

of nesting Common Terns. These birds had appropriated a grassy plot for their nesting site. Larger colonies of Common and Least Terns were found on Hatteras Island, June 23-24. It appeared that these birds averaged a week or more earlier in their incubation than did the Skimmers. One downy young Common Tern, that was headed off from running along the beach, unhesitatingly swam about two rods out into the water along the shore.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

**Notes from Escambia County, Florida.**—*Chen caerulescens*. BLUE GOOSE.—On April 23, 1932, a single Blue Goose, discovered flying eastward over the surf on the Gulf beach near Pensacola, was seen to swing shoreward and alight on the sand. An approach to within fifty yards was made under cover of the sand dunes, and I was able to examine it at my leisure as it stood in full sunlight. It appeared to be an immature bird with much white on the neck, but not yet in full adult plumage. A. H. Howell cites (*Florida Bird Life*, p. 129) only a single spring occurrence of this species in the state—April 5, 1859, at Key West.

*Clangula hyemalis*. OLD-SQUAW.—The sight of a single Old-squaw near Pensacola on December 4, 1932, constituted only the third instance in my local experience of the occurrence of this rare winter visitor. The bird was watched for a long time as it followed the Bay shore, diving and feeding as it went. Of the three birds seen in this region during the past seventeen years, all have been females or immatures.

*Haematopus palliatus palliatus*. AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER.—Since the publication of Howell's 'Florida Bird Life,' in which is cited my record for the Oystercatcher on May 18, 1919, two other instances of its local occurrence have been noted—on May 4, 1932, and April 22, 1933, single birds on each occasion. This species, formerly common in Florida, is now considered rare on both the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts of the state.

*Pluvialis dominica dominica*. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—A single bird, seen on November 13, 1932, near Pensacola, is believed to be the only one ever recorded from this end of the state as well as one of the very few noted in the whole state in the past thirty years. The bird appeared to be very tame, showed no sign of deserting the overflowed field in which it was feeding, and several times allowed of approach to within thirty yards. It was examined through 6x binoculars in fair to good light for a long time, both at rest and in flight, and the points of difference between it and the very similar Black-bellied Plover were noted at the time.

*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*. EASTERN WHIP-POOR-WILL.—This species, an elusive migrant and winter visitant, had never been recorded in Florida earlier than October (Howell, *Florida Bird Life*, pp. 298-299) until, on September 11, 1932, a single bird was found crushed on the highway near Pensacola. It was so badly mangled and so far gone in decay that preservation was out of the question. However, the longest primary from one wing was sent to the Biological Survey, where Dr. Harry C. Oberholser identified it definitely as being that of a Whip-poor-will.

*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*. STARLING.—The first known nesting of this species in Florida was reported from Pensacola for the breeding season of 1932 (Auk, XLIX, October, 1932, p. 486). In the breeding season of 1933, both of the nesting sites of the preceding year were found to have been abandoned, but the local population of Starlings seemed to be greater than before and more widely distributed. Occasional pairs were noted in several parts of the county, where the birds were almost certainly breeding. The only actual nesting site discovered was located in a residential section of Pensacola, whereas both sites of 1932 were in the suburbs. The nest was in an old Woodpecker hole in a telephone pole. Other holes in the same pole were being used at the same time by a pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers and one or more pairs of English Sparrows.

*Dendroica magnolia*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—On September 13, 1931, an immature specimen of the Magnolia Warbler was taken on the edge of the river swamp in the northern part of this county, near McDavid. The earliest previously recorded occurrences of this uncommon migrant anywhere in the state are the two cited by Howell—September 30, 1917, and September 30, 1923.

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—This species, unusually common in the winter of 1932-33, seems to have set a new mark for the state at large by appearing in Pensacola on October 16, 1932. The earliest previous arrival date, as cited by Howell, was on October 23, 1924, at Daytona Beach.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, *Bldg. 45, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*

**A Five-Year Shore Bird Census at Daytona Beach.**—Between July 2, 1925, and May 25, 1930, I made 82 shore bird censuses along a five-mile stretch of the Daytona ocean beach, from the "Silver Beach Approach" to the "Port Orange Approach." The purpose was to establish, over a considerable area and through a considerable period of time, an average of abundance for each species, to the end that in later years, this census average could be used as a basis for determining increase or decrease for these species.

In the chart is given the average number of individuals of each species per trip per month for the five-year period. Thus, for the Sanderling, six July census trips were made (on July 2, 1925, July 19, 1927, July 19, 1928, and July 6, 14 and 24, 1929) and these six trips totalled 307 Sanderlings, or an average per trip for July of 51. Each species is similarly treated. Detailed data from which the chart is constructed are omitted.

It should be noted that shore-birds are naturally scarce on the beach from the first of June until the middle of July. The July 51 average per trip for the Sanderling is due largely to a count of 260 on one trip (July 24, 1929).

It may further be noted that this is strictly an ocean sand beach census. At the Inlet, twelve miles south of Daytona Beach, Wilson's Plovers, Red-backed Sandpipers and Least Sandpipers are more common in season than along the beach proper. The scarcity of Spotted Sandpipers and