

by Oliver L. Austin, Jr., of the Florida State Museum, as *Puffinus diomedea borealis*. It is now specimen no. 11215 in that museum. Several photographs were obtained of small flocks flying and resting on the water.

The A.O.U. Check-list (fifth edit., 1957) lists no record of the species for the United States south of South Carolina. R. S. Palmer (*Handbook of North American birds*, vol. 1, New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1962; see pp. 158–159) does not mention its occurrence south of New York, although the distribution map (p. 158) shows its range southward to about North Carolina. Alexander Sprunt, Jr. (*Florida bird life*, New York, Coward-McCann, 1954), gives no record for Florida. A specimen found dead at Palm Beach and reported by H. P. Langridge (*Auk*, 76: 241, 1959) is probably the first record for Florida or the southeastern coast of the United States. I. J. Abramson and H. M. Stevenson (*Aud. Field Notes*, 15: 402, 1961) mention a sight record made 25 miles east of Miami Beach, Florida, on 25 May 1961, and also indicate there have been regular but unreported observations in the past by the late Al Pflueger. Stevenson (*Aud. Field Notes*, 16: 22, 1962) mentions the collection of several specimens off Tavernier on 7 October 1962, also by Mr. Pflueger. Through personal correspondence, we have learned that Mr. Pflueger collected at least five specimens off the Florida Coast. Two were placed in the University of Miami collection, and one each went to the Florida State University, the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University, and the Miami Museum of Science. At least two of them were taken within about four miles of shore. Two dead birds were found on the beach in Volusia County during the falls of 1962 and 1963, R. D. Hudson (*Florida Nat.*, 36: 27, 1962) and R. D. Mason (*Florida Nat.*, 37: 24, 1963).

Apparently, then, besides our recent records, there are few sightings of live Cory's Shearwaters off Florida and only five other specimens have been taken, not counting the three dead specimens of unknown origin found on shore. Our experience in finding the species in such large numbers in August, 1965, suggests that the species may be more abundant off Florida than the few records indicate.—FREDERICK H. LESSER, *Lee County Mosquito Control District, Fort Myers*, and LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Gainesville, Florida*.

#### **An addition to the avifauna of the United States: *Myiarchus stolidus sagrae*.**

—In the latter part of 1965, I gave certain bird specimens to the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology. One of them was recognized by Dr. George H. Lowery, Jr., as an example of the Stolid Flycatcher, *Myiarchus stolidus sagrae*. This identification was later verified by Dr. Wesley E. Lanyon. I had taken the specimen on 14 September 1963, five miles south of Orrville, Dallas County, Alabama. It is a male, presumably an adult, in fresh fall plumage (LSUMZ 50592), measuring as follows: 12.9 mm (bill length from anterior of nostril); 79 (wing length, flattened); 72 (tail length).

A careful examination of weather maps and summaries for the period from 1 June 1963 to the date of collection revealed no unusual circumstances that would account for the appearance of this species in the southeastern United States. The subspecies *sagrae* has been reported only from Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman. The species, as currently understood, is known only from the West Indies. Therefore, its occurrence in south-central Alabama constitutes an addition to the avifauna of North America as defined by the A.O.U. Check-list (fifth edit., 1957).—MERRIAM L. MILES, *Sutton Place, Orrville, Alabama*.