

present specimen is therefore believed to be the first record of the Ancient Murrelet in Ohio.—DELMAR HANDLEY, *Federal Aid Project 61-R, Ohio Division of Wildlife, Castalia, Ohio.*

Black-throated Oriole (*Icterus gularis*) Nesting in Texas.—On June 5, 1951, the writer and his son Samuel, Jr. found two nests of *Icterus gularis* in southwestern Cameron County, Texas. Both nests were in a thickly wooded tract of two or three acres in size, in an area otherwise extensively planted to cotton; the location was one half-mile north of the Rio Grande, near the village of Santa Maria. We were informed by C. T. Gill and L. Irby Davis, both authorities on the birdlife of southern Texas, that this appears to be the first observed nesting of *I. gularis* in Texas.

Both of the nests were suspended from the terminal twigs of drooping branches of the Texas ebony tree (*Pithecolobium flexicaule*). They were about 100 feet apart and near the center of the thicket. The first nest found was of dried and yellowed grasses and may have been constructed the previous year. It was about 25 feet above the ground and hung over a small clearing in the thicket. The other was about 20 feet up and also hung over a little clearing. The second nest was under construction when found and was made, outwardly at least, of green grass. In the tree with the old oriole nest were two occupied nests of the White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) and one of the Derby Flycatcher (*Pitangus sulphuratus*). The dove nests contained eggs; the flycatcher's, young. The tree with the new nest of the oriole held also a nest of the Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*) and unidentified dove nests. Mr. Gill kept the new oriole nest under observation until the eggs hatched, and on July 7 made several photographs of the parent birds at the nest (see plate 5). He reports that, as well as he could determine, only one young was reared.—SAMUEL A. GRIMES, 4627 Peachtree Circle, Jacksonville, Florida.

Eastern Mourning Dove in the Dominican Republic—A Correction.—In 'The Auk' (vol. 58 (2): 260-261, 1941) I recorded an Eastern Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) carrying Fish and Wildlife Service band No. A-441887 banded at Gulfport, Florida, on March 30, 1932, by Mrs. Daisie M. Morrison, and recovered at Santiago, Dominican Republic, about July 25, 1934. The original letter of advice from Senor Pedro Escobosa referred to the bird as "una gaviota," the Spanish name for gulls and terns. Since, however, Mrs. Morrison stated that "my record shows A-441887 a Mourning Dove" the identification of the bander was accepted as correct.

The recovery was reported also, at a later date, by Senor Francisco Hernandez, of Sanchez, Dominican Republic, who has been most helpful in other cases involving recovery of banded birds in that country. He insisted that the bird was actually a "gaviota" [gull] and upon further investigation it develops that Mrs. Morrison used bands No. A-441878 and A-441884 on Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*) on April 3, 1932, and April 4, 1932, respectively. There is a very strong probability that the bird recovered at Santiago was actually the Laughing Gull that carried band A-441884 and that the error resulted from misreading a 4 for a 7. The status of the Eastern Mourning Dove as a bird of the Dominican Republic should be at least held in abeyance pending further confirmation. I am indebted to Mr. Allen J. Duvall of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and to Dr. Abelardo Moreno of the University of Havana for bringing this matter to my attention.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Geographical Variation in the Blue-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis clemenciae*).—In 1918 Oberholser (Condor, 20: 181-182) described a northern race of the Blue-throated Hummingbird under the name *Cyanolaemus* [= *Lampornis*]