

in his collection a specimen that was picked up dead, in Dover, and brought to him, about Feb. 20, 1922.

Passerherbulus nelsoni subvirgatus, ACADIAN SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. Mr. Goodhue has in his collection a specimen that was taken by Mr. S. A. Shaw at Hampton.

I am obliged to the gentlemen above named for courteously allowing me to report these specimens, and to Mr. O. Bangs and Mr. J. L. Peters for assistance with specimens for comparison.

Phasianus colchicus subsp.?—The hybrid "Ring-Necked Pheasant" is well established as a resident and breeding bird in southern New Hampshire.

Other birds reported from New Hampshire since 1922 are as follows: *Sterna forsteri* (see Forbush, Birds of Mass., I, 104), *Rallus elegans* (l. c., p. 352), *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus* (l. c., p. 399), *Icteria virens virens* (see AUK, XLI, 486).—F. B. WHITE, Concord, N. H.

Some Water Bird Notes from the Florida East Coast.—Relatively little has been published about the birds of the Florida east coast, and especially neglected by the ornithologists is that stretch (as long as the coast of Maine), extending from St. Augustine to Sebastian. Half a century ago, Maynard, J. A. Allen, Cory and others studied the bird life of this region. But on the whole, other parts of the state have received a disproportionate amount of attention.

I have spent now a total of nine summers and fourteen winters in the Atlantic section of middle Florida. During most of this time I have made field notes, chiefly in Volusia County. I have done relatively little collecting however, which will account for the fact that I have listed but 191 species. The following notes refer to fourteen species of water birds which my experience indicates are rare or very uncommon here.

1. *Puffinus lherminieri*. AUDUBON'S SHEARWATER. On August 9, 1909, on the beach south of Coronado, I picked up an individual of this species. The bird was half-dead. Sixteen years later to the day, I caught another Audubon's Shearwater, floating helplessly in the edge of the surf south of Daytona Beach. Mr. A. H. Howell informs me that these constitute two of the three records for this species in Florida.

2. *Oceanites oceanicus*. WILSON'S PETREL.—On July 3, 1909, while swimming in the surf at Coronado Beach, I saw four Wilson's Petrels. They passed within a few feet of me, just beyond the breakers. On August 12, 1911, I saw three of these Petrels in the head of Mosquito Inlet.

3. *Fregata aquila*. MAN-O-WAR BIRD.—I saw one Frigate Bird near Mosquito Inlet in June, 1909, and another there, July 3; on August 4 of that summer, I saw three more, soaring high in the air over the Inlet. On October 19, 1910, during an equinoctial storm, one was seen over Coronado.

4. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—This should not be an uncommon bird here, but I had never seen it until this winter, when on

December 24, I saw a flock of seven near Port Orange, and on March 13, a male near New Smyrna.

5. *Oidemia americana*. AMERICAN SCOTER.—I saw a single female of this species, on the Halifax River, in Daytona Beach, on December 14 and 20, 1925.

6. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—After a storm, on October 18, 1910, I found a dead Virginia Rail in the salt marshes opposite Coronado.

7. *Creciscus jamaicensis*. LITTLE BLACK RAIL.—A Little Black Rail struck Mosquito Inlet Light-house, on the night of October 6-7, 1923. The bird was stunned, fell to the ground and was captured alive.

8. *Himantopus mexicanus*. BLACK-NECKED STILT.—On March 24, 1923, I saw ten Black-necked Stilts near the Haul-over Canal; on April 15, one near Port Orange; and on May 11, 1924, a flock of six at the same place. This species should not be rare here, but the above constitute my only records in fourteen breeding seasons.

9. *Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—On May 4, 1925, I found three Stilt Sandpipers wading in the shallow water of a mud-flat near Port Orange. On the 5th, they were still there, and on the 8th were joined by a fourth, in full breeding plumage. I believe that these constitute the only recent records for peninsular Florida.

10. *Pisobia maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—In the fall of 1924, we had an unprecedented rain-fall which flooded local golf links, forming thereby attractive feeding grounds for migratory water fowl and shore birds. On the links of the Clarendon Hotel, I saw a Pectoral Sandpiper on November 19, 20 and 21.

11. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-JUMPED SANDPIPER.—I took an individual of this species on the beach near Mosquito Inlet, May 9, 1926.

12. *Tringa solitaria*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—I have often looked for this species on the fresh-water shores inland, but not until April 15, 1926, was I successful, finding one mid-way between DeLand and Daytona Beach, in the "flat-woods." On the next day, riding south from East Palatka through San Mateo, I found another at a pond's edge a few miles south of the latter place.

13. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—On April 19, 1924, at Mosquito Inlet, I saw the only Hudsonian Curlew that I have ever seen on the east coast.

14. *Haematopus palliatus*. OYSTER-CATCHER.—On the ocean beach, a few miles south of Daytona Beach, on October 8, 1923, I saw one Oyster-Catcher, the first and only time I have seen the bird.—R. J. LONGSTREET, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Rare Birds in Michigan.—On August 20, 1925, I saw a Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) on the shore of Lake Michigan at Michilinda in Muskegon Co. It was evidently a young bird and was absurdly tame allowing me to follow it closely and twice to approach within twenty yards. A good binocular helped in the identification but the subspecies must remain uncertain.