

at seeing it!! On being told that they were seeing the southernmost Starling, they looked at it with more than ordinary interest! This statement was made on the spur of the moment, but all subsequent efforts to trace any previous occurrence have proved unsuccessful.

The writer has communicated with such authorities as Messrs. R. J. Longstreet, Daytona Beach; Louis Stimson, Miami; and Donald J. Nicholson, Orlando. None of them have any record of the Starling south of the limits outlined above. Mr. Longstreet edits the Florida Naturalist and would be, perhaps, in the best position to know of any southern records. So it appears that the last area in the East and South has now been penetrated by this species. Whether the extreme cold of early February was a factor remains to be seen, but on all subsequent trips (there have now been nine of them) no sign of the bird has been noted. Presumably it is the forerunner of others to come.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Okeechobee, Florida*.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Florida.—On October 27, 1946, I saw two Scissor-tailed Flycatchers sitting on a wire near the heart of Clewiston, Florida. They remained resting while I had ample time to remove my binoculars from the case and observe the birds at close range. I have lived in this area since early in 1941 but this is the first time I have seen this species in Florida.—WILLARD E. DILLEY, *Clewiston, Florida*.

Sooty Shearwater in western North Carolina.—While vacationing in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the writer stopped at the store of Mrs. W. C. Irwin of Sparta, Alleghany County, and was attracted to a mounted specimen of *Puffinus griseus*. This shearwater was blown into the town of Twin Oaks in August, 1939, after a storm on the coast. It is about 300 miles from here to the Atlantic coast.—W. H. BALL, *4311 W. Knox Rd., College Park, Maryland*.

The American Egret in New Brunswick.—There are records of at least nine of these birds (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) which have wandered north to New Brunswick during the last seventy-five years. These have appeared not only in late summer, as the numerous published reports that they wander north after the breeding season would lead us to expect, but have been recorded from early April until November.

James W. Banks, in manuscript notes discovered at the New Brunswick Museum, stated that a pair were seen many times during the summer of 1870 in the vicinity of Gagetown, Queens County, New Brunswick. Ruthven Deane in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club (1879), quoted C. J. Maynard, who told him about examining an immature specimen shot at White Head Island, Grand Manan, November 3, 1878. Dr. Philip Cox, for many years Professor of Natural History at the University of New Brunswick, described one of these birds to the writer which he had seen many years ago at Maugerville, Sunbury County. This is our most northerly record.

Ora W. Knight (1897) stated that G. A. Boardman had one in his collection which was taken at Grand Manan but no date is given. There is a specimen without data in the Boardman Collection at the New Brunswick Museum to-day which may be the one referred to by Knight.

Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. (1939) gave two new records for the American Egret in the Grand Manan Archipelago. One was found dead on Hay Island, April 5, 1936, and another was collected at North Head, Grand Manan, April 12, 1930. The latter is now in Allan Moses's collection.

The most recent record for Grand Manan is one which, according to a press report, was seen at Ingall's Head in June, 1945, by Mrs. C. W. Green.