

marshland.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR., AND ROBERT J. NEWMAN, *Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*

First Ontario Specimen of the Eared Grebe, *Colymbus caspicus californicus*.—Among a number of waterfowl which met death by being carried over Niagara Falls, an Eared Grebe is of particular interest since it now represents the first preserved specimen of this species from Ontario (R. O. M. Z., No. 77014). The bird was found on February 6, 1950, on the Ontario side of the Niagara River below the Falls by Mr. Roy Muma, Conservation Officer of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. It was somewhat emaciated but the plumage was in good condition. It is a female and is, except for a few coverts on the left wing which are worn and brownish, in fresh winter dress.

Reference to the inner primaries discloses the specimen to be typical of the western American race *californicus*. The dorsal area is essentially black, with no trace of pale tips on the feathers. The lores, crown, sides of head, hind neck and the terminal portion of the side and flank feathers are blackish. The chin and throat are greyish white, the foreneck and sides of neck are dusky, the breast and belly silvery white. The specimen measured 315 millimeters in length and 540 in wingspread. The culmen, 24 millimeters in length, is broader than high at the base and has a slight depression in the outline of the culmen at the center.

Previous records for Ontario are as follows: The first concerns one examined in the flesh, but not preserved, by Dr. [J. H.] Garnier. It was taken at Colpoy's Bay, Bruce County, Ontario, prior to 1886 and was recorded by T. McIlwraith (*Journ. and Proc. Hamilton Assoc.*, 1885-86: 47). The second is a sight record of a pair on April 28, 1948, at Carroll's Point, Hamilton Bay, by George North and recorded by James L. Baillie, Jr. (*Aud. Field Notes*, 2: 174).—L. L. SNYDER AND C. E. HOPE, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto.*

Observations on the Food Habits of the Double-crested Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax a. auritus*.—Buchheister (*Aud. Mag.*, 46: 14-25, 1944) and Gross (*Auk*, 61: 513-537, 1944) have remarked on the increased populations in recent years of the Double-crested Cormorant along the North Atlantic coast of the United States. Such an increase has also been obvious to marine fishermen who claim that the birds are a threat to the fishing industry. As a result of many requests from operators of herring weirs and herring seiners, control methods were initiated in 1944 by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game. Later, the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries also cooperated in the effort.

Recently, I have been engaged in an investigation of the herring industry in Maine and have had the opportunity to hear about the "depredations" of this bird. In the minds of marine fishermen, the cormorant is obnoxious for several reasons. They believe that the bird's swimming and feeding activities within weirs or pound nets may disturb the impounded herring schools, and the fish may try to escape from the fishing apparatus. When the fish are held in a seine, there is no easy way of escape; but in a weir, the school may rush out of the entrance, if such has not yet been closed. They also claim that the birds consume enormous quantities of commercially important fish. It is interesting to observe that similar charges of maleficence are made against the hair seal, *Phoca vitulina*, in Maine.

Mendall (*Univ. Maine Studies, Sec. Ser.*, 38: iv-159, 1936) summarized the available data on the food habits of the Double-crested Cormorant and concluded that only a small part of the bird's food was commercially important species. His examination in 1935 of a large series of regurgitated meals revealed that unimportant scrap

fish were the primary food of this bird. His conclusions at the time were that the species does little if any damage to man's interest but that local control would be necessary where interference with net fishing became pronounced. At the time of Mendall's report, the cormorant was perhaps not as common a visitor as it is today to herring weirs and places where herring are impounded in seines.

A comprehensive study of the year-around food habits of this species has still to be made to obtain an estimate of the total amount of commercial fish consumed during the year. In the past few years, I have had the opportunity to examine stomach contents of 40 cormorants, both in Maine and Florida. At the times the stomachs were collected in Maine, there were no impounded herring in the vicinity.

The following stomach contents are from birds collected in the region of Outer Heron Island, White Islands, and Pumpkin Island off Boothbay Harbor, Maine, on August 31, 1944. All measurements refer to total length.

Stomach no. 1, one Atlantic herring, *Clupea harengus*, 201 mm.; no. 2, one rosefish, *Sebastes marinus*, about 60 mm.; no. 3, three shorthorn sculpins, *Myoxocephalus scorpius*, about 40, 55, and 80 mm.; no. 4, three cunners, *Tautoglabrus adspersus*, about 50 mm. each; no. 5, empty; no. 6, two Atlantic herring about 95 and 120 mm. and a few unidentified fish bones; no. 7, one small pleuronectid about 55 mm. and one gunnel, *Pholis gunnellus*, about 70 mm.; no. 8, one shorthorn sculpin about 70 mm.; no. 9, one cunner, 110 mm., two rosefish about 80 mm. each, and one winter flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*, 78 mm.; no. 10, one cunner, 171 mm., and one rosefish about 40 mm.; no. 11, one winter flounder, 91 mm.

The following stomach contents were collected October 2, 1944, at Boothbay Harbor, Maine:

Stomach no. 12, two shrimp, *Spirontocaris* sp.; no. 13, eight cunners, sizes not ascertained; no. 14, one longhorn sculpin, *Myoxocephalus octodecimspinosus*, about 135 mm., two gunnels about 50 and 65 mm., and one cunner about 40 mm.; no. 15, a few unidentified fish bones.

On July 22, 1947, the following stomachs were collected in the region of Outer Heron Island, White Islands, and Pumpkin Island, Maine.

Stomachs no. 16, 18, and 19 empty; no. 17, one Atlantic herring, 120 mm., and a few unidentified fish bones; no. 20, one gunnel, 101 mm.

On May 12, 1949, the following nine stomachs were obtained at Little White Island, Maine:

Stomach no. 21, empty; no. 22, one cunner, 95 mm.; no. 23, remains of three longhorn sculpins; no. 24, three cunners, 101, 173 and 179 mm. and remains of one small rosefish; no. 25, remains of two longhorn sculpins; no. 26, empty; no. 27, one alewife, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus*, 222 mm.; no. 28, seven American eels, *Anguilla bostoniensis*, 176, 180, 193, 202, 207, 222 and 228 mm.; no. 29, one alewife, 230 mm.

On May 18, 1949, the following six stomachs were collected at the same locality:

Stomach no. 30, one winter flounder, 177 mm.; no. 31, one sea raven, *Hemitripterus americanus*, 198 mm.; no. 32, remains of one cunner, 183 mm.; no. 33, two shorthorn sculpins, 172 and 184 mm.; no. 34, remains of two cunners; no. 35, remains of one alewife.

In Santa Rosa Sound, Pensacola, Florida, the following stomachs were obtained between March 17 and 30, 1948:

Stomach no. 36, two pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*, 70 and 72 mm.; no. 37, six pinfish, 58, 61, 62, 81, 96 and 110 mm.; no. 38, seven pinfish, 70, 82, 88, 101, 112, 113 and 135 mm.; no. 39, one sea catfish, *Galeichthys felis*, 110 mm., one common sea robin,

Prionotus carolinus, 228 mm., and two toadfish, *Opsanus tau*, 101 and 190 mm.; no. 40, one striped mullet, *Mugil cephalus*, 242 mm.

During the summer of 1949, the Little White Island rookery was visited twice and examinations were made of the regurgitations of the young birds. The data are shown in Table I.

TABLE 1
REGURGITATED MATERIAL AT CORMORANT ROOKERY, WHITE ISLANDS, MAINE

Species	July 7			August 6		
	Number	Per cent of total number	Total length (millimeters)	Number	Per cent of total number	Total length (millimeters)
Cunner	13	19.4	76-178	87	28.5	50-200
Silverside, <i>Menidia notata</i>	—	—	—	100	32.8	45-110
Gunnel	16	23.9	57-178	34	11.1	60-190
Rosefish	6	9.0	76-127	35	11.5	52-130
Winter flounder	14	20.9	75-152	13	4.3	80-160
Butterfish, <i>Poronotus triacanthus</i>	3	4.5	— ¹	22	7.2	90-160
Pollack, <i>Pollachius virens</i>	7	10.4	152-241	2	0.7	120-130
Wrymouth, <i>Cryptacanthodes maculatus</i>	3	4.5	254-267	2	0.7	— ¹
Longhorn sculpin	—	—	—	4	1.3	65-160
Mackerel, <i>Scomber scombrus</i>	—	—	—	3	1.0	150-200
Herring	1	1.5	127	1	0.3	242
Radiated shanny, <i>Ulvaria subbifurcata</i>	2	3.0	89-114	—	—	—
Eelpout, <i>Macrozoarces americanus</i>	—	—	—	2	0.7	140-300
Alewife	1	1.5	114	—	—	—
Shorthorn sculpin	1	1.5	83	—	—	—
Total	67			305		

¹ Specimens too disintegrated for accurate measuring.

Among the 15 species of fish recorded from the stomachs and regurgitations of cormorants in Maine, the rosefish, winter flounder, pollack, butterfish, herring, mackerel and alewife are commercially important. Some of the individuals of the latter four species were large enough to be marketed, but the small sizes of the other three would prevent their commercial utilization. Of the five species of fish from Florida birds, only the striped mullet is of importance as a food fish in that region.—LESLIE W. SCATTERGOOD, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.*

Old Record of *Anhinga anhinga* Taken on St. Mary's River, Ontario.—There are several references in the literature (see Butler, 1898, 'The Birds of Indiana'; Barrows, 1912, 'Michigan Bird Life') to an *Anhinga* collected at Sault Ste Marie, but for lack of substantiating details the record has been largely disregarded.

In November, 1936, the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology received in exchange from the Cincinnati Society of Natural History an adult female *Anhinga* (now U. M. M. Z. No. 91960). The specimen has an old label in Charles Dury's hand, which reads: 'Snake Bird' ♀ / *Anhinga anhinga* / Sault Ste Marie, Mich. / Given me by / Patrick E. Roach / the year the canal / was finished at Ste.

Ralph Dury, present Director of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, writes me that his father, Charles Dury, was Curator for the Cuvier Club and prepared their bird specimens. Patrick Roach was a member of the Club and contrib-