

## GENERAL NOTES

**Audubon's Shearwater on New Jersey coast.**—On August 19, 1939, there was a southeasterly storm along the New Jersey coast. On the following day (August 20) while walking along the beach at Mantoloking in Ocean County, the writer found the remains of an Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*) which had been washed up by the high tide during the storm. There was a hole in the breast as though a gull had started to eat it, and one side of the head was damaged. It nevertheless proved fresh enough to skin, and the indications are that it died during the storm. There was no trace of oil on the feathers and no fat was encountered in the skinning. The specimen, a male, has been identified by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History, as typical *Puffinus l. lherminieri*. It has been deposited in the Princeton Museum of Zoölogy, and appears to be the second record for this species in New Jersey. The only other record is that of one found at Cape May on August 2, 1926, by the late Witmer Stone (Auk, 43: 536, 1926).

The writer thinks it worth noting that many seabirds washed up on the beach in what may appear to be a very poor condition, can be made into relatively presentable skins.—ROBERT WINTHROP STORER, *South Orange, New Jersey.*

**Black-capped Petrel in New York.**—Mr. Lee J. Loomis, of Endicott, New York, recently brought to my attention an unreported specimen of Black-capped Petrel, *Pterodroma hasitata*, from New York State. The bird, a male, was captured alive by two schoolboys near Hiawatha Island (in the Susquehanna River), not far from Endicott, Broome County, on August 26, 1933. It was so nearly dead that it made no attempt to swim or fly. Presumably it had been driven inland by the hurricane that struck the Binghamton region on August 24.

Cornell University has obtained the specimen through an exchange with Mr. Loomis. It is in excellent plumage though the three outermost primaries and two or three inner secondaries on each wing are more or less sheathed at the base, and some of the rectrices are missing. According to Eaton (Birds of New York, p. 160, 1910) the Black-capped Petrel has been recorded in New York State four times previously.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Curator of Birds, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**Barrow's Golden-eye in Connecticut.**—Two diving ducks were sighted on the Connecticut River in South Windsor, Connecticut, on the morning of November 19, 1939. Upon closer observation one bird was immediately identified as a drake Barrow's Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta islandica*). The birds were seen in good light, perhaps 150 yards north of the observation point, through a three-inch telescope by four observers, Messrs. Eugene Schmidt, Dan McDavid, G. O'Brien, and the writer. They were first seen on the water diving, and remained under the glass for about five minutes until frightened by an approaching boat, when they flew northward, low over the water. The very large patch of white coming almost to the top of the bill, and the distinctive intermingling of the black and white on the sides were clearly seen. The second bird was certainly a female Golden-eye, but apart from the fact that it was the only other bird in the vicinity, nothing enabling us to distinguish it as a Barrow's was seen, though the probability is obviously strong that this was a pair.