

loose and not enforced, and that the upland plover was one of the favorite foods served in many restaurants. It had in fact replaced the Eskimo curlew as a table delicacy. A recent letter from Dr. Wetmore indicates that he knows of no change in these conditions.

Assuming that the census in Lancaster County properly represents conditions in its extensive breeding range, which I think it does, the general numerical status of the upland plover seems to be stabilized today. While there has been a notable increase since 1914, the rate of production in the northern zone now seems to be balanced by the rate of destruction in the southern zone. Possible increase is dependent upon improvement and enforcement of the game laws in countries along the migration route, and in Argentina and Uruguay. It can scarcely be hoped that the numbers will ever return to those of 1906. On July 16 of that year, according to my diary of field-sports, there were 250 to 300 plovers on tract D alone.

I was assisted in 1947 by Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., Frank T. Thurlow, Barton L. Sharp, Russell Markert, George H. Pennypacker, Charles H. Regennas, Jr., Donald Ruhl and John D. Kendig.—HERBERT H. BECK, *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*

Flock of northern phalaropes at Daytona Beach, Florida.—On the night of September 2, 1948, people attending a baseball game on City Island, in the Halifax River about one mile west of the Atlantic Ocean, saw a flock of 50 to 100 birds fly out of the darkness and dash into the brilliant lights which illuminate the field. This continued for several minutes, in the course of which some 20 birds fell to the ground. Observers were uncertain whether the same flock was circling about, to appear and re-appear, or whether several flocks came in quick succession. Two of the birds were picked up alive and brought to me the next day for identification; they were northern phalaropes, *Lobipes lobatus*. The boys who picked up these birds reported that about 20 more were lying on the ground. I visited the ball park the next afternoon and found eight mangled bodies. One of the captured birds died during the night; the other was released in the Halifax River. This would seem to be the first record for a flock of northern phalaropes in Florida, and the third record for the species in this state.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida.*

Glaucous gull in South Carolina.—On November 22, 1947, on the Cooper River waterfront of Charleston, S. C., I saw a gull which from its white wings and large size, I took to be the glaucous, *Larus hyperboreus*. Two days later the bird was secured by Mr. E. B. Chamberlain and was found to be *hyperboreus*.

It is the first specimen to be taken in South Carolina. Measurements are as follows: wing, 462 mm.; tail, 186 mm.; exposed culmen, 56 mm. (the tip of the bill was shot off); height of bill, 20 mm.; and tarsus, 65 mm. Previously, the only instance of a "white-winged" gull being seen on the South Carolina coast was the report by W. W. Humphreys of a bird in November, 1943, near the same place. Efforts to secure it failed. In February, 1931, Ivan R. Tomkins secured a specimen of the glaucous gull at the Savannah River entrance, on the Georgia side.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, IV, *Davidson, N. C.*

"Puddling"—A method of feeding by herring gulls.—On October 23, 1947, herring gulls, *Larus argentatus*, were observed feeding in shallow tide pools on the sandy beach at Belliveau Cove, St. Mary Bay, Nova Scotia, in a fashion that was new to the writer. The birds stood in water one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch deep and worked their feet up and down with a pumping motion for about 30 seconds