

No data are at hand for 1932 concerning either of the above mentioned species.—ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, *Stewart, Nevada*.

Some West Indian Records of Charadriiformes.—Due to the scarcity of definite records of occurrence of Charadriiform birds in the West Indies, it seems desirable to place the following observations made during travels in the summer of 1931 on record. They represent in most cases either first records for the island in question or dates of occurrence earlier than those previously recorded.

On St. Kitts the following shore-birds were seen at Greatheed's Pond on August 10: 2 Rufous-naped Plovers (*Pagolla wilsonia rufinucha*), 20 Ruddy Turnstones (*Arenaria interpres morinella*), 2 Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*), 1 Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*), 5 Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*) and 1 Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).

On Nevis on August 7, near Charlestown, Roseate Terns (*Sterna dougalli dougalli*) were common, and a female was collected. Shore-birds seen on that date were 2 Ruddy Turnstones, 20 Spotted Sandpipers and 4 Least Sandpipers.

On Montserrat 20 Spotted Sandpipers were seen near Plymouth on July 31.

On Barbados a very unsuspecting Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus griseus*) was observed at close range, so close that it was injured with a stone, at St. Lawrence on July 19. Spotted and Least Sandpipers were also present on that date.

In British Guiana a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) was observed along the Demarara River near Craig on July 24, an early date for this species to be so far south.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico*.

Plecoptera as a Bird Food.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1932, and for July, 1933, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Jr., recorded finding stoneflies in the stomachs of the Blue Jay, Black-capped Chickadee, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow and Song Sparrow. As little else has appeared on Plecoptera as bird food (McAtee, W. L., *Smithsonian Misc. Col.* 85 (7): 30, 1932) it may be of interest to summarize the records of stoneflies occurring in stomachs examined by the United States Biological Survey.

Plecoptera were found in 122 stomachs of fifty species of North American birds. This latter figure is raised to fifty-four by Mr. Hamilton's examinations. The adult stoneflies are most commonly found, larvae and nymphs occasionally, and eggs rather infrequently. The Nighthawk is the most persistent stonefly eater, twenty-one stomachs of this species having contained them, closely followed by the American Golden-eye, which had them in seventeen stomachs. The stomach and gullet of one Nighthawk contained forty-one and forty-two adult stoneflies, respectively—the

largest number taken by a single bird, though the stomach of a Swainson's Hawk contained forty-three and that of a Western Grebe twenty-nine.

Only one stonefly was certainly identified to the species; in thirteen cases identifications were possible to the genus, five genera being recorded. One bird had taken a *Nemoura* sp., of the family Nemouridae, the rest of the stoneflies either belonged to the family Perlidae, or could not be identified beyond the order.

Stoneflies were found in twelve stomachs collected in April, 19 in May, 23 in June, 15 in August and from 2 to 8 in the other months.—PHEBE KNAPPEN, *Washington, D. C.*