

"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.

A single Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) on the morning of July 22, was seen along the brook flowing south from Split-rock Pond, Morris County, (altitude 820 feet) toward Meriden, about five miles northwest of Boonton. This extends the summer range of the species southward from localities in which it has formerly been found though whether it occurred in this locality as a breeder or transient is uncertain.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

Records from North Beach, Barnegat Bay, N. J.—Running south from Bay Head, N. J., for twenty-five miles and separating Barnegat Bay from the Atlantic is a narrow strip of sand dunes and beach which offers attractive possibilities for the present-day ornithologist. Along the first fifteen miles of this strip at intervals are more or less well developed summer resorts, but the last ten miles, from Seaside Park to Barnegat Inlet, a stretch known formerly as Island Beach and today locally as North Beach, is most of the year uninhabited except for the crews of three coast guard stations and a few hunters and fishermen whose shacks are reached by boat or by following the beach.

From June to October, 1923, the writer made monthly trips over this sandy strip, starting at Seaside Park and following the ocean beach south to the Inlet, returning part of the way along the Bay shore. Two trips were made alone, one with R. H. Howland and Rudyerd Boulton and two with T. D. Carter of the American Museum of Natural History.

The location is well suited for the observation of ocean and bay bird life and at the southern end great sand flats, extending far out into the Bay at low tide, furnish an attractive resting or feeding ground for shore birds, Gulls and Terns. There are also a number of adjacent sedge-covered islands in the Bay which can be reached from the beach by boat.

The strip itself is partly covered with low growths such as bayberry, entwined with poison ivy and cat-brier. As to trees there are a few clumps of low cedars and scattering dwarf oaks and hollies. In spite of the poor sandy nature of the soil the place supports, judging from signs and tracks, a considerable number of mammals, chiefly rabbits, opossums and the smaller rodents, with a few muskrats along the Bay shore. At the southern end opossum tracks are found all about, from the ocean each far out onto the Bay flats.

Among the many interesting bird records five trips over this region have yielded, the following seem worthy of note:

Gavia stellata. RED-THROATED LOON.—An adult with red throat seen June 20, 1923. This species has rarely been recorded from New Jersey and never before reported in the state as late as the above date though one was reported from Grassy Sound, N. J., June 15, 1904. (Stone 'Birds of New Jersey'.)

Stercorarius parasiticus. PARASITIC JAEGER.—A single bird October 28, 1923 chasing Laughing Gulls just outside the surf. (T. D. Carter and the writer.)