

of the Point, and just a little off-shore. The adult male was, of course, absolutely unmistakable. We do not see how it could be confused with any other water bird. In addition to its bizarre coloration we noticed that the tail was held cocked up in the air, a striking habit in life. The female is certainly an obscure little duck, and would require close range and a good light to identify when alone. Again we see no reason why this duck should not occur at Montauk Point occasionally. Severe winters are supposed to bring the northern water fowl southward, but last winter was remarkably mild and open.

3. **Erismatura jamaicensis.** RUDDY DUCK.—Two seen on Fort Pond January 1, and another on a small pond near Great Pond on February 22. This duck is very rare in winter on Long Island, and we know of no recent records.

4. **Fulica americana.** COOT.—A single bird seen on February 22 in the same pond with the Ruddy Duck. Another very rare bird in midwinter on Long Island.

5. **Tyrannus verticalis.** ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.—We were properly astonished to see a healthy specimen of this species busy catching insects on the north beach January 1, using bits of driftwood as observation posts. Insects were abundant, and it was having no difficulty in securing a meal. It was extraordinarily tame, allowing an approach to within 50 feet, and Crosby almost hit it with a pebble. Every possible detail of plumage was noted including the color of the outer tail-feathers, thus positively eliminating Cassin's Kingbird. It flitted up the beach just ahead of us for nearly a mile, before we left it behind. As already related it could not be found the next day in the heavy rain and high wind. It seems advisable to add that Griscom was well acquainted with this species in life, and Crosby with Cassin's Kingbird. The date is, of course, remarkable, but the mild and open fall accounts for it, as well as for the Ruddy Duck, Tree Swallows, Catbird, Thrasher, and Mourning Dove seen on the same trip.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, and E. R. P. JANVRIN, M. D., *New York City.*

**Notes on crossing the Mexican Gulf from Key West to Galveston.**—April 4, 1921. Left Key West on the Mallory line S. S. "Concho" at 4.30 a. m.

7.30 a. m. A few Royal Terns and a Man-o-War bird or two. Flying fish in large numbers.

9. a. m. A Kingfisher came aboard.

6. p. m. Three Boobies high overhead.

6.30 p. m. A smallish *Buteo*, (it looked like (*swainsoni*), a very small Sparrow-hawk, and a small *Dendroica (discors?)*. All came from the south and carried on due north.

April 5, 10 a. m. A young Pomarine Jæger hovering over a big trolling Squid we have behind.

2. p. m. A young Herring Gull with a broken leg—no other birds seen all day.

April 6. Very hot day.

7. a. m. Two Herring Gulls adult and young.

8.30 a. m. A Grasshopper Sparrow came low over the waves from the south and seemed barely able to make the ship, very weak and humped up but able to pick up crumbs from the scuppers.

11. a. m. Out of the Gulf stream into the dirty water of the Mississippi.

1. p. m. A number of Herring Gulls adults and young. The Grasshopper Sparrow is sticking to the ship.

5. p. m. Arrived at Galveston, crowds of Laughing Gulls and other water-fowl.

The Grasshopper Sparrow still aboard.

*Summary.*—The dearth of sea birds was most noticeable. Of interest is the fact that a bird with such small powers of flight as a Grasshopper Sparrow should migrate across the Gulf, probably from the northern point of Yucatan.

Also the migration of a Sparrow-hawk out to sea; this might have been a Cuban Sparrow-hawk or else the Small Florida form; it looked too small for the typical subspecies.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

**Additions to the Summer Avifauna of Lake County, Minn.**—If Lake county, Minnesota, with its area of 2,399 square miles, be divided from north to south into four approximately equal parts, the region covered so excellently by Prof. Johnson<sup>1</sup> in his bird list of that county would occupy the second most northerly division. The present writer has spent a portion of two summers in what would be the northern section, immediately adjoining, but not overlapping, the territory covered by Prof. Johnson. This section extends across the entire width of the county, and is bounded on the south by the north branch of the Kawishisi river and its connected lakes, and on the north by the International boundary waters. The bulk of the list compiled in this region by the writer is practically a duplication of the one already published for the more southerly region, with a few minor exceptions. Some species reported by Prof. Johnson have not yet been found, tho they no doubt occur: Golden-eye, Wood Duck, Pigeon Hawk, Arctic three-toed Woodpecker, Whip-poor-will, Hudsonian Chickadee, Savannah Sparrow and Lincoln's Sparrow. The following species, not recorded in the published lists were found during July and August, 1920 and 1921, and are therefore offered as further additions to the summer avifauna of Lake County.

1. **Mergus serrator.** RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Seen quite frequently on Birch, Canadian Carp, Knife, Eddy, Newfoundland Wind

<sup>1</sup> Johnson, C. E., Summer Bird Records from Lake County, Minn.; Auk, vol. XXXVII, Oct. 1920. Also: Addition to the Birds of Lake County, Minnesota, Auk, vol. XXXVIII, Jan. 1921, pp. 124-126.