

still seeing true brant where they 'ain't' and it is up to the compiler to be on guard.—
W. L. McARTHUR, *Chicago, Illinois.*

Redhead breeding in New Brunswick.—On July 7, 1944, a brood of young Redheads (*Nyroca americana*) was found in a small slough on Middle Island in the St. John River near Maugerville, New Brunswick, by a party consisting of H. H. Ritchie, who is Chief Game Warden for New Brunswick, Provincial Warden John Campbell, and the writer. As far as can be determined, this occurrence constitutes the first authentic record of the nesting of Redheads for New Brunswick or for any of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

The breeding area was a narrow, shallow pond of scarcely two acres in extent situated on Middle Island. Broods of several other species of ducks were found here and included those of the Ring-necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*), Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*), Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*), Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*), and Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*). The Redhead family consisted of the female and eight downy young less than a week old.

The Redhead brood and one of the Ring-neck broods remained quite near together and were studied at close range for some time. The two species were readily identifiable and differences in the young as well as in the females were clearly apparent to all members of the party. In order to confirm the record, however, Warden Campbell and the writer returned to the area on the following day, relocated the Redheads, and collected two of the young. One of these is now in the collection of the Chief Game Warden at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and the other is in the collection of the Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Orono, Maine.—HOWARD L. MENDALL, *Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Orono, Maine.*

Two unusual records for North Carolina.—The finding of a dying Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) along the seashore of the Pea Island Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina, on October 27, 1943, by the manager, Mr. Sam A. Walker, established a new record for the refuge and added another to the few known appearances of this species in North Carolina. According to Pearson, Brimley, and Brimley, in their 'Birds of North Carolina,' up to 1942 only three records had been published for the state. The skin was presented to the North Carolina Museum.

A second new occurrence for the refuge was noted when Messrs. Walker, Thomas Dowdy, and Cecil Williams observed eight White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) on the sound near New Inlet, April 2, 1944. When first sighted the birds were about three-quarters of a mile away and, after alighting on the water, they were approached closely enough by boat to insure definite identification. Seven records of the occurrence of this species in the state have been published since 1884, according to 'Birds of North Carolina,' with May 12 the earliest in spring.—FAXON W. COOK, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois.*