

Sydney on December 3, 1929. It had been feeding with some English Sparrows in the center of a road and was hit by a passing car as it flew. This specimen is now in the Provincial Museum at Halifax.

IPSWICH SPARROW, *Passerculus princeps*.—Earl Godfrey of Wolfville, collected one on February 2, 1929, and another on November 28, 1936. Both of these specimens were taken near Wolfville, Kings County.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.—May 15, 1933, one was seen by Robie W. Tufts on his premises at Wolfville. May 16, 1933, one was shot at Bridgetown, Annapolis County, by John W. Piggott. Another specimen was killed at Windsor, Hants County, on May 16, 1934. On October 14, 1934, Dr. Harrison F. Lewis saw one at the Chebogue River, Yarmouth County.—RONALD W. SMITH, *Wolfville, Nova Scotia*.

**Observations at Muscongus Bay, Maine.**—During the last two summers at the Audubon Nature Camp on Muscongus Bay, Maine, the writer has had the unusual opportunity of putting in six full months of intensive daily field observations. During this period, 175 species of birds have been recorded; some of these observations are of sufficient significance to be put on record. Of even greater interest, however, than unusual species and birds out of season is the noted increase in the numbers of nesting seabirds. In 1931, R. P. Allen and A. H. Norton, surveying the entire Maine coast, were delighted to discover Great Black-backed Gulls (*Larus marinus*) breeding as far south as Northern White Island off Pemaquid Point. They were just as pleased to find four pairs of Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) nesting as far south as Muscongus Bay. In 1937, there were 93 pairs of Great Black-backed Gulls and 721 pairs of Double-crested Cormorants nesting in Muscongus Bay alone, a truly remarkable increase.

LEACH'S PETREL, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa*.—Occasionally seen flying in the bay after storms. As far as we are able to determine, the nearest breeding colony is on Little Green Island at the mouth of Penobscot Bay.

WILSON'S PETREL, *Oceanites oceanicus*.—None was observed during 1936. After stormy weather in late June 1937, a few of these birds appeared in the bay and were seen on most of our boat trips for the next two weeks.

EUROPEAN CORMORANT, *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*.—As many as five were seen on June 17, 1936, by R. T. Peterson. Two of these birds remained for the entire summer and were seen on numerous occasions. One adult and two young of this species passed the summer of 1937 in Muscongus Bay. At present we have no reason to believe that this species has established itself as a breeding bird.

LITTLE BLUE HERON, *Florida caerulea caerulea*.—One adult was seen along the banks of the Medomak River by Joseph Cadbury and his class on August 22, 1937.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, *Nyctanassa violacea*.—A beautiful adult was seen by the entire camp along the Medomak River on July 25, 1937.

AMERICAN BRANT, *Branta bernicla hrota*.—A single bird flew over Hog Island on June 13, 1937.

AMERICAN EIDER, *Somateria mollissima dresseri*.—We have not found this species nesting farther south than Penobscot Bay, but it is a common bird in Muscongus Bay all summer. Flocks of over one hundred birds are by no means unusual.

PIPING PLOVER, *Charadrius melodus*.—A single individual was observed by R. T. Peterson on Muscongus Island, August 24, 1936.

WILLET, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus* (subsp.?).—A single bird was carefully studied on July 30, 1937. Possibly the same bird was heard flying over Hog Island on the evening of July 28 by Alexander Sprunt, Jr.

PURPLE SANDPIPER, *Arquatella maritima*.—It was a surprise to find this bird fairly regular in late summer on the outlying rocks. The records are as follows: August 21, 1936, Little Green Island, one; September 4, 1936, Old Hump Ledge, twelve; August 16, 1937, Little Green Island, one; August 25, 1937, Little Egg Rock, two; August 28, 1937, Monhegan Island, three; August 30, 1937, Monhegan Island, one.

STILT SANDPIPER, *Micropalama himantopus*.—Two birds were seen with a Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) July 28, 1937.

RED PHALAROPE, *Phalaropus fulicarius*.—None was seen in 1936. A definite flight came in on August 3, 1937, when over five hundred birds were observed, some still in partial breeding plumage. From that date until early September scattered flocks of this species were encountered.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE, *Lobipes lobatus*.—Only four Northern Phalaropes were seen in 1936. On August 3, 1937, approximately one hundred birds of this species came in with the Red Phalaropes but remained in one compact flock apart from the other species. While the Red Phalaropes thinned out after that initial flight, the Northern Phalaropes increased. At least three to five thousand birds gathered in one spectacular flock off Monhegan Island during the last week in August (Buchheister, Cadbury and Cruickshank).

POMARINE JAEGER, *Stercorarius pomarinus*.—An adult of this species pursued an Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) right past our boat on August 16, 1937.

FORSTER'S TERN, *Sterna forsteri*.—An immature bird was carefully identified on August 16, 1937. The field marks were easily seen and the diagnostic notes heard. As far as I can ascertain this is the first record of this species for the Maine coast.

BLACK GUILLEMOT, *Cephus grylle grylle*.—At least seventy-five pairs of these birds nest on the islands in Muscongus Bay. Immediately after the young leave the nests in early August, most of the adults disappear from the bay but the young birds appear along the mainland and up rivers where adult birds are seldom if ever seen.

ATLANTIC PUFFIN, *Fratercula arctica arctica*.—In 1936, when we visited Matinicus Rock, we found this species nesting there. We have never seen a Puffin in Muscongus Bay.

NORTHERN RAVEN, *Corvus corax principalis*.—This species is surprisingly common on some of the outlying rocks and islands. One or more may be seen practically every day.

NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER, *Compothlypis americana pusilla*.—The Parula Warbler nests abundantly in the usnea lichen on Hog Island. During the two summers we have found some two dozen nests ranging from four to fifty feet from the ground. These nests were invariably made of nothing but usnea with rarely a strand of grass or a couple of spruce needles in the lichen cradle.

CAPE MAY WARBLER, *Dendroica tigrina*.—We believe Hog Island to be the farthest-south breeding station of this species along the Maine coast. It is a fairly regular bird in early summer and while no nest has been found, there is no question of its breeding as we have studied the birds on definite territories, seen pairs carrying food into tall spruce trees and watched them feeding young scarcely able to fly.

PRAIRIE WARBLER, *Dendroica discolor discolor*.—On August 5, 1936, Mr. R. T. Peterson and I were astonished to find a Prairie Warbler way out on an ocean rock, Little Green Island, at the mouth of Penobscot Bay, far north of the regular breeding range for this species.

MOURNING WARBLER, *Oporornis philadelphia*.—A single bird was seen on the mainland July 20, 1936. Another was seen on Hog Island on June 10, 1937.

RED CROSSBILL, *Loxia curvirostra pusilla*.—Seen three times in 1936. A well-marked flight occurred on July 18, 1937. From that date until the closing of camp in September, this species was recorded every day except two.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL, *Loxia leucoptera*.—Four birds of this species were observed on Hog Island on June 25, 1936.—ALLAN D. CRUICKSHANK, *National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York City*.

**Notes from Vermont.**—AMERICAN EGRET, *Casmerodius albus egretta*.—Dr. H. F. Perkins of the University of Vermont informs me that three members of his biology class identified three American Egrets at Sand Bar Bridge, Milton, Vermont, on July 21, 1937. On July 26, Dr. Perkins saw four individuals of this species near the same place. Mr. Elton Clark of Pomfret, Vermont, reports three American Egrets in Shoreham on July 15, 1937. Mr. Clark is a good observer and noted carefully the important marks of identification such as the black legs and yellow bill.

CAROLINA WREN, *Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*.—Miss Anna S. Reynolds of Burlington, Vermont, reports the presence of a Carolina Wren about her grounds from July 10 to October 5, 1936. The bird was seen several times in an excellent position for observation and all the marks of identification were carefully noted and the song was also identified. As Miss Reynolds is a good observer of birds, this is a credible sight record and the first observation of the species within the State so far as I know.

EASTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW, *Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans*.—One was observed at Wells River, Vermont, on May 13, 1937, and at frequent intervals throughout the nesting season. Such distinctive marks as size, greenish hind neck, chestnut-brown wings and back with conspicuous light stripes, and narrowly striped breast, together with the song were several times noted, making this as conclusive as a sight record can be. Wells River is some distance north of any other known stations.—WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vermont*.

**Notes from the Cape Hatteras Region.**—The following observations made in the region of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, during the Thanksgiving season of 1937, may prove of interest. The three species listed were also seen and identified by Mr. O. B. Taylor of the National Park Service.

BLUE GOOSE, *Chen caerulescens*.—Two seen in a flock of thirteen Canada Geese on a small pond near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, November 28, 1937.

DUCK HAWK, *Falco peregrinus anatum*.—One seen at close range perched on a "sand fence" on Pea Island, November 25. One seen on Hatteras Island and another on Pea Island on November 27.

DOVEKIE, *Alle alle*.—A flock of approximately ten of these little northern wanderers was seen and identified on November 25 by Mr. Ed. Green of the park personnel at Cape Hatteras. On the next day two were found washed up on the beach in an exhausted condition and unable to fly. On November 27, still another was picked up on the beach in the same inexplicable state of exhaustion. All three died within a few hours of their capture, and two of the skins which were prepared are now in the University of Richmond collection. Mr. Green states that a few Dovekies have been found on the beach at Cape Hatteras each winter for the past few years.—GROVER PITTS, *University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia*.

**Notes from St. Thomas and cays, Virgin Islands.**—On April 19, 1936, I accompanied Major Chapman Grant, U. S. A. retired, on a collecting trip to several cays around St. Thomas for specimens of reptiles, and data on species of breeding birds. We set sail in two of the none too reassuring Cha-cha boats accompanied by