

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>Macrosoarces 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-

uted to their collection a number of birds from widely scattered localities in the United States. The collection was later deposited in the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History.

In a letter to Norman A. Wood in 1926, Charles Dury stated that Roach was one of the firm of contractors that built the first lock, which was finished and opened for traffic September 1, 1881. Roach had purchased the specimen at the time it was collected and brought it to Dury for identification.

In 1936 I corresponded with M. J. Magee at Sault Ste Marie concerning the record. Magee consulted Judge Joseph H. Steere, an elderly amateur ornithologist of Sault Ste Marie who knew about the specimen. Judge Steere said that an Indian had shot the Anhinga at Garden River, Ontario (12 miles down the river from Sault Ste Marie), "about 1881" and brought it to a saloon in Sault Ste Marie, where the Judge examined it and where it was identified by "a captain at Fort Brady" who had seen Anhingas in Florida. The Judge was not then familiar with the species, but he later came to know it in the south and recalled the Garden River specimen.

The St. Mary's River is not very wide at Garden River, and the bird could presumably have been taken on either side of the International Boundary line; the evidence, however, is in favor of Ontario. At any rate, there seems to be no reason to doubt the authenticity of the record. The Anhinga occurs regularly north to Reelfoot Lake in northwestern Tennessee and was formerly found in southern Illinois. L. L. Snyder (Contrib. Royal Ont. Mus. Zool. No. 19: 28-29, 1941) has recorded an Anhinga taken near Wellington, Prince Edward County, Ontario, September 7, 1904. There are also two reports of this species from Wisconsin, but neither is wholly satisfactory (see Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc., 2: 109-112, 1902; Auk, 29: 398, 1912). I am indebted to L. L. Snyder, of Toronto, and J. L. Diedrich, of Milwaukee, for information on these records.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.*

The Man-o'-war-bird, *Fregata magnificens*, on the Coast of Surinam, Dutch Guiana.—In the account of the bird life on the Atlantic coast of South America to the shoulder of Brazil, Murphy ('Oceanic Birds of South America,' 1936: 132) quotes the description by Young (Ibis, 1929: 751) from the coast of British Guiana between the Corantyne and Demerara rivers and lays stress on the absence of records of the Man-o'-war-birds from this region.

According to my observations during the last three years, the Man-o'-war-bird is of regular occurrence on the coast of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, in small numbers. Starting in the northwest of the country my list of records is as follows: (1) mouth of Nickerie River, which is only a few miles east of the mouth of the Corantyne River: March 6, 1946, two birds; March 9, 1946, one; July 23, 1946, 7; August 12, 1947, one; December 10, 1946, four birds. (2) coast near Coronie: July 10, 1946, one bird; September 11, 12, 1947, two; September 13, 1946, one bird. (3) tributary of Coppenname and Saramacca rivers: March 15, 1947, one bird; June 5, 1948, one; July 8, 1946, one; July 11, 1947, one; September 10, 1947, one; September 14, 1946, six birds.

I do not know of any evidence that this bird breeds anywhere along this coast. On the other hand, my records prove that the Man-o'-war-bird is present during at least six months of the year, though I was not able to visit any likely localities during all months, so that my records do not prove any way that the birds are absent during other periods.—FR. HAVERSCHMIDT, *Paramaribo, Surinam.*

American Egret, *Casmerodius a. egretta*, Builds Nest in Massachusetts in August.—A remarkable incident in the great 1948 flight of egrets to New England was the building of a nest at South Sandisfield, Massachusetts. The date was mid-