, 460; wing, 162; tail, 108; exposed culmen, 21; middle toe, 27; weight, 131 grams. The specimen is now No. 67776 in the R. O. M. Z. collection.—T. M. SHORTT AND C. E. HOPE, *Division of Birds, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario.*

**Another Blue Goose in Maine.**—In recent years, and especially since 1935, there has been a marked increase in the number of Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) records in the states along the Atlantic coast (Clarence Cottam, Auk, 52: 432, 1935). However, Maine seems to have been skipped, even in years when records from Massachusetts and states southward were common. Therefore the appearance of another Blue Goose in Maine is worthy of a report.

Robert Weston of Salmon Pool Farm, Brewer, Maine, has presented Bowdoin College with a skin of a Blue Goose which was caught in a muskrat trap near Brewer on April 16, 1942. The bird had been seen, on several days previous to its capture, in company with a Snow Goose. Blue Geese associate with Snow Geese during their entire existence, both in summer and winter, and on their migration, and is even known to interbreed; hence its intimate association with a Snow Goose is not at all surprising.

This bird, as far as I have been able to ascertain, furnishes the first spring record and the third authentic record of any kind for the State of Maine. The first was taken at Little Spoon Island, Jerico Bay, Hancock County, on November 15, 1913 (Charles E. Clarke, Auk, 33: 198, 1916), and the second at Lubec on September 27, 1924 (Arthur H. Norton, Auk, 42: 265, 1925). The Brewer specimen is in juvenal plumage but has patches of white on its head and neck indicating progress of transition to the adult plumage.—ALFRED O. GROSS, *Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.*

**Upland Plover in Adams County, Pennsylvania.**—I was interested in Mr. Herbert H. Beck's article in 'The Auk' for January, 1942, reporting an increase in the Upland Plover population in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It seems that it is also increasing in Adams County, since Mr. R. C. Harlow found several pairs breeding there in 1934, and on May 30, 1935, I found eighteen individuals in a single meadow west of Gettysburg. The birds nested early that season because chicks ranging from four to eight days old were found.

Their increase in this area may possibly be attributed to their being less conspicuous than other field birds. Five persons queried in the immediate area had never heard of such a bird and the farmer on whose place I found the plovers breeding thought they were Meadowlarks.—BROOKE MEANLEY, *Patuxent Refuge, Bowie, Md.*