

From *C. p. antillarum* the Martinique bird differs in its larger size, more pronounced squamations, darker dorsal surface and slightly greater extent of rufous in the wing; the males lack the lavender-gray wash on the under surface. Specimens from St. Lucia are just about intermediate between those from Martinique and a series of *antillarum*; where to place them is entirely a matter of choice, and I prefer to refer them to *antillarum*.

Since there is practically no difference in size correlated with sex, the following measurements refer to both males and females.

<i>portoricensis</i> ,	41 specimens,	wing	77-82.5 mm.
<i>trochila</i> ,	6	"	" 83-86.5
<i>antillarum</i> ,	35	"	" 77-84 ¹

The three races dealt with will therefore stand as follows:

COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA PORTORICENSIS (Lowe)

Chamæpelia portoricensis Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 108. (Guanica, Puerto Rico).

Puerto Rico, east and south to Dominica.

COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA TROCHILA (Bonaparte)

Chamæpelia trochila Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, 1855, p. 21. (Martinique).

Martinique.

COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA ANTILLARUM (Lowe)

Chamæpelia antillarum Lowe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 21, 1908, p. 109. (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent).

Lesser Antilles from St. Lucia to St. Vincent.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Purple Gallinule on Long Island, N. Y.—A Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) was discovered, by a workman spraying a mosquito ditch, at the Jones Beach State Bird Sanctuary, on June 21, 1934. The bird was captured without great difficulty and readily ate freshly caught prawns. When it was released it fluttered and ran into a clump of bayberries and, when subsequently flushed, climbed and flew into the top of a small maple nearby; it exhibited no awkwardness in clambering about the upper branches. This is, I believe, the third record for Long Island.—WILLIAM VOGT, *Wantagh, N. Y.*

Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) in Cape May County, New Jersey.—Mr. Otway H. Brown of Cold Spring, Cape May Co., N. J. tells me that on May 28, 1934, he flushed a Purple Gallinule from the edge of a bog not far from his home. It flew from almost under his feet and the wide spread greenish yellow feet were very conspicuous as well as the blue head and body and the red bill. Mr. Brown is well acquainted with the bird as he was with me when we examined the specimen caught at Anglesea a few years ago.

¹ The largest measurement is that of a bird from St. Lucia; if this measurement is excluded the maximum is 82.5 mm.

There are several other records for the county but this seemed particularly interesting in connection with the other 1934 occurrences, indicating a flight of these birds.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) in Pennsylvania.—On June 15, 1934 while observing a flock of American Egrets in Tinicum Twp., Delaware County, in the area recently flooded by the breaking of the dykes along the Delaware River, I found a Purple Gallinule which had just been run over by an automobile. It was badly mangled but the skin has been preserved and is now in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

The bird was a female with inactive ovaries so that it was probably not breeding in the neighborhood and a survey of the Florida Gallinules which were present in the vicinity revealed no other of this species. It was well nourished and its stomach contained a full meal of insects besides a number of pebbles and a bit of vegetable matter.

Warren records four occurrences of the Purple Gallinule in Pennsylvania (*Birds of Pennsylvania*, 1889) but I know of no recent instances.—C. BROOKE WORTH, 712 Wynnewood Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Golden and Black-bellied Plovers in Michigan.—On May 20, 1934, in company with Bruce E. Young I saw a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominicus dominicus*) at Portage Lake, Jackson County, Michigan. It was in a mixed flock of shore birds including Semipalmated Plovers, Red-backed Sandpipers and others. Its very dark coloring contrasting conspicuously with the light colored waders with which it associated—the solid black breast sharply outlined by a white stripe along the side of the neck. Its golden and brownish back, which fairly glistened in the morning sunshine, and its stocky Plover-like characteristics make me positive of this identification, though the late Dr. Walter Barrows doubts that it visits Michigan, according to his book, 'Michigan Bird Life' of 1912.

On May 27, 1925 I saw four Black-bellied Plovers (*Squatarola squatarola*) at Portage Lake, Jackson County, Michigan. It is strange that nine years later—May 27, 1934—I should see them next, although there were eight of them now in a mixed flock of waders including Turnstones, Semipalmated Plovers, and others. This lake in Southern Michigan nearly surrounded by marsh land and with extensive mud flats of sand and marl, lends itself very favorably to all kinds of shore and water birds. Especially this spring, when a dam at the lower end of the lake gave way, flooding the reedy mud flats where Herons, Gallinules and Rails—including the little Yellow Rail, live unmolested because of the miry soil covering much of the area.—EDITH K. FREY, *Jackson, Michigan*.

Northern Phalarope in South Carolina.—On the morning of May 29, 1934, following extremely high tides and a fifty-three mile blow of the preceding night, Mr. Edward M. Moore shot a Northern Phalarope