

Unreported migrant specimens of this race of the American robin have been identified in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History and the United States National Museum (including the Biological Survey Collection). These are:¹ CONNECTICUT, (A) Danbury, April 13, 1907; ILLINOIS, (N) Mount Carmel, October 18, —; NEW JERSEY (A) (northern), March 6, 1886; NEW YORK, (A) Long Island, November, 1903, (A) Manhattanville, January, 1846, (A) Shelter Island, December 15, 1903, and (A) Syracuse, April 21, 1887; NORTH CAROLINA, (N) Asheville, February 16, 1934, and (N) Pisgah National Forest, March 26, 1930; PENNSYLVANIA, (A) Erie, March 15, 1875; SOUTH CAROLINA, (N) Georgetown, December 28, 1890, and (A) Kershaw County, February 22, 1906; and VIRGINIA, (N) Arlington, March 22, 1885.

An additional migration record of a robin almost certainly of this race is contained in the bird-banding files of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This is of a bird banded at Germantown (Philadelphia), Pennsylvania, March 25, 1928, by Leslie Rogers and retaken on August 31, 1928, at Torquay, near Selby Cove, Trinity, southern Newfoundland.—JOHN W. ALDRICH, *Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

Glossy Ibis on Staten Island, N. Y.—On Sunday, May 14, 1944, at 4:30 p. m. Eastern War Time, four Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*) were observed for nearly an hour on the extensive lands of the Mt. Loretto institution at Pleasant Plains by Dr. and Mrs. James P. Chapin, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Vaurie and the undersigned. This is the first-known occurrence of the species for Staten Island although there are records of single individuals in the New York City region in recent years. When first seen, the Staten Island birds were flying toward us from the southwest and it was noticeable that they flapped and sailed alternately, an Ibis trait, and that they flew in line as if members of a large flock. They alighted within a hundred yards of us, coming down to a small temporary pool in a field where there was a Greater Yellowlegs. The Ibises were wary, circling the spot three or four times before settling. They remained but a few minutes, then took off toward the west, flying into the sun, and soon disappeared. Later we relocated them at a larger transient pool about a half mile southwest of the first site. Here they remained for an hour or more looking for food but appeared to find none. Near them were four semi-domesticated Mallards. Other observers had been recruited by telephone and car until our group numbered ten, with several pairs of binoculars among us. When the Ibises took off again they circled the pond twice, then disappeared toward the south. The birds were not heard to utter any sounds and were not seen again.—HOWARD CLEAVES, 8 *Maretek Court, Staten Island 9, New York.*

A record of the Gannet from the Texas coast.—The Gannet, *Moris bassana* (Linnaeus), is very rarely reported from the Texas coast. According to the mimeographed 'Bird Check List' published by The Outdoor Nature Club of Houston in 1942, the Gannet occurs accidentally in Jefferson County in winter. This is in the southeast corner of the state.

On May 1, 1944, after several days of heavy winds blowing from offshore, a Gannet flew into the Casterline fish house at Fulton. This is in Aransas County on the shore of Aransas Bay, three miles north of the town of Rockport, and approximately 225 miles southwest of Jefferson County. The bird was evidently tired from the buffeting of the winds and was caught and given to Mr. Ben A. Earp, who brought it to my

¹ (A) Signifies specimen in American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

(N) Signifies specimen in U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.