

Ereunetes mauri. WESTERN SANDPIPER.—One was collected from a group of three at Chesapeake Beach, July 20, 1929.

Bartramia longicauda. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—A flock of seven was seen flying over Plum Point, July 16, 1928.

Hedymeles l. ludovicianus. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—I saw a male at Plum Point, July 25, 1928. It was not found again. M. T. Donoho reports that a pair bred in 1925 at the home of Frederick J. Schlick, near the mouth of Governor's Run, Calvert County. The brood was successfully raised.

Guiraca c. caerulea. BLUE GROSBEAK.—A pair was noted near Cedar Point and a male seen singing at Morganza, Charles County, August 19, 1928.

Dendroica striata. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.—A male was seen singing near Plum Point, July 6, 1928.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, 1861 *Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.*

Further Water Bird Notes from the Florida East Coast.—I have previously published (see *Auk*, XLIII, 378-9) notes referring to fourteen species of water birds which are rare or very uncommon in the Atlantic section of middle Florida. In the past three years, I have augmented this material as follows:

1. *Puffinus lherminieri*. AUDUBON'S SHEARWATER.—One living and one dead, found on the ocean beach south of Daytona Beach, Aug. 3, 1928, and one dead bird picked up in the same region on Aug. 5, and Aug. 13. On Aug. 23, 1929, another dead Shearwater of this species was found on the beach.

2. *Fregata aquila*. MAN-O'-WAR BIRD.—During the hurricane that struck the lower east coast in September, 1926, a flock of eleven Man-o'-war birds was over Daytona Beach (Sept. 18), and nine were seen in the next two days. On Sept. 16, 1928, during the Palm Beach hurricane, a single Man-o'-war bird was seen at Daytona Beach. I have never seen this species in this latitude except on the occasion of a heavy blow to the south.

3. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—The shallow waters in the salt marshes near Ponce de Leon (Mosquito) Inlet seem to be the only place in this vicinity where these Mergansers occur. I have noted them there several times since 1925:—Mar. 13 and Dec. 12, 1926; Dec. 24, 1927; Jan. 29, and Feb. 19, 1928.

4. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Second record—one seen in the salt marsh opposite New Smyrna, Feb. 19, 1928.

5. *Creciscus jamaicensis*. LITTLE BLACK RAIL.—A dead bird of this species was found in the street in front of my house in Daytona Beach, Apr. 7, 1929.

6. *Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—Second record—in the shallow water of a mud-flat near Port Orange, Apr. 29, 1928, I saw two Stilt Sandpipers, and took one.

7. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—I saw one White-

rumped Sandpiper on the beach south of Daytona Beach, May 24, 1929, and took a specimen there, June 20, 1929. The latter bird had lost the lower half of the right tarsus, which may account for this late date in Florida.

8. *Tringa solitaria*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—This species should not be rare here, but the only records I have added are in 1928, when on inland waters near the coast I saw the bird on Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 4 and 15.

9. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—This shore-bird seems to be on the increase. On the local beach in 1928, I saw four on Aug. 4, two on Aug. 5, and in 1929, I saw one at the inlet on May 8, four on May 11, and two on the beach, Aug. 26.

10. *Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—On Aug. 23, 1929, I found a dead Northern Phalarope on the ocean beach south of Daytona Beach. I understand that this constitutes the second record for Florida. (See note by Mr. Arthur H. Howell in this issue of 'The Auk.')

11. *Ereunetes mauri*. WESTERN SANDPIPER.—This Sandpiper doubtless occurs here rather commonly. Observation with binoculars would indicate such occurrence, but I find it very difficult to identify this form in the field. On May 10, 1926, I collected a specimen which later I found to be *E. mauri*. Since that time, I have collected the form several times.

12. *Aegialitis meloda*. PIPING PLOVER. This is a fairly common winter shore-bird, but I wish to call attention to a behavior that I have pointed out to several ornithologists and have not found mentioned in any of the literature. This species has a very characteristic habit of reaching forward either left or right foot and stirring or patting the sand, as the bird comes to a stop after a short run. Occasionally the Plover will pick up food after the operation, but just as often it will stand in utter unconcern, the little foot extended and beating the sand with very rapid strokes of short amplitude. The habit does not seem to function in every individual of the species, but so characteristic is it of the form that were nothing of color observable, the "foot patting" would serve to identify the bird.

I have previously recorded the occurrence of other rarities of this region:—Noddy and Sooty Tern (Auk, XLIV, 92), Mountain Plover (Auk, XLV, 208), Great White Heron and Roseate Spoonbill (Auk, XLVI, 105).—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida*.

Five Additions to the Birds of Florida.—Since publication of my manuscript on the birds of Florida is likely to be delayed for a considerable period, it seems advisable to place on record the data with reference to four species not previously recorded from the state.

Three of these records are based on specimens in the Florida State Museum, at Gainesville, the numbers cited being the catalog numbers in that institution.

Stercorarius pomarinus. POMARINE JAEGER.—A specimen (No. 14228) was taken by Mr. W. R. Collins in 1914, two miles west of Palm Beach.