

- GADWALL, *Chaulelasmus streperus*.—About one hundred noted.
- BALDPATE, *Mareca americana*.—We estimated 1275 birds of this species.
- PINTAIL, *Dafila acuta*.—About seventy seen.
- GREEN-WINGED TEAL, *Nettion carolinense*.—Two seen on October 24.
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL, *Querquedula discors*.—About 200 in small flocks.
- WOOD DUCK, *Aix sponsa*.—These birds were scattered throughout some of the larger flocks of ducks; we estimated at least one hundred individuals.
- REDHEAD, *Nyroca americana*.—We counted 475.
- RING-NECKED DUCK, *Nyroca collaris*.—About 400 individuals, the larger number on October 23.
- CANVAS-BACK, *Nyroca valisineria*.—About 300, nearly all on October 24.
- GREATER SCAUP DUCK, *Nyroca marila*; LESSER SCAUP DUCK, *Nyroca affinis*.—Among the 5400 individuals which we estimated were present, we saw a few well enough to determine that both scaups were present. Our impression was that *N. affinis* greatly outnumbered *N. marila*.
- AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE, *Glaucionetta clangula americana*.—Twenty-five noted.
- BUFFLE-HEAD, *Charitonetta albeola*.—About fifty.
- OLD-SQUAW, *Clangula hyemalis*.—Fifty-six individuals counted.
- WHITE-WINGED SCOTER, *Melanitta deglandi*.—A number of individuals recorded in a separate note by Mr. Brooks.
- RUDDY DUCK, *Erismatura jamaicensis rubida*.—About 450 birds of this species.
- RED-BREADED MERGANSER, *Mergus serrator*.—One seen on October 24.
- COOT, *Fulica americana americana*.—About one hundred seen.
- In addition to the birds noted on Lake Lynn, large numbers of ducks, grebes, loons, coots, and shorebirds of various species were seen by the observers named above, and by I. B. Boggs, at Lake Terra Alta, Preston County, West Virginia, and at Mountain Lake and Deep Creek Lake, Garrett County, Maryland, on October, 23, 24, and 25.—JAMES T. HANDLAN, JR., *West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

Notes from North Carolina.—AUDUBON'S SHEARWATER, *Puffinus lherminieri lherminieri*.—On August 11, 1936, Miss Roxie Collie, of the staff of the North Carolina State Museum, observed and identified a specimen of Audubon's Shearwater near the whistling buoy, about twenty miles southeast of the point of Cape Lookout, North Carolina.

SOOTY SHEARWATER, *Puffinus griseus*.—While crossing the sound on his way to fish for channel bass at Brown's Inlet, Onslow County, on September 7, 1935, the writer observed on the water directly ahead of the boat, a dark-colored bird that did not rise until the prow of the boat was within about five feet of it. As it rose into the fresh breeze coming through the Inlet direct from the sea, the boat passed almost directly below the flying bird, and it was definitely identified as a Sooty Shearwater. Another specimen of this species was collected on May 22, 1936, near New River Inlet, in the same county.

YELLOW-BILLED TROPIC-BIRD, *Phaethon lepturus catesbyi*.—Dr. H. F. Prytherch, Director of the U. S. Fisheries Biological Laboratory, Beaufort, North Carolina, while fishing for dolphin near the whistling buoy mentioned in the first paragraph, on August 3, 1936, observed and described a bird that could only be a specimen of the Yellow-billed Tropic-bird.

MAN-O'-WAR BIRD, *Fregata magnificens*.—In a letter to Harry T. Davis, of the State Museum, W. B. Keziah, editor of 'The Pilot', Southport, North Carolina, wrote under the date of September 27, 1935: "Following the recent threatened hur-

ricane, which did not strike here, we had scores of visitors in the shape of the beautiful Frigate Birds, or Man-o'-War Birds. They were pretty as they floated over the harbor." The reduced hurricane, to which reference is made, hit the lower North Carolina coast on September 5, 1935.

EUROPEAN WIDGEON, *Mareca penelope*.—On March 16, 1936, an adult male European Widgeon was collected for the State Museum on a marsh pond, near New River Inlet. The bird was not in company with other ducks.

KING EIDER, *Somateria spectabilis*.—An immature female King Eider was collected for the Museum on November 30, 1936. We regarded this specimen as a hybrid until its identity had been established by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, to whom the skin was submitted. The specimen was taken near New River Inlet.

BLUE GOOSE, *Chen caerulescens*.—An adult female, taken on February 3, 1935, and an immature female, on January 28, 1936, are additions to the previously recorded North Carolina specimens. The former was found dead on the salt marsh, with one side of the head eaten away. The immature bird was caught accidentally in a trap set for mink, and both specimens were secured on the lower part of New River, in Onslow County.—H. H. BRIMLEY, *N. C. State Museum, Raleigh, North Carolina*.

Additional records for St. Croix, Virgin Islands.—With the coming of the rains in the fall of 1936, abundant insects of flooded fields were eagerly sought after by northern shorebirds; the swallows appeared unheralded among us and might frequently be seen about their task. A number of specimens of unfamiliar birds were collected and later contributed to Dr. Stuart T. Danforth's collection at Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.

UPLAND PLOVER, *Bartramia longicauda*.—The Upland Plover was among the earliest visitants to arrive. A flock was observed scattered over an area of plowed land at estate Lower Love where several specimens were taken August 28, 1936. That was at the beginning of the rainy season and the birds were exceedingly fat.

SHORT-TAILED SWIFT, *Chaetura brachyura*.—A single specimen of this little swift was observed among a flock of about one hundred *Hirundo erythrogaster*. On the afternoon of August 28, 1936, I had an opportunity to collect it and the specimen was submitted to Danforth who made the determination remarking that subspecific characters, if any, are quite indefinite. It is interesting to speculate on just how the bird may have reached St. Croix in the fall of the year.

BANK SWALLOW, *Riparia riparia riparia*.—Five of these birds were observed and one was collected shortly after sunrise on October 20, 1936. They were associating with a flock of swallows comprising many *Petrochelidon* and a number of *Hirundo erythrogaster*.

NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW, *Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*.—This swallow was first observed on October 20, 1936, with a flock of *Hirundo erythrogaster*. Since then they have been seen in several widely separated localities and their numbers variously estimated at from 25 to 70 individuals. On October 31, 1936, I collected a specimen at estate Lower Love.

CUBAN MARTIN, *Progne cryptoleuca*.—On one occasion in the month of June, 1936, I observed a strange martin among a flock of *Progne s. dominicensis*. The bird was conspicuously larger than the resident form and lacked the white under parts. Both of these characters should serve, I believe, in distinguishing it from the related forms and I place it here pending future observations and possibly the taking of a specimen.—HARRY A. BEATTY, *Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U. S. A.*