

herons darted among the mergansers. At times they flew ahead of the mergansers as the latter advanced along the shoreline. Later a Belted Kingfisher, *Megaceryle alcyon*, joined the group and caught fish stirred up by the actions of the mergansers and herons.

On 23 February 1962, a single Red-breasted Merganser was sighted along the shoreline of Virginia Key, just southeast of Miami, Florida. In this case, a Common Egret, a Snowy Egret, and a Louisiana Heron were catching fish that had been frightened toward them by the merganser. The rapid movements of the latter appeared to make these herons more timid than were those observed with the Hooded Mergansers. The Snowy Egret, however, followed the actions of the merganser more closely than did the other herons, even to the point of fighting with the duck over a particular fish.

Meyerriecks (*Wilson Bull.*, 71: 153-158, 1959) described foot-stirring as a manner of feeding behavior in the Louisiana Heron and the Snowy Egret. However, in several instances, we have seen the Snowy Egret display a different type of feeding behavior. The bird submerges the bill for a third of its length and extends the neck so that it nearly touches the surface of the water. The egret then proceeds to splash the water between the mandibles. The mandibles are opened and closed repeatedly, so that droplets of water are splashed out around the bird. It is also possible that sound is produced when the mandibles are brought together. At any rate, the disturbance caused usually attracts fish. The egrets were not observed to use foot-stirring while feeding in this manner.—JOHN M. PARKS and SANDRA L. BRESSLER, *Department of Zoology, University of Miami, Coral Gables 46, Florida.*

**First specimens of ten species of birds for Mississippi.**—Specimens of the following species have recently been collected in Mississippi by us and apparently represent the first specimens of each for the state. These were deposited either in the Museum of the Mississippi Game and Fish Commission (MGFC) at Jackson, Mississippi, or in the Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University (LSU) at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Eared Grebe. *Colymbus nigricollis*.—On 11 March 1962 we took a winter-plumaged specimen at the east mouth of the Pascagoula River, Jackson County, in Mississippi Sound (MGFC). We were aided in securing the specimen by H. D. Haberyan, who accompanied us in the boat.

Gannet. *Morus bassanus*.—Although the Gannet is regularly found in the Gulf of Mexico in winter and early spring, it had been reported from Mississippi waters only twice before the winter of 1960-61. G. H. Lowery, Jr., and R. Newman (*U. S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Fishery Bull.* 89: 524, 1954) mention one record and F. C. James (*Aud. Field Notes*, 14: 315, 1960) reports 54 seen by John Walther and J. M. Valentine on 15 March 1960, between Ship Island in Mississippi and the Chandeleur Islands in Louisiana. In 1961 several sightings were reported, including 43 seen in Mississippi Sound on 16 January by H. D. Haberyan (Newman, *Aud. Field Notes*, 15: 335, 1961).

On 12 February 1961 we found hundreds of Gannets in the Gulf 1 to 10 miles south of Horn Island and secured two specimens. An adult male (MGFC) was taken within three miles of Horn Island (30° 12' N lat., 88° 45' W long.), and another adult specimen was taken five miles farther out (LSU). On 26 February 1961 we observed about 50 Gannets in the same waters and took a juvenile specimen (LSU).

On our one visit to the area in 1962, on 24 February, the species was as abundant as before. On 31 March 1962 we observed a juvenile within 150 yards of the mainland near Biloxi.

Glossy Ibis. *Plegadis falcinellus*.—A specimen was taken by Clawson at Lakeshore, Hancock County, on 4 May 1962, when two were seen together (MGFC). The specimen was identified at the U. S. National Museum.

White-faced Ibis. *Plegadis chihi*.—On 17 September 1961, two days after Hurricane "Ethel" had crossed the lower delta of the Mississippi River and entered Mississippi, Clawson took a juvenile White-faced Ibis (MGFC) at Claiborne, Hancock County, near the coast. The species is abundant in Louisiana near the mouth of the Mississippi River and it is likely that "Ethel" was responsible for its appearance at Claiborne.

Ben B. Coffey (pers. comm.) has told us that several glossy ibises (*Plegadis* sp.) have been seen in northern Mississippi, and that he saw one on 15 and 21 May 1932 near the Tennessee line at Lake View, De Soto County (Coffey, *Migrant*, 4: 28, 1932). Coffey and George Peyton, Jr., saw another *Plegadis* sp. there on 13 April 1957 (Newman, *Aud. Field Notes*, 11: 353, 1957). T. D. Burleigh (*Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ.*, 20: 350, 1944) saw four glossy ibises at Gulfport, Harrison County, on 28 September 1940, but did not identify them specifically.

White-fronted Goose. *Anser albifrons*.—On 23 December 1961 Williams took an apparently adult female at Lakeshore, Hancock County (MGFC). The individual had been noted there earlier that day by H. D. Haberyan, C. H. Struck, Jr., and John Walther. We also saw an adult near the mouth of East Pearl River, Hancock County, on 15 January 1961.

Parasitic Jaeger. *Stercorarius parasiticus*.—Three Parasitic Jaegers recently taken in Mississippi waters are among the few yet secured from the Gulf of Mexico, although several sightings there have been referred to the species (Lowery and Newman, *op. cit.*: 525). An immature female we found at 30° 14' N lat. and 88° 47' W long. was taken by Williams on 26 February 1961 (MGFC). It was identified at the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology. On 24 February 1962 we found five light-phase, juvenile Parasitic Jaegers in Mississippi Sound about one mile off Pascagoula (at 30° 20' N lat. and 88° 33' W long.). Two females were collected. The only other report of a jaeger in Mississippi is of an unidentified one at Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, on 11 June 1962 by Mac M. Myers (*Stewart, Aud. Field Notes*, 16: 418, 1962).

Glaucous Gull. *Larus hyperboreus*.—On 14 January 1961 we found a large, white gull resting on shore with Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), approximately one-half mile inland and one-half mile west of the East Pascagoula River in Jackson County and secured the specimen, a second-year female Glaucous Gull (MGFC). The A. O. U. Check-list (fifth edition, 1957) lists the species as accidental in southern Mississippi, at Gulfport. Probably this refers to a 22 December 1941 sight record by Burleigh (*op. cit.*: 380). The only other report of the species in Mississippi is from Gulfport, 23 March 1961, by H. D. Haberyan (Newman, *Aud. Field Notes*, 15: 336, 1961). A Glaucous Gull was photographed at Pensacola, Florida, on 1 February 1960 (James, *op. cit.*: 316); otherwise, all previous records of this species in the Gulf of Mexico refer to sight records.

Franklin's Gull. *Larus pipixcan*.—On 24 December 1961 Williams took a juvenile female at Gulfport (MGFC). To our knowledge, the only other record for Mississippi is an early November 1960 sighting of a juvenile at Gulfport, by Williams.

Gray Kingbird. *Tyrannus dominicensis*.—On 28 April 1962 we took a female

(MGFC) from a telephone wire at Belle Fontaine Beach, Jackson County. The species has nested at Fort Morgan peninsula, Alabama, since 1950 and on Dauphin Island since 1956 (Imhof, T. A. *Alabama birds*, University, Alabama, Univ. Alabama Press, 1962. See p. 343.). Our finding one in 1962, only 30 miles west of Dauphin Island was not surprising, being in keeping with the recent history of westward range expansion of the species.

Black-headed Grosbeak. *Pheucticus melanocephalus*.—On 19 January 1962 near Nicholson, Pearl River County, Clawson took an immature male (MGFC) from the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Mayo Tolman. The grosbeak had first appeared at the Tolmans' feeder on 9 January, coincident with severe winter weather arriving on that date.—LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Lake City, Florida*, and STERLING G. CLAWSON,\* formerly of the *Mississippi Game and Fish Commission, Jackson, Mississippi*.

**European Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*) in Maine.**—On 24 March 1962, Mr. Harry G. Thompson of Kittery, Maine, captured a male European Siskin at a banding station among a flock of American Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*). He notified officials of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, and through them I learned of the bird. It was brought to the University of New Hampshire, where it was identified, and since then has been in captivity. At the time of capture the bird's tail showed little sign of wear; the toenails did not appear worn, but were noticeably shorter than those of the Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*). The maxilla protruded about one mm beyond the mandible, and was very sharp.

In the winter of 1961–62, at least eight foreign fringillids were reported from the Northeast. European Goldfinches (*Carduelis carduelis*) were reported from Pennsylvania (*Aud. Field Notes*, 16: 18, 1962), Massachusetts (*Massachusetts Aud. Newsletter*, 1), and Maine (C. M. Packard, *in litt.*); two different Bramblings (*Fringilla montifringilla*) and a Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) were reported from Massachusetts (*Aud. Field Notes*, 16: 14, 1962; Ruth P. Emery, *in litt.*); and a Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*) was reported from Long Island, New York (J. L. Bull, *in litt.*).

The only other North American record of a European Siskin in the wild is apparently a sight record by William Brewster at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in August, 1904 (E. H. Forbush, 1929, *Birds of Massachusetts*, vol. 3, p. 32). This species is not listed in the 1957 A.O.U. Check-list, hence this might constitute a new North American record. There is a possibility, however, that this individual had escaped from captivity, for the European Siskin is often imported and sold as a cage bird because of its beautiful voice. I have no knowledge, however, of this species having been sold to anyone in the Kittery area, and none has been reported missing.

The bird was photographed, and a print sent to the Portland Society of Natural History. Upon its death, the bird was placed in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College.—ARTHUR C. BORROR, *Department of Zoology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire*.

\* Deceased. See *The Auk*, 80: 109, 1963.