

plumage, and is, as far as I have noted, the fourth trustworthy record for this state, and the only specimen taken hereabouts in this plumage.

The other records are a male taken May 18, 1921, at Essex, Mass., by Mr. A. B. Fuller ('Auk,' July, 1922); an unsexed specimen picked up at Brant Rock, Mass., March 29, 1922, and added to our collection through the kindness of Mr. E. H. Forbush, and a male taken at Westport, Mass., on April 7, 1923, by Mr. S. O. Dexter. This also is in the Society's collection.

Sterna hirundo. COMMON TERN.—On a recent excursion to Tucker-nuck Island from October 26 to November 2, 1923, I saw an exceptionally large number of Terns for this late period. Of some dozens seen, all that I could identify proved to be Common Terns, and about one third were immature.

Coragyps urubu. BLACK VULTURE.—Through the kindness of Mr. William C. Adams, Director of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission, the Society has acquired a female Black Vulture, taken at Chatham, March 31, 1923.

Icterus galbula. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—There is a male of this species from the collection of the late Mr. William Brewster, taken at Ayer Junction, Mass., on November 23, 1893.

Pinicola enucleator leucura. PINE GROSBEEK.—From the above collection there is a male Pine Grosbeak taken in Cambridge, Mass., on May 9, 1893.

Hirundo erythrogastra. BARN SWALLOW.—On the South Pond, Tucker-nuck Island, from October 26-31 I saw each day three Barn Swallows. On November 1 there were four.

Rowing out in a skiff I not only satisfied myself as to the identity of these birds, but also noted upon the rank growth of water weeds, that reached the surface, myriads of some kind of dipterous insect, for which these belated Swallows were constantly dipping.

Lanivireo solitarius solitarius. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—Mr. J. D. Smith, the Society's preparator, secured a male Blue-headed Vireo at Randolph on November 10, 1922.

Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—The above collector shot a male of this species on August 8, 1923, at Dark Harbor, Maine.

Polioptila caerulea caerulea. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—A male of this species was taken by Mr. Smith at Quincy, Mass., on June 2, 1923.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 234 Berkeley St., Boston.

Recent Records from Elizabeth, N. J.—The following 1923 records from the salt marsh lying between Elizabeth and Newark, N. J., seem worthy of record:

Larus marinus. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—A single bird, my first local record, over Newark Bay near Elizabeth, March 5, 1923.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—This species evidently wintered through the 1922-1923 season on Newark Bay. Dates after January follow: January 20-50; January 27-40; February 17-35; February 18-3; March 3-18; April 21-10.

Casmerodius egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—One on August 23 and one on August 30 (T. D. Carter and the writer). Third consecutive year on the local marsh.

Florida caerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—A single bird on the salt marsh, July 21. Fourth consecutive year in this region.

Lobipes lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—A single bird in changing plumage on a salt marsh pond August 10. Very tame. When closely approached would fly only a short distance uttering a loud "quit, quit, quit."

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—A bird I identified as of this species appeared on the local marsh August 23, 1923 with several Semipalmated and a single Pectoral Sandpiper. In comparison with the latter the bill was shorter, size smaller, top of head lighter and less sharply contrasted with the sides of head and neck; also breast much less streaked and without the sharply defined demarkation between streaked and unstreaked underparts characteristic of the Pectoral. In flight the absence of white on the wings was positively determined. A few days later two adult Baird's Sandpipers were pointed out to me at Jones Beach, L. I., by Mr. Ludlow Griscom of the American Museum of Natural History who informs me that this species was unusually numerous on Long Island during August. Judging from this comparison the local bird was apparently an individual in immature plumage.

Ereunetes mauri. WESTERN SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—I have looked for this species for years among the thousands of Semipalmated Sandpipers that pause annually on the local flats, but without success until September 6 when I observed in a mixed flock of Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers a single bird which showed a slightly browner back than the latter and a noticeably longer bill. Among the Semipalmated I could see the difference in length of bill between the sexes, but this bird had a distinctly longer bill. I flushed the flock several times and was always able to pick the long-billed individual out of the flock after they alighted. The previous week, on Long Island, I had seen specimens of all three species of these small Sandpipers shot, and had opportunity to study their differences closely. While I feel certain of the identification, and while there is no good reason to doubt the occasional occurrence of this species here, its identification in life is so critical that it is better to regard this observation as evidence of probable occurrence rather than a positive record.

Numenius hudsonicus. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—A single bird, my first definite local record, August 23, 1923.

Pluvialis dominicus. GOLDEN PLOVER.—A single bird I heard calling at dusk on August 23, the plaintive call that Forbush well describes as

"too-lee-e," not so loud and I believe somewhat higher pitched than the whistled "toor-a-wee" of the Black-bellied Plover. A second bird, one of a pair, was taken by a local hunter on August 30, and examined by Mr. T. D. Carter of the American Museum of Natural History and the writer. We took a leg and foot to substantiate the record. A third bird I found on a burnt spot on the local marsh on September 3. The absence of conspicuous white on the tail and absence of black axillars, together with the characteristic calls, confirmed the identification. The bird called four distinct calls as it flew about, sometimes coming close in response to my attempted imitations. There was (1) the queedle, (2) a softer series of staccato notes, which may be equivalent to the call Dr. Townsend describes as a "chuckle," (3) a plaintive whistle on a rising scale without punctuation and (4) a punctuated whistle of the same quality, the usual "too-lee-e'". This species has apparently a much wider range of notes than has the Black-bellied Plover. Old hunters who I believe are competent to identify the species tell me that several Golden Plovers have been killed on the local marsh this season. The present status of the species here I would describe as "increasingly rare but still a regular late summer and early fall migrant."

On the uplands about Elizabeth I have the following records:

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. TURKEY VULTURE.—Three seen May 11, 1923—my first local record for over twenty-five years.

Thryothorus l. ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—A singing bird on July 29, 1923—my first local record since the winter of 1917-1918.

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—A singing bird on June 17 near Elizabeth—my first local record.—CHARLES A. URNER, Elizabeth, N. J.

Some 1923 Records for Northern New Jersey.—In a cut-over pine swamp two miles southeast of Morris Lake, Sussex County, N. J., and at an altitude of about 1,300 feet, I found on July 1, a Pileated Woodpecker (*Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola*). This locality is just seven miles south of west from Newfoundland, Passaic County where the bird has been found in recent years. The record extends the known present range of the species to that extent.

The Parula Warbler (*Compothlypis americana usneae*) I heard singing on both sides of the Delaware River at Dingman's Ferry, Pa., and also on the New Jersey side of the river a short distance south of Delaware Water Gap on June 27. These two records, the former from Sussex and the latter from Warren County, extend the known summer range of the species southward along the Delaware River.

The Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) was singing in some numbers on July 1 in the hemlocks at the south end of Longwood Valley, about four miles northwest of Dover, Morris County, N. J. This locality is as far south, in fact probably a little farther south, than either Demarest or Alpine, N. J., two points on the eastern border of the state where the species has been reported breeding.