

1940. One was seen June 2 at Great Falls, Virginia.—W. H. BALL, 4311 W. Knox Road, College Park, Maryland.

***Pinicola enucleator eschatosus* at Madison, Wisconsin.**—During the winter of 1946–1947, there was a considerable influx of Pine Grosbeaks that reached southern Wisconsin. This was due in part to a better than normal crop of conifer seeds. On October 27, 1946, C. L. Harrington, State Conservation Department, gave me the following information on seed production: *Pinus strobus*, abundant; *Pinus banksiana*, medium; *Pinus resinosa*, poor; *Picea canadensis*, poor, but good in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

On March 2, 1947, I encountered a lone pair of birds indulging in what was obviously a courtship flight. The female that was collected was identified as the Newfoundland form, *eschatosus*. Dr. J. Van Tyne kindly examined the skin and wrote: "I agree with you that it is an example of *eschatosus*. The wing, tail, and weight are on the large end of the permissible size range, but the bill is definitely of the *eschatosus* type." The weight was 61.7 grams. Van Tyne (Auk, 51: 52–30, 1934) found the maximum weight of *eschatosus* to be 61.2 grams, and the minimum for *leucura*, 70 grams.

This form has not been previously reported for Wisconsin, and this record thus marks a further extension of its range (Cf. Van Tyne, *loc. cit.*).—A. W. SCHORGER, 168 N. Prospect Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Reddish Egret in central Texas.—On August 1, 1943, I saw an immature Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens*) in a marsh at Camp Berkeley, near Abilene, in central Texas. It was associated with a small group of adult and immature Yellow-crowned Night Herons.

The Reddish Egret does not seem to display the tendency toward postbreeding northward wandering which is so typical of many of the southern herons. There are, therefore, very few published inland records for this species. The only non-coastal records I have been able to locate are three cited by Wells W. Cooke (Distribution and Migration of North American Herons and their Allies, U. S. Dept. Agr. Biol. Surv. Bull., No. 45: 50, 1913). Several Reddish Egrets were seen in August, 1875, near Cairo, Illinois, one was collected near Colorado Springs, Colorado, and one near Golden, Colorado (Cooke gives no dates for the latter two records).

I wish to thank Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum, who kindly checked his distribution files for Reddish Egret records.—KENNETH C. PARKES, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Late nesting of Ruby-throated Hummingbird at Mt. Lake, Virginia.—Ordinarily in a mountainous country it would seem reasonable to assume a shorter breeding season with less likelihood of late broods at the higher altitudes and more probability of late nests in the valleys. On reaching the University of Virginia Mt. Lake Biological Station (altitude 3800 feet) in Giles County, Virginia, July 20, 1946, it appeared that nesting operations for the season were about to close. In the early morning about the station grounds Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and Robins sang regularly for a few days. For a week or ten days three or four hummingbirds could be seen perching or buzzing with their peculiar squeaky twitter about several oak trees near the parking area, and in the early or late hours of the day a family of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers worked over the same general group of oaks. The morning of July 22 a family of Chestnut-sided Warblers left its nest and was encountered the following day in the same place. The termination of these observations before or