

**Unusual records for eastern Maryland.**—Wilson's Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*)—In one century, just five specimens of this petrel have been taken on the inland tidal waters of the state, the first having been recorded in 1842. Four of these records have been previously published (Auk 42: 262, 1925). The fifth is a specimen taken at Kenwood Beach, Calvert Co., July 24, 1936, by B. Kaiser, which we discovered while cataloging the collection of R. Bruce Overington of Laurel, Maryland (R. B. O. No. 797).

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*)—This warbler is accidental in eastern Maryland, two previous specimens being known. A third specimen was taken by Bond at Elkridge, Howard Co., on October 3, 1942 (N. H. S. Md. No. 488).

Eastern Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*)—Previous to 1942, but one invasion of this species has been recorded for the state; in the spring of 1922 small flocks were noted at several points around Washington. On January 17, 1942, two adult males were taken near Towson, Baltimore Co., by Kolb (N. H. S. Md. Nos. 428 and 429). No others were seen. Examination of the stomachs showed that the birds had been feeding on the seeds of the osage orange (*Maclura*). Though perhaps themselves capable of tearing apart the very heavy and compact syncarps with their massive beaks, it is more likely that in the present case the seeds were obtained from those already plentifully demolished by red squirrels.—HAVEN KOLB AND GORMAN BOND, *The Natural History Society of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland.*

**Audubon's Warbler in Ohio.**—While the writer heartily endorses a policy of extreme caution in publishing sight records of casual or accidental bird occurrences, yet he feels that there are times when favorable field conditions combine to reveal diagnostic characters so surely as to eliminate all probability of error. It is felt that such observations, carefully made, have a very real value; the following, as one of them, is here presented for what it is worth.

While watching a varied company of migrant warblers at Richmond, Lake Co., Ohio, in the early afternoon of October 5, 1941, Miss Ruth Newcomer, of Novelty, Ohio, drew my attention to "a warbler with a yellow throat" which she had glimpsed just as it disappeared into a sparse thicket of young oaks. Almost at once the bird reappeared, this time on my side of the thicket, some twenty feet away, and before I could raise my binoculars it was obvious that here was an Audubon's Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*)! This was, for an autumn bird, a strongly marked individual, apparently an adult male, the throat patch being sharply defined and of a uniform, rather bright yellow that differs unmistakably from the buffy wash that not infrequently is shown (and in some lights is highly intensified) on the throats of some young autumn Myrtle Warblers. Numerous opportunities presented themselves for careful comparisons with the ubiquitous Myrtle Warblers and although we could not determine a greater amount of white in the tail of our bird, yet we both felt sure of broader light margins on the greater wing-coverts as compared with these feathers on the Myrtles nearby. Furthermore, on at least two occasions when the Audubon Warbler had disappeared after a short flight, it was again located by ear, the quality of its 'chip' differing slightly but definitely from that of the Myrtles. Never during the forty-five minutes through which it was kept under observation did this bird wander more than fifty feet from the thicket wherein it was first noted. Indeed this thicket appeared to be the center of the bird's activities, and it returned again and again

after short excursions into foliage near at hand. Finally we left the area, not because further observation was impossible but because we felt that identification was complete. Late in the afternoon we returned and easily found the bird again—in the same thicket.

Observance of the law prohibiting the use of firearms on Sundays precluded collecting the specimen, and a full-day search for it on the following day failed completely. There is but one other recorded instance of the occurrence of the Audubon's Warbler in Ohio—a male, carefully observed by W. H. Watterson at Cleveland on April 30, 1931, and again on May 3 of the same year [Auk, 48 (3): 435, 1931].—W. EARL GODFREY, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.*

**Eared Grebe in Ohio.**—On April 21, 1941, an Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*) was observed and identified by Mr. B. Patterson Bole, Jr., at Corning Lake, Holden Arboretum, Lake Co., Ohio. On April 22, the following day, the writer, on being told by Mr. Bole of this observation, at once drove to Corning Lake and there found the bird without difficulty. Two migrant Horned Grebes, together with several Pied-billed Grebes, were feeding near shore on one side of the small lake; the Eared Grebe, alone, was close to the shore remote from that favored by the other birds. It remained solitary throughout the hour during which it was watched, confining its movements within a comparatively small area of rather shallow water. It was extremely active, diving very frequently, but not once did it remain under water for more than thirty seconds.

This bird, a first-year male in prenuptial molt, was collected and is No. 40528 of the bird collection of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. It constitutes the first record of the occurrence of the Eared Grebe in Ohio.—W. EARL GODFREY, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.*

**Black-throated Gray Warbler at Miami, Florida.**—December 26, 1942, seen by Mr. Albert L. Dietrich and Mr. Louis A. Stimson; January 3, 1943, seen by Mr. Stimson; January 4 and 5, seen by Mr. Stimson and Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarence Dean, and Mrs. Frank G. Cox; January 6, seen by Mrs. Cox and Mr. Augustus S. Houghton; January 10, seen by Mr. Stimson and Mr. Bob Woodmansee.

The location was in Matheson Hammock County Park, a wildlife sanctuary, situated about nine miles from the center of Miami. On December 26, after Mr. Dietrich called my attention to this bird, we both had several close views with 7 x 35 binoculars. The gray back, black cap, broad white stripes above the eye, broad black stripes through the eye, white throat with more or less black streaking on the sides and flanks, and white wing-bars were noted. The day was cloudy and we saw no yellow loreal spot. From the plate in Dr. Chapman's 'Warblers of North America' we identified the bird as a female Black-throated Gray Warbler. Needless to say we were amazed at its occurrence in Florida.

January 3 and 4 were bright, sunshiny days and in certain lights the bird's yellow loreal spot was visible. It could not be seen at all times, but seemed to show best when the bird was on the shady side of a branch with little direct sunlight on the bird itself. The bird was feeding with a large group of Western Palm Warblers and Blue-gray Gnatcatchers in a small clump of acacia trees which were mostly denuded of leaves. At no time did I hear it give any call. It had distinctly creeper-like habits, moving up the tree trunks or along the branches in a way similar to the Black and White Warbler. Mr. Houghton and I each attempted