

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

with the close of July indicated the conclusion of another nesting season on the mountain top.

However, on August 8, 1946, Dr. George M. Lawson of the University staff told me of finding what he thought was a new hummingbird nest in an oak tree near the spring-fed swimming pool. The nest was shown me the next day near the tip of one of the branches and about fifteen feet above the ground, but no birds were seen. On August 12, the female was on the nest incubating. August 20, the nest appeared deserted, but a final visit on August 23 before I left the station disclosed the beaks of the young pointing up at an angle; their bodies could not be seen.

During the last part of July and the first half of August, the wild bergamot, *Monarda fistulosa*, was found blooming here and there on the mountain as the most conspicuous flower of that season, but by the time the young hummingbirds were observed on August 23 even this, the last of the conspicuous summer flowers, was practically through blooming at the higher altitudes. It would seem as though the food of the young hummers would have to consist largely of small insects obtained primarily from sources other than flowers or else the parents were going several miles to lower levels where the *Monarda* blossoming period was a little more prolonged.

In a paper on the birds breeding in the mountains of Virginia, H. H. Bailey (Auk, 29: 81, 1912) reports the Ruby-throat as abundant but without signs of a second brood. Much of his data was obtained from the Mt. Lake area. Ellison A. Smyth, Jr., in his paper on the birds of Montgomery County, Virginia (Auk, 29: 518, 1912), mentions having records of several nests and gives data on one nest started May 15, incubation commenced June 5, the young nearly fully fledged June 20 and feeding on *Tecoma* blooms June 28. He does not refer to any second or late broods, but says hummingbirds were abundant about the *Tecoma* during July. Blacksburg, the center of his observations, is about eighteen miles south of Mt. Lake.

In the warmer low-country south, Arthur T. Wayne (Birds of South Carolina: 98) says that in the vicinity of Charleston he has taken fresh eggs as early as April 23 but that the greater number of birds breed about May 4. He states that two broods are raised, and of the second, fresh eggs may be found by June 25. And O. E. Bayard, in his paper on the birds breeding in Alachua County, Florida (Auk, 30: 145, 1913), gives the nesting dates there as from May 10 to June 25.

Thus it would seem that an August nesting record of the Ruby-throat from one of the highest mountains of southwestern Virginia is worthy of note.—THOMAS SMYTH, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.*

Brewster's Booby collected in the United States.—On September 20, 1946, at 4:30 p. m., while the writer was returning from a refuge patrol trip, an unfamiliar bird was observed resting on the Colorado River about fifty feet north of the trash rack of the All-American Canal Intake at Imperial Dam, Imperial County, on the California side of the river. From a distance, the bird was first mistaken for a crippled cormorant, but on closer approach in the outboard motor boat, it was recognized as a booby. The boat passed within three feet of the bird, which seemingly paid little attention to the intruder. After drifting away and turning the boat about, a second slower run was made to the booby. It was easily stunned with an oar for it made no attempt to fly. The stunned bird was taken to the writer's residence where it succumbed during the night. The booby was not in the vicinity a few hours earlier in the afternoon when the patrol trip was started.

Upon posting, the bird was found to be a male; the stomach was empty; and it appeared to be emaciated with a slight diarrheal condition. The prepared skin was sent to Dr. H. H. T. Jackson and Dr. John W. Aldrich, Fish and Wildlife Service,