

After some difficulty a specimen was secured. As the dead bird lay on the pasture the rest of the flock gathered over it in graceful circles.

The bird collected was an immature male. Its measurements were as follows: wing, 234 mm.; tail, 90; tarsus, 87; bill, 56. The iris was yellow, the feet black, and the undersides of the toes yellowish-green, and the tarsus pale yellow. The stomach contents, identified by Dr. George N. Walcott, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, were:

	Number	Per cent of contents
<i>Schistocerca americana</i> Drury	1	55
<i>Neoconocephalus triops</i> (Linn.)	1	15
<i>Scyllina (Plectrotettix) gregarius</i> Saussure	7	14
<i>Acheta simmilis</i> (F.)	2	6
<i>Oecantha niveus</i> DeGeer	1	2
Undetermined spiders	3	6
Carabid beetles	3	2

It is to be presumed that these herons came from Puerto Rico, some 90 miles to the northwest of St. Croix. It is estimated that about 100 are presently on the island.—G. A. SEAMAN, Box 472, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, March 30, 1955.

Behavior of migrating birds at sea off San Diego, California.—On April 13, 14, and 15, 1954, the U.S.S. Mount Katmai (AE-16), in which I was serving at the time, was conducting training exercises in a limited area centered 40 miles from San Diego, California, and 15 miles south of San Clemente Island. All three days were overcast, with fog present in varying density at all times. For an hour or so around noon on the 13th four or five Hermit Warblers (*Dendroica occidentalis*) flitted about the ship. Several female Myrtle Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*) were present at the same time. On the next day at about the same hour two Pileolated Warblers (*Wilsonia pusilla*) were seen in company with a small flock of Audubon Warblers (*Dendroica auduboni*) and Myrtle Warblers. Later in the afternoon of the 14th several Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), several Audubon Warblers, a Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*), a Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*), an Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), and an unidentified wren and hummingbird were noted around the ship. On the 15th of April—again around noon—four White-crowned Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), two Sanderlings (*Crocethia alba*), a Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanoccephala*), and an unidentified “peep” sandpiper were seen. At the same time a Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) and a Pileolated Warbler were captured by sailors who simply placed their hats over the resting birds.

Opportunities for observation were available at frequent intervals during the three days but neither land nor shore birds were seen at times other than those described. Most of the birds appeared fairly active; the doves, the heron, and most of the warblers would fly out from the ship, sometimes for some distance, and would then circle for a bit before finally returning to alight again on the ship. The turnstone never was seen to land, but for some time coursed low back and forth and roundabout, frequently passing close to the ship's side. The Mount Katmai had one radar set operating at all times, and an additional one in operation most of the time. Other ships in the vicinity presumably always had at least one piece of radar gear in operation also. Whether these electronic emissions causally contributed to the behavior of the birds observed can only be guessed at.—JOHN B. CROWELL, JR., 49 Irving Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, April 30, 1955.