

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.

*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*. LOUISIANA HERON.—A few were seen January 4 in the marsh at the west end of the ridge.

*Anas rubripes rubripes*. RED-LEGGED BLACK DUCK.—Several were seen back of the ridge and a handsome male was taken January 4.

*Grus americanus*. WHOOPING CRANE.—Three have wintered in the marsh west of the Chenier for some years. The trappers reported them again this season. Lionel Le Blanc, a trapper who should know these birds, states he saw seven about December 16.

*Rallus elegans elegans*. KING RAIL.—A dozen birds were taken on January 1, 3, and 5 to determine the relative abundance of the King and Clapper Rails. All were this form.

*Coturnicops noveboracensis*. YELLOW RAIL.—I flushed one on December 28.

*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus* subsp. WILLET.—Several were seen daily and fifteen were observed January 3 on a six mile hike along the beach. The breeding form of the Chenier is *semipalmatus*.

*Totanus flavipes*. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.—Four birds were observed on several occasions in a moist area in part of our headquarters, the last time being on January 5.

*Larus philadelphia*. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Four flew along the beach January 5, the first I have seen in Louisiana. Although they were out of gun range, the white line along the outer edge of the wing was very evident.

*Crocethia alba*. SANDERLING.—A few stragglers were observed along the beach each day, and a small flock of a dozen birds on January 3.

*Antrostomus carolinensis*. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—My daughter flushed the first of this species that I have seen, January 2, from among the palmettos. It flew silently and swiftly among the live oaks, disappearing behind a screen of grey spanish moss.

*Telmatodytes palustris dissaëptus*. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.

*Telmatodytes palustris thryophilus*. LOUISIANA MARSH WREN.

Marsh Wrens were abundant in the dense stands of tules. A few specimens were collected and both races were represented, with the local breeding form the most numerous. In addition to the above, Dr. Oberholser identified a male taken January 2, and one taken at Pilot Town, La., October 28, 1928, as *iliacus*.

*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—A few were seen daily along the beach and one was taken, January 5.

*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*. STARLING.—One of the surprises was to find this a common wintering bird of the Chenier. They were seen flying swiftly over the live oaks on several occasions. No doubt they find an abundance of food in the fields. One was taken for record on January 2.

*Dendroica pinus pinus*. PINE WARBLER.—A female was collected January 5.

*Geothlypis trichas ignota*. FLORIDA YELLOW-THROAT.—Yellow-throats were common in the marsh; the single one taken was *ignota*. We have a

specimen, a female, taken on the Chenier March 10, 1931 which Dr. Oberholser considers *typhicola*. †

*Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis*.—EASTERN CARDINAL.

*Richmondia cardinalis magnirostris*.—LOUISIANA CARDINAL.

Common in the mesquite along the Gulf. A few specimens were collected and Dr. Oberholser identified all of them as *magnirostris*. Two males and one female, however, have very small beaks, in fact, they are smaller than those of some of our northern birds. They are not so large as those of breeding birds which we have from the Chenier, and I believe them to be migrants of the northern form.

*Passerculus sandwichensis* subsp. SAVANNAH SPARROW.—These small Sparrows were not so common as formerly but dark specimens resembling *labradorius*, typical of those mentioned in the previous paper, were taken January 5. They have been sent to James L. Peters for determination.

*Ammodramus caudacuta nelsoni*. NELSON'S SPARROW.—A few were observed in the marsh, January 3, under good light conditions. I have observed them commonly in the early spring.

*Ammodramus maritima fisheri*. LOUISIANA SEASIDE SPARROW.—Common in certain favorite spots. A small series was collected on January 5.—A. M. BAILEY, *The Chicago Academy of Sciences*.

**Florida Bird Notes.**—The following notes on a few species of birds observed at Sarasota, Fla., March 1 to 21, and at Pompano, Fla., March 22 to 28, 1934, seem worth placing on record as supplementary to data in Howell's 'Florida Bird Life,' 1932.

*Calidris canutus rufus*. KNOT. A number on the open Gulf beach at Sarasota; flock of about 25 and probably as many as 50 all told there March 18. All were in gray winter plumage, and the presumption is they were wintering birds.

*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*. STARLING.—Two or three about the roof of the hotel at Sarasota for two or three days only, March 2 and 3, are of interest as showing the southward spread of this introduced species. This is perhaps 140 miles southwest of the nearest record for the Starling in Florida, or 200 miles southeast of the nearest west coast record plotted on Howell's distribution map for 1931.

*Dendroica fusca*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—A single Warbler, probably this species, observed at Sarasota March 6, not seen again. The date seems much too early for a migrant, and Howell says 'probably a few winter in extreme southern Florida.' There is little doubt in my mind as to the identity of this Warbler, and the record is also interesting in connection with that of the Baltimore Oriole seen a few days previous in the same locality.

*Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—A single bright plumaged bird observed at Sarasota March 1, not seen again. Howell says 'occasionally seen in winter.'