

Dendroica castanea. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—A full plumaged, singing male was observed May 11 and 12 at the same place, in fact in the same tree on both days (Odum). Brimley lists one spring record from Raleigh (May 5); other North Carolina spring records all come from the mountains and foothills.

Wilsonia pusilla pusilla. WILSON'S WARBLER.—A specimen was observed September 28 (Odum and Arnold Breckenridge); attempts to collect it failed. There seem to be no other fall records from the piedmont section.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. EASTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW.—A specimen was taken by Taylor June 22. Upon examination it was found that the intestinal tract of the bird was literally filled with parasitic worms. Both small round worms (Nematodes) and tapeworms (Cestodes) were present, although unfortunately the parasites were not preserved and fully identified. One tapeworm measured almost three inches long. Apparently the infection was so chronic that the bird had been unable to migrate north.

Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans. EASTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—Henslow's Sparrow was again found to be a locally common summer resident in 1933 as in 1932 (see Auk for April 1933). Taylor and Arnold Breckenridge, who observed the birds closely through June and July, strongly believed that two or more pairs bred in a certain field although they could find no nests or young. There can be little doubt, however, that North Carolina should be included in the summer range of Henslow's Sparrow in spite of the lack of actual breeding records.—EUGENE P. ODUM AND EDMUND R. TAYLOR, *Chapel Hill Ornithological Club, Chapel Hill, N. C.*

Notes from Eastern Long Island.—*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia* WILSON'S PLOVER. Two were seen at Mecox Bay, on September 17, 1932, and one collected. Another was seen on the shore of Gardiner's Bay on August 27, 1933. There are but two other recent records of this species for Long Island and very few old ones.

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. One seen August 23, 1930, at Shinnecock Bay, another on September 17, 1932, at Bridgehampton, and a flock of at least eighteen on September 16, 1933, after a hard storm, at Mecox Bay. A single bird was also seen on August 23, 1933, at Easthampton.

Erolia testacea. CURLEW SANDPIPER. Since collecting a specimen of this species in 1923 and learning how to recognize it in the field, I have seen it three times on Long Island—October 11, 1930, at Easthampton, a single individual; September 13, 1932, one at Mecox Bay; September 17, 1932, two at Bridgehampton. All were seen at close range and carefully differentiated from the Red-backed Sandpiper, with which it is most likely to be confused.

Tryngites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER. One seen at Bridgehampton, September 27, 1930 and on October 11, three associated

with Golden Plovers one of these was collected. Single birds were also seen on August 7 and October 15, 1933, at Montauk Point.

Limosa fedoa. MARBLED GODWIT. One was seen on Shinnecock Bay, at Southampton, on July 30, 1933, not seen previously since August 18, 1919, when one was collected at Nepeague Beach.

Limosa haemastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—One seen at Bridgehampton on September 17, 1932, and three at Mecox Bay, during the violent storm of September 17, 1933.

Phalaropus fulicarius. RED PHALAROPE.—Two seen at close range in the surf at Easthampton, September 9 and 10, 1932.

Hydroprogne caspia imperator. CASPIAN TERN.—Since 1929 I have added fourteen fall records of this species for eastern Long Island but it would appear that it is now a regular spring migrant as well. I have noted it on six out of twelve field trips in May, 1932, and four out of seven in May 1933, all records with the exception of one on May 28, 1933, were between May 5 and 16.

Rynchops nigra nigra. BLACK SKIMMER.—Two noted at Easthampton on September 18, 1930, a pair on September 17, 1932, and a flock of five on August 3, 1933.

Tyrannus verticalis. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.—One was carefully identified on September 17, 1930, and another on September 20, 1933, both at Montauk.

Vireo philadelphicus. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—Three seen at Easthampton on September 17, 1932, and two more at Amagansett on September 18.

Chondestes grammacus (subsp.?) LARK SPARROW.—Three seen; on Shinnecock Bay, August 11; Mecox Bay, August 28 and Montauk October 1, 1932. This strikingly marked bird offers no difficulties in specific identification and the first of the above was recognized by my son and myself as it dashed across the road in front of our automobile. I realize that it should have been collected to determine its subspecific identity.

Junco oreganus (subsp.?). A Junco typical of the *oreganus* group was seen at Easthampton in company with many *J. hyemalis*, on October 8, 1932. It displayed clearly the rufous saddle.—W. TOD HELMUTH, 3rd, 667 Madison Ave., New York.

Additional Notes on the Wintering Birds of Chenier au Tigre, Louisiana.—Chenier au Tigre on the Gulf Coast of Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, has been a favorite collecting spot of mine for the past fifteen years. I returned to the region this past winter with my family and we spent from December 28, 1933, to January 6, 1934, wandering along the ridge and in the nearby marshes. A constant watch was kept for birds which were not recorded in the "Notes of the Winter Birds of Chenier au Tigre, Louisiana" (Auk, 1928, pp. 271-283) and several were added to the list, as noted below.

The winter was extremely mild; many species which were common in 1928 were not observed, and I have never seen Ducks so scarce as they were on this trip.