

SOOTY TERN (*Sterna fuscata*). A specimen — adult male — was caught alive within a few miles of Raleigh on June 30 of this year. It did not attempt to fly when pursued and was easily captured by hand. I received it in the flesh the next day, it having died during the night. The body was much emaciated, but showed no signs of injury.

RED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). On February 23, 1909, the State Museum at Raleigh received a specimen in the flesh from M. Leslie Davis, of Beaufort, N. C. This specimen was picked up on the beach near Beaufort the previous day. I often hear of small "web-footed" birds being observed in some numbers along our coast after a heavy storm and imagine that phalaropes are not uncommon under such conditions.— H. H. BRIMLEY, *Curator, State Museum, Raleigh, N. C.*

Notes from Crawford Notch, N. H.— At the summit of the Crawford Notch, New Hampshire, some two thousand feet above sea level and in the heart of the White Mountain region, is a small clearing surrounded on all sides by forest. Among many species to be expected here I have found the following which seem worth noting and which were not included in my list of Crawford birds.¹

1. **Larus argentatus.** HERRING GULL.— On September 25, 1907, three of these birds visited the Notch. Two of them remained in the air while the third alighted for a few moments on Saco Lake, a tiny sheet of water. Another example occurred on September 25, 1908. It remained the greater part of the forenoon.

2. **Calidris arenaria.** SANDERLING. A single bird passed the afternoon of August 18, 1909, on the shore of Saco Lake. The bird, which arrived during a rain storm, was very tame.

3. **Ægialitis semipalmata.** SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.— On September 3, 1908, during a northeast rain storm a single bird in company with a Semipalmated Sandpiper remained for a few moments on a sand bar in Saco Lake. The bird was easily approached.

4. **Passer domesticus.** ENGLISH SPARROW.— Up to the season of 1909 I had noted only one individual of this species — in August, 1905.² In 1909, however, several birds occurred and at least one pair nested.

5. **Oporornis agilis.** CONNECTICUT WARBLER.— Late in the afternoon of September 27, 1907, a mild, cloudy day, one of these birds flew against a window of the hotel and was killed. It was preserved and is in my possession.— RICHARD MERRILL MARBLE, *Brookline, Mass.*

Additions to the List of Birds of Allegany and Garrett Counties, Western Maryland.— Since publishing the above-named list (Auk, Vol. XXI) I

¹ A List of Birds found within a radius of one mile from the Crawford House, N. H., September 20, 1907.

[See below, p. 446, for further mention of this paper.—EDD.]

² List, page 6.

have kept in touch with the bird-lore of the region referred to and now would add three more species to those enumerated in that list.

***Strix pratincola*.** BARN OWL. In August, 1906, while on a visit to Cumberland, Maryland, I saw a captive specimen of this species, which had been taken at Corriganville, a hamlet nearby.

***Passerculus s. savanna*.** SAVANNAH SPARROW.—I saw an individual of this species August, 1906, at Mt. Lake Park, Allegany County, the noted summer resort on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. It must have been an oversight of mine not to find it there and at Cumberland earlier.

***Minus polyglottos*.** MOCKINGBIRD.—During my residence in the region covered by the list, I kept my eyes open for this species, being told that they were sometimes seen, but I failed to find any. Now Mr. John Fulton, a well-known nature lover of Cumberland, writes me, that a Mr. LeFevre found three pairs near Oldtown, Allegany County, on May 5, and subsequently the nest of one of these containing four young. Unfortunately this nest was shortly after robbed of its contents by prowling boys from South Cumberland. It is to be hoped that the other pairs brought out their young safely, so that this fine bird may become firmly established at Cumberland, where, no doubt, it ought to be.—G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

The Food of Several Maine Water-Birds.—The following notes are the result of a number of actual observations on the food of birds, that for the greater part have been examined under conditions which did not admit of the preservation of the stomach contents for expert examination. Therefore they are here offered as a contribution to a subject both important and interesting.

In the diet of the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) I have noticed sea cucumbers (*Pentacta frondosa*) disgorged by the side of a nest, and during the winter of 1907-08, one of these birds was seen repeatedly dropping a frozen *Pentacta* on Old Orchard beach. Previous to freezing a hole had been torn in its side, evidently by the beak of a gull or crow.

The shell bodies of the beach snail (*Polinices heros*), with operculum attached, have been found by the sides of nests. The broken and empty shells are common at resting places of this gull. This mollusk is a well known and abundant enemy of the common clam (*Mya arenaria*). On the Maine coast it is eaten by modern man to a very limited extent, and in certain sections, and at certain times it is used to a great extent for fish bait. Yet its destruction of the clam, so extensively used in commerce, offsets its own small use, and the habit of the Gull in feeding upon it is an economic service, to be considered in the summary of its feeding habits. At the No-mans-land colony, in summer, I once saw nearly a pint of cockles (*Purpura lappillus*) disgorged by the side of a nest; and at the Brothers, Englishman's Bay, a half pint of the crustacean, *Thysanopoda norvegica*, disgorged by the side of a nest.

Larus philadelphia, besides its diet of fish, and garbage, has been found