

The body cavity was found to be infested with parasites; consequently the carcass was sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore at the National Museum in Washington for identification of the worms, thence forwarded to Dr. E. W. Price of the Zoological Division of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Maryland. He writes: "This bird was examined by Mr. McIntosh and the following parasites noted:

"About two dozen linguatulids, *Reighardia sterna* (Diesing 1864) Ward, 1899, were removed from the body cavity. These were the 'parasitic worms' observed by Mr. Burrill, and may have played a part in the cause of the death of the bird.

"The intestine of the bird harbored several thousand trematodes, representing 5 or 6 species; the most abundant species has been identified as *Cryptocotyle lingua* (Creplin, 1825) Fishoeder, 1903. The gall bladder also harbored several specimens of a trematode. Two species of nematodes were found in and about the stomach."

How this gull came to Gloucester is, of course, a mystery. On the day the bird was discovered, the weather was fair with the temperature at just about the freezing point. There had been a moderate northeast storm six days previously, with gusty westerly winds thereafter. However, a severe storm that developed over the Maritime Provinces of Canada on the 25th and 26th of January may have had something to do with its appearance. Perhaps it was the same bird that W. A. Squires reported at St. John, New Brunswick, on December 22, 1945, for the Christmas Bird Census published in the January-February, 1946, issue of 'The Canadian Field-Naturalist.'—FRANCES L. BURNETT, *Proctor Street, Manchester, Massachusetts.*

American Egret on Mount Desert Island, Maine.—On August 17, 1946, an American Egret was observed on a small artificial pond near Echo Lake, on Mount Desert Island, Maine. This appears to be the first record of this species from the island, where extensive observations have been made by the Ranger-Naturalists at Acadia National Park. The egret was seen almost every day from August 17 to 28, wading in the pond and flying up and sitting in the pine trees along the shore. Kodachrome motion pictures were taken of this white heron fishing, illustrating the snake-like action of its neck. Although the bird was last observed on the island on August 28, an egret was reported two days later from Blue Hill on the mainland.

In 'Birds of Mount Desert Island and Acadia National Park', 1941, by Carroll Tyson and James Bond, the authors give this information on the American Egret: "Specimen taken on Cranberry Island April 7, 1891 (Everett Smith in Bull. 3 Univ. of Maine, 1897, p. 39); seen at Mud Creek, Marlboro, in August and September, 1938, and in late August, 1940 (Tyson)."—HOWARD H. VOGEL, JR. *Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana.*

Greenland Wheatear in southern Baffin Island.—J. Dewey Soper, in his useful paper on the birdlife of Baffin Island, states that *Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa* has never been recorded "anywhere in extreme southern and southwestern Baffin Island" (Auk, 63: 420, 1946). Under the circumstances I can hardly blame him for failing to know that I saw three of the beautiful birds in a loose flock just inland from the Hudson's Bay Company's trading-post buildings at Lake Harbor, southern Baffin Island, on August 5, 1929, while I was *en route* to Southampton Island. The personal letter in which I mentioned these birds to my friend, the late Bayard H. Christy, was published in *The Cardinal*, 2 (7): 204, January, 1930, while I was in the North; hence I had no chance to correct proof. Through an unfortunate, though quite natural, misreading of my handwriting, the locality stated was Lake *Harka* rather than Lake Harbor. As for the record itself, the following direct quotations from my field notes for August 5 will serve to show how pleased I was to see the birds: "On the way back