

Unusual numbers of Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*) were another feature of the 1945-1946 winter in the Baltimore region. These birds were particularly prominent from early February through April, and in some cases seemed to be closely associated with the grosbeaks; at Stevenson both species disappeared simultaneously, during the night of May 11-12.

The 1945-1946 occurrence of Evening Grosbeaks is the third, and much the most extensive, that has been reported for Maryland. The first came in 1922, when small numbers were seen from April 3 to May 12 in the Laurel and Washington, D. C., regions (Cooke, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42: 45, 1929); the second came in 1942, when two birds were taken at Towson (Kolb and Bond, Auk, 60: 451, 1943). There has already been a western-Maryland report for the winter of 1945-1946, a flock near Hagerstown on December 15 (Middlekauff, Auk, 63: 444, 1946).—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

Summer record of the Marsh Hawk in middle Tennessee.—The discovery of a dead male Marsh Hawk (*Circus cyaneus hudsonius*) about 25 miles south of Nashville near Smyrna, Tennessee, on June 25, 1946, is believed to be the first summer record of this species in middle Tennessee. The harrier had been shot a "few" days before by an unknown person, according to the owner of the property on which it was found. The hawk was well into its molt and was at least a second-year bird. A pair of Marsh Hawks was observed March 24, 1946, within one-fourth of a mile of the locality where the bird was found. None had been recorded after this date although this particular region was visited almost weekly. On July 7, the body of the hawk was re-examined and two primaries which were not too damaged by decomposition were removed for a permanent record. The feathers are now in the collection of Mr. Albert F. Ganier, Nashville, Tenn., Curator of the Tennessee Ornithological Society.—JAMES N. LAYNE, Chicago, Illinois.

Anthony's Green Heron nesting in western Oregon.—On July 18, 1946, a nest of the Anthony's Green Heron (*Butorides virescens anthonyi*) was found at the edge of a small lake in Linn Co., just three or four miles east of Corvallis, Oregon, in the heart of the Willamette Valley. The nest contained two downy young, of unequal size, and three eggs. Kodacolor stills and movies were taken of the adults, young, and nest on July 23 by Dr. K. L. Gordon, Head of the Dept. of Zoology at Oregon State College. On that date, none of the three eggs had hatched; as was proved later, they were failures.

The nest was situated about 12 feet over the water of the lake, in an ash tree (*Fraxinus oregona*). The nest itself had a dense shade canopy over it, even though the tree was in direct sunlight every afternoon.

Previous to this, on July 1, 1946, I found adult Green Herons carrying food to a nest (which I could not locate) on a small pond just two miles north of Corvallis, in Benton Co. However, on July 17 I did find this nest which was situated 15 feet over water in a willow (*Salix lasiandra*). This nest also was on the eastern side of the lake, but well shaded and not as exposed as the nest mentioned above. On July 23, I saw one half-grown young perched on a snag on this lake, evidently from the empty nest I found on July 1.

On July 27, 1946, the two young from the nest found July 18 were well feathered, and they left the nest by July 31. The nest was found torn up and with the three eggs floating in the water below where it had been, on August 2. The pond lilies and willows below the nest were thoroughly "white-washed" by the two growing young.

When I visited the lake on August 16, I watched both the young, now well de-

veloped, feeding in shallow water. The leg bands I had put on them were plainly visible when they perched on snags at the edge of the lake.

These two nests constitute the very first actual nesting records of this species in Oregon. At the date of publication of Jewett and Gabrielson's 'Birds of Oregon,' (1940), they stated that the bird was a decided rarity.

On May 25, 1944, a young Green Heron was found in the city of Portland (Jewett, *Condor*, 47, no. 5: 219, 1944)—the first published proof of the Green Heron breeding in Oregon. My unpublished notes show that on June 28, 1942, I found two half-grown young, barely able to fly and attended by the adult birds, on Horseshoe Lake, near St. Paul, in the northern part of Marion County. It is quite evident that in recent years the Green Heron has become much more common in Oregon. It is surprising that no one has found a nest before this time.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.*

Ivory Gull in Massachusetts.—During the early afternoon of January 27, 1946, Wallace Bailey of Stoneham, Massachusetts, found an Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*) perched on the roof-tree of a closed summer home at the edge of the ocean at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Massachusetts. While he was away looking for some other ornithologist to verify his discovery, the bird was noticed by Arthur Argue and Martin Karplus on the January Field Trip of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. A young man climbed up onto the roof of the house and got quite close to the bird before it flushed and flew off. It then could not be found for several hours, when just at sunset it was finally seen again just offshore on a low outcrop of rock almost awash with the incoming tide. This place was only a quarter of a mile from where it was first seen. However, when it flew to shore, it could not make a perch on a ledge and fell down between two rocks. As I was watching the gull at the time, it was easy to scramble down over the rocks and retrieve the bird, which made no effort to resist capture except to snap its bill a couple of times. There was some ice clinging to its black feet, but otherwise it seemed unharmed.

Because of the weakened condition, it did not seem advisable to leave the bird in its natural habitat, and consequently we took it to my home in Manchester, Massachusetts, about ten miles away. At the suggestion of Wendell Taber, cod liver oil was fed with a medicine dropper. This went down all right without regurgitation. Late that evening the bird seemed considerably revived and could stand on its feet, so a no. 4 band was attached to its leg; but by the next morning the gull was unable to stand and had started regurgitating. Attempts at lifelike photography were rather unsuccessful, and the bird died around 10 A. M. The specimen was given to the Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, where the skin is now mounted and on display in the permanent collection.

The gull's feathering was immaculate, pure white except for a few minute black speckles about the eyes. The iris seemed black, but in reflected light showed a very dark brown. Contrary to other descriptions, the eyelids were dark. At the base of the bill were pastel shades of slate blue and leaf green, then lemon yellow about the nostrils, and a light rose and yellow at the tip. The legs and feet were completely black. It was interesting to note that the two outer primaries were of equal length and several inches longer than the other primaries. The measurements, made by Frederick Burrill of the Peabody Museum staff, were as follows: Length, 18.67 inches; wing-spread, 43.75; wing (folded), 13.47; tail, 5.77; bill, 1.50; and tarsus, 1.46. He writes that "there were no reproductive organs in the usual position, but, forward of the kidneys were a pair of diminutive bodies which showed testicular structure and an apparent spermatic duct running to each."