

amination of supposed Eskimo Curlews and not depending too much upon bill measurements.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Hudsonian Godwit on the Magdalen Islands.—The Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa hæmastica*) is becoming so rare that every occurrence is worth publishing, particularly as it seems to be following the Eskimo Curlew into oblivion.

On the 18th of February, 1911, a hunter got after a flock of six birds, presumably all of the same species, and of these he secured four. Three of these were eaten but the fourth was mailed to me by my friend Mr. J. B. Boutilier with the above information. It was a new bird to him and was also new to my collection.

The specimen is now No. 2570 in my cabinet.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

The Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus dominicus*) Again on the Coast of South Carolina.—In 'The Auk,' Vol. XXIX, 1912, p. 101, I recorded a specimen of this bird taken by me on November 4, 1911. I now wish to announce the capture by the writer of two birds taken on November 27, 1912, on Oakland plantation, Christ Church Parish.

According to Prof. Wells W. Cooke (Distribution and Migration of North American Shore Birds, Bull. No. 35, Biological Survey, 1910) this date of capture is the latest for the United States. Since I obtained the first specimen in December, 1880 (Birds of South Carolina, 1910, p. 59) only four more have been seen, three of which I secured.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

On the Occurrence of *Columba squamosa* (Bonnaterre) in Cuba.—During the first days of December, 1912, I was advised by a native that there was good 'Torcaza' shooting on the 'Sierra del Maquey' Range five miles to the east of the 'San Carlos' Sugar Estate near Guantanamo. I was unable to get away till the 10th, by which time the natives had had a good ten days' start, having shot probably an average of 300 pigeons a day. Still I found plenty of pigeons, *Columba squamosa* (Bonn.), and got 69 specimens in a few hours, unfortunately very few were worth keeping as great quantities of feathers were knocked off by the branches while falling. In fact only one specimen turned out really good. The pigeons, were feeding on the berries of 'Come-Cara' and 'Juan Perez'. By keeping still I could hear the berries dropping through the leaves to the ground when they slipped from the pigeon's bill, as also their soft, low 'cooing,' thus indicating where to find them.

During their stay on the 'Sierra del Maquey' — some three weeks — I can safely say that over 5000 pigeons were shot by natives for eating and selling. The custom is to cut out the breasts, fry them slightly and put them away packed in lard in earthenware vessels when they will 'keep'

indefinitely, or if the cash is needed, as it often is, the pigeons are strung through the nostrils with wire to be peddled about the streets, this latter was done last December to such a degree that the butchers of Guantanamo complained that the consumption of beef decreased.

This pigeon has the habit of moving about the country in search of food, which when once found they will not abandon for any amount of shooting so long as the supply of food lasts. During May of each year they congregate in huge numbers at certain places on the coast, where they nest on the Mangroves in colonies known as 'Pueblos'; and where unfortunately they are shot by the thousand, very often before the young are able to take care of themselves, and therefore must perish. Fortunately some of their nesting colonies are in inaccessible swamps, where they are safe, for the present at least.—CHAS. T. RAMSDEN, *Guantanamo, Cuba*.

The Marsh Hawk Nesting in New Jersey.— During the past twenty years, the impression seems to have steadily increased that the Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) is a rare breeder in the state of New Jersey. This is not in accordance with my experience. It is true, that not many nests have been found, but during a number of trips taken to various points in Cape May, Atlantic, Burlington and Ocean Counties during the last five years I have always noted this bird as present during the breeding season. It is never as common in one place as such birds as the Fish Crow or Green Heron, but not many hawks are. On the 29th of June, 1912, I examined a Marsh Hawk's nest with five young and saw another pair of birds undoubtedly nesting, not far from Atlantic City.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Penna.*

The Sharp-shinned Hawk again in Maine in Winter.— I saw a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*), apparently a male, circling at a height of about seventy-five yards over upper Spring Street, Portland, on the morning of January 27, 1913. The bird has thus been five times recorded¹ as a winter visitor in Maine after relatively little observation.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine*.

First Michigan Specimen of the Three-toed Woodpecker.— While enroute to the northern peninsula on the Shires Expedition to the Whitefish Point Region, Michigan, the writer examined a collection of mounted birds in the high school at Sault Ste. Marie. In this collection there is a specimen of *Picoides americanus americanus* labeled "Soo, October 1, 1910; C. E. Richmond, collector. Although Mr. Richmond has not been located, Mr. M. J. Walsh, Superintendent of Schools, Sault Ste. Marie, states that Mr. Richmond was at that time instructor in biology in the high school, and that there can be no reasonable doubt of the correctness of the locality record.

¹ Auk. XXVIII, p. 265.