

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

most of the time watching me rather than in obtaining food. Again the next year, on July 15, I was surprised to find a single Curlew on the same beach feeding with ten or a dozen Spotted Sandpipers. I approached as nearly as I dared and watched him for some time until he finally took wing and flew east over the breakwater. I found him again later and this time as he left the beach he made the "pip, pip," note five or six times in rapid succession as he flew past me.

This year (1924) on the first touch of cool weather on July 10, I walked to the breakwater where I found about seventy-five or a hundred immature Bonaparte's and Herring Gulls, twenty Spotted and one Least Sandpiper. As I returned a Curlew flew from a bunch of Gulls and called "pip, pip," as he took wing. He alighted farther on and was busy preening his feathers as I watched him. On August 1, we had another cool spell and I found a Curlew on the beach, and apparently the same bird the next day. He seemed to be feeding on light colored moths with bodies one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length which had been washed ashore some dead and others still living.—*E. W. Haderer, Painesville, Ohio.*

The Red-backed Sandpiper and Hudsonian Godwit in Oklahoma.

—During the spring of 1924, a large number of shore-birds frequented a shallow pond in a corn field a half mile south of Norman, Oklahoma. We recorded sixteen species of Limicolae here, two of which are new to the State list. The Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*) was seen on only one date, May 15, at which time there was a flock of five in full summer plumage. One was collected and given to the museum of the University of Oklahoma. The Hudsonian Godwits (*Limosa haemastica*) were seen May 12 and 15; four on the first day when one was watched through field glasses for some time at a distance of fifteen feet, and three on the fifteenth. No specimen was secured, as on the first date we were without a gun, and the next time the birds were too wary. However we have found in the University museum three specimens that had previously been overlooked; they were taken by Mr. E. D. Crabb in Canadian County in 1911.

A single Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*), observed on May 15, was collected and is the first specimen recorded from the State, the only other instance being a sight record. Other birds of special interest were four Long-billed Dowitchers seen April 5, 6 and 8, five Willets May 12, and four Still Sandpipers May 14 and 15.

Semipalmated Sandpipers were the most abundant species and were seen for the longest period—from April 4 (our first visit to the pond) till June 8 at which date there were still two of these birds as well as two White-rumped Sandpipers. Two days later the last transient shore-bird had left.—*MARGARET M. NICE AND L. B. NICE, Amherst, Mass.*

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) in Africa.—We have received a specimen of the Red Phalarope at the Transvaal Museum, a