

only two published records are available from the St. Lawrence River section of the state. The first of these dates back to 1865 when, according to Eaton (*Birds of New York*, 1: 211, 1910), D. G. Elliot took about 40 specimens. The second, supported by a single specimen, likewise refers to the last century, about 1898 (Hasbrouck, *Auk*, 61: 552, 1944). Because of this scarcity of records it seems that the following should be recorded.

On December 19, 1943, State Game Protector Marvin R. Nichols, Massena, New York, was hunting with a friend on Allison Island in the St. Lawrence River not far from the village of Waddington. During the day his friend shot at close range a drake Barrow's golden-eye in full adult plumage, mutilating the body of the bird beyond repair. However, Nichols mounted the undamaged head and neck. The writer saw the specimen in the spring of 1946 and was kindly given permission to borrow it.

All the important characters used in identifying the adult male Barrow's golden-eye were clearly apparent. The abruptly rising forehead, the frontal protuberance, the rounded crown, the large, white fully-formed crescent before the eye, and the purple gloss of the head stood out in sharp contrast when compared with a specimen of an adult drake American golden-eye (*Bucephala clangula americana*).

Because of the low population of Barrow's golden-eye in northeastern North America and its tendency to occur more often in coastal and tidal waters, it is not to be expected that the species would appear with any degree of frequency in the New York section of the upper St. Lawrence River. On the other hand, by reason of the very limited number of competent observers in the region, it seems questionable whether this golden-eye is as extremely rare as published records indicate.—H. L. KUTZ, *University of Maine, Orono*.

Surf scoter records from Georgia.—In the spring of 1947, Mr. Isaac F. Arnow, retired ornithologist and taxidermist of St. Mary's, Georgia, donated more than 400 bird and mammal skins to the University of Georgia Museum, and among these skins were three scoters, all collected by Mr. Arnow. The writer identified the birds as surf scoters (*Melanitta perspicillata*). This identification has been confirmed by Dr. Alexander Wetmore who examined the specimens. The three birds are labelled as follows:

"No. 652, Collector: I. F. Arnow, Locality: Cumberland Jetties, Camden Co., Ga., Mch. 19, 1904. Male."

"No. 558, Collector: I. F. Arnow, Locality: North Jetties Cumberland Sound, C. Co., Ga., Nov. 17, 1903. Female."

No. 559. Label partly obliterated by a stain but these words are still legible: ". . . nd, C. Co., Ga., Nov. 17, 1903. Male." Sub-adult plumage.

Since specimens 558 and 559 were taken on the same day by the same collector, there is little doubt that they were collected at the same locality. In any case it is certain that they are all from Georgia.

In "Birds of Georgia" (Greene, *et al.*: p. 33, 1945) the placing of the surf scoter on the state list is based upon three sight records on the coast. These three specimens, then, are perhaps the only known specimens of this bird from Georgia.—DAVID W. JOHNSTON, *Department of Biology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia*.

First occurrence of the black vulture in Ontario—A specimen of the black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) was received in July, 1947, by the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology through the kindness of Overseer A. R. Muma, Chippawa, Ontario, of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The specimen was preserved as a study

skin. The bird, an adult male in worn breeding plumage, was collected on July 21, 1947, in Stamford Township, Welland County, Ontario, about four miles north of Niagara Falls by A. R. Muma and Marion Miles. This is the first occurrence of this species in the Province of Ontario.—C. E. HOPE, *Division of Birds, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology*.

The Mississippi kite along the Savannah River in Georgia and South Carolina.—Dr. Eugene E. Murphey has given a good account (Contrib. Charleston Mus., IX: 10, 1937) of the Mississippi kite, *Ictinia mississippiensis*, along the Savannah River below the Fall Line at Augusta.

It was my good fortune to be sent on an inspection trip down the Savannah River by boat on May 22 and 23, 1948, covering the entire river from New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, at mile 187, about 12 miles below Augusta, to mile zero at Savannah. The entire trip was made in daylight hours, and except for a few minutes at a time, I was on deck constantly.

From the Lock and Dam, we saw one or two kites very frequently until we reached the vicinity of Little Hell Landing at mile 135. From that point down none were seen, though there was no perceptible change in the forest encountered. It is unlikely that there were any kites below that point, or we would have seen a few at least. Though the river distance is about 187 miles, it is in air miles only about 100.

At this time of spring, the kites should be present and nesting. Thus it seems that the summer range along this river is limited to Richmond and Burke counties, in Georgia; and to Aiken, Barnwell, and possibly the northwest corner of Allendale counties, in South Carolina.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *1231 East 50th St., Savannah, Georgia*.

***Ictinia mississippiensis* collected in Paraguay.**—The winter range of the Mississippi kite is imperfectly known, but hitherto it has been regarded as extending southward only to Guatemala. The species is uncommon, or of only casual occurrence in the southern portion of its winter range, and the single record for Guatemala is based upon a specimen collected near Coban, in Vera Paz, during the last century (Salvin, *Ibis*, 1861: 355).

Two adult Mississippi kites collected at Colonia Nueva Italia, Dept. Villeta, Paraguay, on February 26, 1942, and December 14, 1944, by Pedro Willim extend the currently accepted winter range of the species southward by almost 4000 miles. Both specimens (C. N. H. M. Nos. 102966, 152816) are females in mature plumage, with no evidence of unusual wear, and are indistinguishable from a series of birds from Texas and Florida.

The status of this North American species in Paraguay is, of course, uncertain. However, a note written by the collector on the label of the 1944 specimen states that the species appears in small numbers from October to February almost every year, but only with a south wind during stormy weather, when the barometer is very low. It is not known definitely that Mr. Willim's field identification of *mississippiensis*, as distinguished from the common resident species (*plumbea*), is dependable, but it is noteworthy that his observation is supported by two specimens collected in different years.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois*.

A new hawk from India.—Crested goshawks from the Indian Peninsula are usually considered to belong to the nominate race (type locality: Sumatra). A comparison of Indian and Sumatran material, however, has shown that the Indian birds belong to an undescribed subspecies: