

As the bird represents an interesting phase of plumage the following details are given: Top of head and back of neck slaty black shading to lighter on sides and in front except some of the feathers of the fore neck which are dark like the former. The tips of some of the (new) dark feathers of this region are whitish. Back, grayish blue, the tips of these broad feathers edged with gray. Lower back and rump and upper tail-coverts white. Wing-coverts grayish blue to fuscous and edged with white. Tail fuscous gray, edged broadly with white. Chin, sides of head, neck, breast and belly washed with bright ochraceous buff, most deeply so on the head. Length, 29.50; wing, 16.25; tail, 5.50; bill, 2.50; tarsus, 3.12.

**Crymophilus fulcarius.** Three Red Phalaropes (females) which struck the Montauk Point Light were picked up at the foot of the tower, Nov. 27, 1902, by Capt. James J. Scott, the Keeper of the Lighthouse, and kindly forwarded to me.

**Numenius borealis.** A bird of this species (♂) was shot at Rockaway Beach Sept. 14, 1902, by Mr. Robt. L. Peavey of Brooklyn and is now in his collection of mounted birds, and has been examined by the writer. Mr. W. F. Hendrickson in a recent communication to Mr. William Dutcher referred to a strange bird which was shot from a flock of about fifteen as they were passing along the beach, near Zach's Inlet Life Saving Station on August 29, 1903. From the description furnished Mr. Dutcher was inclined to believe the bird one of this species and referred the matter to me for investigation. The captain of the life saving crew, Philip K. Chichester, who saw the bird, is certain the bird was an "English Fute," that is, an Eskimo Curlew. The life-saver is an old-time gunner who in former times saw the bird in much greater numbers than it is now known to occur anywhere. There seems to me no reasonable doubt that this bird, which unfortunately was promptly plucked and eaten, was also a specimen of the Eskimo Curlew.

**Sturnus vulgaris.** As a fulfillment of predictions that the Starling would gradually widen its range on Long Island, it is perhaps worth while to note that a specimen has been taken as far east as Hicksville. Mr. Lott, a taxidermist of Freeport, informed me that a bird strange to him had been sent for mounting, with a report that it had been shot at Hicksville. On examining the specimen I found it to be a Starling.—  
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**British Columbia Notes.**—The following records were made at Comox, Vancouver Island, B. C., during the latter part of 1903 and early part of 1904.

**Larus barrovianus.** POINT BARROW GULL.—I shot an immature specimen of this gull in Comox bay, on the 15th December, the first record for the Province.

**Sterna hirundo.** COMMON TERN. Two adults taken on the 24th September by Lieutenant E. N. Carver, R. N.

**Branta bernicla.** BRANT.—On the 13th December I noticed a bunch of

six Brant that kept separate from the large numbers of Black Brant in Comox harbor; after a hard bit of work I managed to kill one of them, which proved to be an adult female of the Atlantic species. The others were undoubtedly an old male and three young of the same species as they all looked very light colored. The specimen secured is in every way typical *bernicla*, with interrupted collar, and sharply defined black breast, against the pale grayish lower surface. It was very fat.

I have since found that the Eastern Brant is a fairly common migrant on the Pacific Coast. Since shooting the first specimen, I have killed seven others, and have seen a number of small bands that, as a rule, keep separate from the Black Brant.

I should say about eight percent of the Brant in Comox bay are the Eastern species. Only once have I killed both species out of the same flock. There seems to be no tendency to intergradation, unless the uniting of the neck patches in one *bernicla* might be so considered. This was an adult male, in all other respects typical *bernicla*, and the collar was barely united by the slightest white tipping.

*Actodromas acuminata*. SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER.—On the 4th October I saw a Sharp-tailed Sandpiper with three Pectoral Sandpipers near the mouth of Campbell River. I had no gun, so was unable to secure it, but as I was within four yards, was able to identify it with certainty. It was a young of the year with white supercilium and throat, and warm buffy, slightly streaked jugulum.

*Pelidna alpina*. DUNLIN.—A typical Dunlin taken the 5th December out of a small troop of *pacifica*. This is a bird of the year with a few feathers of first plumage left in upper parts. The crown and foreneck are much more conspicuously streaked than in *pacifica*, the pectoral band being nearly as heavily streaked as in *maculata*. Measurements taken in the flesh:—♂, Length, 7.75; wing, 4.60; culmen, 1.35.

*Charadrius dominicus fulvus*.—PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER.—Whether typical *dominicus* occurs on the Pacific coast is doubtful, but I have never before taken such absolutely typical *fulvus* as some that I collected here on and after the 3rd November. These are bright enough for the European species and I almost expected to find the axillars white. Two taken the 4th November had already acquired some of the feathers of the summer plumage on the mantle; these are broadly margined, not spotted, with bright yellow.

*Falco islandus*. WHITE GYRFALCON.—A fine adult female White Gyrfalcon was brought to me on the 4th December. It had been killed by a boy with a 22 rifle.

*Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—So far this is the only species of Peregrine I have been able to secure here. I expected *pealei* to be the common form on Vancouver Island.

*Nucifraga columbiana*. CLARK'S CROW.—I shot an adult female here on the 18th February. This is a very rare straggler to Vancouver.

*Vireo huttoni obscurus*. ANTHONY'S VIREO.—This vireo evidently

winters here, as I took a specimen the 4th December. In life it is impossible to distinguish it from a Rubycrest, and like that bird associates with flocks of Chestnut-backed Tits.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Comox, Vancouver Island, B. C.*

**The Ipswich Sparrow, Kirtland's Warbler, and Sprague's Pipit in Georgia.**—Along the eastern shore of Cumberland Island, Georgia, are long stretches of sand flats and dunes covered with a scattering growth of beach-grass. On April 14, 1903, in one of these spots, about two miles south of the inlet separating Cumberland Island from Little Cumberland Island, I flushed and shot an Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*). It proved to be a female, very fat, and had not quite completed its spring moult. This I believe is the most southern point from which this species has been reported, and the date (April 14) is rather late to find this bird so far from its summer home.

On April 12, 1902, I shot a female Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) from a small water oak standing near the border of an old field at the north end of Cumberland Island. Its large size at once attracted my attention, as it leisurely and silently hopped about among the branches.

On January 16, 1903, near the north end of Cumberland Island, I flushed a small light colored bird that I suspected to be Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*). It flew but a short distance, but upon my attempting to approach it at once took flight, and joining a Common Pipit that chanced to be passing at the time was soon lost to view. Its mate somewhat resembled that of the Common Pipit, yet was readily distinguishable from it. Jan. 19, I again found it in the same locality and shot it, thus confirming my conclusions as to its identity. My next opportunity to look for these birds was March 27, when I found three and secured two of them. From this time until April 3, several more were noted and six specimens secured. They were all found singly among the short grass on the dry sandy flats between the marsh and the ocean, and did not appear to mingle with the Common Pipits, which were common in the vicinity. I did not see any perform the towering flight which is said to be so characteristic of this species. Nine specimens in all were taken on the following dates: January 19, one; March 27, two; March 28, three; March 30, two; April 3, one. All were females, and with the exception of the one taken January 19, were in the prenuptial moult.—A. H. HELME, *Miller Place, N. Y.*