

Spiza americana. DICKCISSEL.—About 6 o'clock in the morning of September 23, at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, when it was just getting light, a pair of Pipit-like birds circled about the rigging and may have lit on board though I was unable to find them. At 7:30 o'clock I saw the same or two very similar birds, one of which gave a call with which I was familiar. This time I was able to locate one of the birds when it lit on the deck and winches, and was able to study it at close range and to compare it with the description in Chapman's 'Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America.' It proved to be a Dickcissel, evidently a male in winter plumage since the throat patch, though present, was veiled. This record, so far north and east of its normal range is of especial interest when taken in connection with the other records of its occurrence in the east in 1928 (Auk XLV, pp. 507-509, 1928) and Stone's comment (Ibid) on its return to its former range on the Atlantic coast. Gross (Auk 38, p. 4, 1921) lists five records for its occurrence north and east of Massachusetts; three for Maine, one for New Hampshire, and one for Nova Scotia. Besides these there is a record from Anticosti (Lewis, Can. Field Naturalist, 38, p. 127, 1924) and one for Prince Edward Island (Mac Swain, John. Tran. and Proc. Nova Scotia Inst. Science, XI, pp. 570-592, 1906). These with the present one make eight scattered over a period of forty-four years.

Dendroica striata. BLACKPOLL WARBLER.—One came aboard toward evening, September 24, off Long Island; it was not at all exhausted.

Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea. YELLOW PALM WARBLER.—One came aboard just outside the Bay of Fundy and stayed for a short time. It showed no fatigue.

Geothlypis trichas trichas. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—At the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, at daybreak, one was blown aboard exhausted. It stayed nearly all day and became quite tame.—A. L. RAND, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Notes from Long Island, New York. *Sterna fuscata*. SOOTY TERN.—On December 24, 1928 at Hampton Bays, L. I., I found a dead Sooty Tern in a badly decomposed condition, probably having been there since the hurricane of September 19. It was on the ocean beach directly opposite Shinnecock Light House and about ten miles east of where I found my first Sooty Tern (see Auk XLVI, 1929, p. 101). It was on the beach hills in the grass about 300 feet from the ocean front. The bird was sent to the American Museum of Natural History.

Alca torda. RAZOR-BILLED AUK.—The following dead Auks were picked up on the ocean beach of the south shore of Long Island: one on December 23, 1928 at Westhampton; one on December 27 at Montauk Point; one on December 27 and two on December 29 at Amagansett. All of these Auks had oil upon their breast feathers.

Alle alle. DOVEKIE.—The following dead Dovekies were picked up on the ocean beach of the south shore of Long Island. I searched the beach for eleven miles and found fifty-five Dovekies. The dates, locality and

number of birds found per mile are as follows: at Westhampton: one on December 7, 1928 one on December 16 and four on December 17 or an average of 1.5 birds per mile. At Amagansett: four on December 27, nineteen on December 29 or an average of 7 birds per mile. At Montauk: fifteen on December 27 and eight on December 29 or an average of 9.2 birds per mile. At Montauk Point: three on December 27 or an average of 3 birds per mile. Only two of the Dovekies had no oil upon them, all of the rest having oil upon their breast feathers. Mr. Ludlow Griscom in 'Birds of the New York City Region' gives some 20 records of Dovekies for Long Island in the last 40 years.—LEROY WILCOX, *Speonk, L. I., N. Y.*

Three Interesting Records from South Carolina.—The following notes are from my rice fields at Sandy Knowe, along the winding strip of water known as the Thoroughfare, which connects the Peedee and Waccamaw Rivers, S. C. The observations slightly alter the local status of three species, according to the accounts in Wayne's 'Birds of South Carolina.' Identifications were made or confirmed by my guests Drs. Frank M. Chapman and Robert Cushman Murphy.

Chaulelasmus streperus. GADWALL.—One was shot during the middle of November, 1927, and two on November 17, 1928. The species was not familiar to the experienced negroes who care for the ducking grounds.

Spatula clypeata. SHOVELLER.—Examples shot during November of both 1927 and 1928. On November 24, 1928, many small flocks were observed, associating more or less with Mallards and Wood Ducks. As the "spoonbill" this duck is so familiar to the negroes that it must be a commoner bird than has been realized.

Grus mexicana. SANDHILL CRANE.—Dr. Murphy observed one at close range from a blind on the afternoon of November 23, 1928. Atlantic coast records north of Florida are now rare; nevertheless, the bird seemed perfectly familiar to the negro duck-man who also saw it, and who called it a "kronky." I have not been able to trace this name, though it is strangely like *Kranich* and other Teutonic forms of the word crane.—JESSE METCALF, *Hasty Point Plantation, Georgetown, S. C.*

Some Recent Records from Coastal South Carolina. *Oidemia americana.* AMERICAN SCOTER.—While walking along the front beach of Seabrook's Island, S. C., on January 31, 1929 in company with Francis M. Weston, of Pensacola, Florida, a flock of eight of these birds was seen. They were about two hundred yards distant, just beyond the surf line, and we watched them for some time through 6 x binoculars. The light was excellent, and the birds maneuvered into every possible position, showing views from all angles. They showed absolutely no white markings whatever, being of a uniform black. Both of us are thoroughly familiar with the Surf Scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*), and Mr. Weston with the White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*), and these birds were certainly not of either species. There is room, of course, for the possibility of their being