

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.

During August and September, 1945, an American Egret was seen frequently on the Red Head Marsh in Saint John County, a few miles east of the City of Saint John. I saw this individual on September 1, 1945, at a distance of about 100 yards when the yellow bill and black legs were very distinctly visible.

It should be noted that, out of these nine records, only three, and these very early and possibly indeterminate, are north of the Bay of Fundy shore and all are in the southern section of the province.—W. AUSTIN SQUIRES, *Natural Science Department, New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N. B.*

Waxwings at Columbus, Nebraska.—In the forenoon of March 7, 1947, Mrs. Anderson, while walking through the City Park in Columbus, Nebraska, saw a great number of Cedar Waxwings. Upon my arrival in Columbus the same afternoon, Mrs. Anderson immediately mentioned seeing the Cedar Waxwings. I was not long in getting over to the City Park and sure enough there they were, several hundred of them, feasting on hackberries. Even in that short time the grounds and walks were covered with fresh pits from the berries. Waxwings were everywhere. A great number had their fill and were on the ground drinking from small snow-water pools; those close to me I could touch with my hand. I noticed quite a sprinkling of Bohemian Waxwings with this large number of Cedar Waxwings; however, the Bohemian Waxwings were in the tree-tops and none were on the lower limbs or the ground. I noticed one lone Robin feeding on hackberries that seemed to sense its winter supply of hackberries fast disappearing.

A week later, March 14, I drove to Columbus and found the Waxwings still there but they had moved on to the older residential district and were in larger hackberry trees that were filled with even more waxwings than on my first visit; the number had increased to over a thousand birds. By far this was the greatest showing of waxwings I ever had the pleasure of seeing, with the best crop of hackberries waiting for them. The Bohemian and Cedar Waxwings being in the same group gave me an excellent opportunity to study and compare the difference in sizes, markings and colorings of the two species.—DANA ANDERSON, *Saint Edward, Nebraska.*

Wood Ibis in western New York.—On April 12, 1947, about 10:00 A. M., I was watching a flock of twenty-two Whistling Swans that had alighted on the flooded flats between routes 36 and 63, just east of cross-road no. 258 which leads into Groveland, New York. I trained my field-glasses on the sky and noticed what I thought was a Great Blue Heron. I would have dismissed this with the remark, "The Great Blues are back," when I noticed the bird circling. I thought that it was going to alight, but no treetop was near. It continued its flying and sailing and I noticed the head and neck leading. This behavior on the part of a Great Blue Heron puzzled me, so I continued to watch. Suddenly the bird's back was struck by the sunlight and I saw that the back was white and the wing-tips were black for some distance, showing that it could not be a Great Blue Heron. I saw the back three times before the bird glided from view. From Peterson's book I identified it as a Wood Ibis.—HELEN R. BRAEM, *Sonyea, New York.*

Three new subspecies for Ohio.—A thorough reëxamination of the birds in the collection of the University of Cincinnati Museum (about 1000 skins and mounted specimens) has been made for the purpose of reclassifying and cataloging. Careful study of certain specimens has revealed the occurrence of three subspecies, previously unrecognized in the collection, which are new records for Ohio. In each case the determination of the authors has been supported by an impartial expert opinion. The pertinent details of the three cases are presented below.