

The bird dove twice while under observation. The rest of the time it spent swimming about on the outside of the flock of Scoters, often preening its feathers.

Mr. Charles H. Rogers, of Princeton University, who also happened to be at Long Beach, saw the bird too, and the next day he and I compared it carefully with skins of the King Eider in the American Museum of Natural History,—the comparison leaving no doubt in our minds as to the accuracy of our identification.

On June 8, 1924, the writer was again at Long Beach and saw the same bird (presumably) associating with a flock of about fifty White-winged and Surf Scoters.—E. R. P. JANVRIN, M.D., 515 Park Avenue, New York City.

Flamingoes (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) in Florida.—In January, 1924, while collecting about Cape Sable for the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, I learned of a recent occurrence of the Flamingo in Florida waters that seems worthy of record. Three birds were seen about the middle of December, 1923, on Flamingo Bank in Florida Bay by Coleman Irwin, of Flamingo.

Mr. Irwin is one of two brothers, resident for many years in the Cape Sable region, who make their living by fishing and hunting, and both are thoroughly familiar with the more conspicuous birds of that country. One served as my guide and camp-man for a while and my association with both left me with only the highest regard for their trustworthiness. Furthermore both recognize instantly the Roseate Spoonbill, the only other large pink bird possible in that locality, so I have accepted the record without reservation.

Under "General Notes" in the January, 1924, 'Auk' (Vol. XLI, pp. 150-152), Amos W. Butler gives a summary of Florida records of the Flamingo, but omits perhaps the most interesting accounts of the bird in that state. Scott (*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 13, 1889, and Vol. XII, pp. 221-226, 1890) records the killing of four in Tampa Bay in 1885, and in February, 1890, secured three adult females from a large flock of at least a thousand birds in one of three bays about 16 to 18 miles east of Cape Sable. The condition of the ovaries of these birds and the reports of local men led Scott to believe that the flock bred in the vicinity. Dutcher reported in 'The Auk' for January, 1903 (Vol. XX, p. 119), that a similar flock existed in the same region but advanced no circumstantial evidence in support of this bare statement. On the other hand, Henry W. Fowler reporting (*Ibid.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 397, 1906) on the birds observed between Cape Sable and the Marquesas Keys during June, 1904, states that the Flamingo "appeared to be either very rare or probably exterminated. None seemed to have been noted during the last ten years." It is true that Fowler traveled in the wrong direction to encounter Dutcher's flock but the fishermen of Florida Bay, from whom Fowler evidently drew his information, move about freely over the region and it seems reasonable to suppose that

they would be aware of any breeding colony of Flamingoes in their territory. Therefore it seems likely that Dutcher's birds were visitants from the Bahamas.

As the latest published record at my command of the Flamingo in Florida (Mrs. Lucas Brodhead, 'Bird-Lore,' Vol. XII, p. 189, 1910) relates to the shooting of one of only three birds seen on a bank near Upper Matecumbe Key, March 7, 1906, it seems that this magnificent species has finally been forced to withdraw before the ruthless advance of the hordes of tourists and fishermen that in increasing numbers swarm over southern Florida. Flamingoes seen on our shores nowadays are certainly the merest wanderers.—ERNEST G. HOLT, 312 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

Flamingoes in Cuba.—May 2-6 inclusive, 1924, I visited various islands off the north coast of the Province of Camaguey, Cuba, for the purpose of gathering information on the distribution of Flamingoes (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) reported to be in that section of the country. Visits were made especially to the islands of Turiguano, Cayo Coco, and the little group known as the California Islands.

Flamingoes were found in the shallow lagoons of all these islands. The largest assemblage was seen the morning of May 3 on Isla Turiguano where about 700 birds were observed feeding in one flock. All others discovered were in small groups. Old breeding places on all of these islands were visited but the nesting place for 1924 appeared not yet to have been decided upon. All reports indicate that there has been much slaughter of the birds of recent years. Natives take them, especially the young, for food. Something over 1800 Flamingoes were counted on the entire trip.

Among other interesting birds observed in this region were two Great White Herons (*Ardea occidentalis*) and three Limpkins (*Aramus vociferus*) on Isla Turiguano. On this island, as well as in Cayo Coco, Reddish Egrets (*Dichromanassa rufescens*) in the dark, white and pied phases of plumage were seen. Near the latter island breeding colonies of Man-o'-War Birds (*Fregata aquila*), Snowy Egrets (*Egretta candidissima candidissima*), White Ibises (*Guara alba*) and Cormorants were inspected.—T. GILBERT PEARSON, New York City, N. Y.

Hudsonian Curlew in Lake County, Ohio.—There is a certain stretch of beach lying along the south shore of Lake Erie between the Painesville pumping station and Fairport Harbor, about a mile and a quarter in length which has afforded me a great deal of pleasure during the past eleven years. On July 14, 1922, I visited this place and as I approached I saw two large birds in the air which from their long down-curved bills I had no difficulty in identifying as Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*). They were flying slowly and easily up the lake and uttered a soft mellow whistle. They soon alighted on the beach and I studied them for some time with my binoculars. They seemed to be uneasy and spent