

of it follows: Bill pinkish dusky toward tip (nail positively black) lamellated; trifle broader towards tip than at base; nostrils in the basal third. Head and about one-half neck brownish gray, somewhat mottled with white on sides and below. Under parts including linings of wings, lower wing coverts and axillars white. Upper parts generally, including upper wing coverts white. Primaries sooty; about a terminal fourth of the secondaries dark sooty brown, with a green speculum, each secondary slightly edged and tipped below with lighter. The white tail has all but two outer feathers dark tipped. Scapulars brown. A ring across the shoulders, part way round on the breast, chestnut. Feet flesh color.

Dimensions in inches: culmen (curve) 1.87; culmen (chord) 1.87; depth of bill 1; gape gape 2.12; length 22; wing 12.25; tail 4; mid-tow and claw 2.65; tarsus 2.65.—E. H. FORBUSH, *136 State House, Boston, Mass.*

**White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) Nesting in Minnesota.**—From Dr. Frank M. Chapman's most excellent work, 'Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist,' page 371, I quote the following: "In Western Minnesota, Pelicans nested as recently as 1878." While living at Aitkin, Minnesota, on August 15, 1904, a hunter brought to me two young Pelicans which he shot on the shores of Sandy Lake, about 40 miles north of Aitkin. They were small, not more than one-fourth grown, and were undoubtedly hatched and reared near the point of capture for they could not have migrated very far, in fact, were unable to fly.

Unfortunately their plumage was so badly soiled and so carelessly handled by the sportsman that I did not preserve them, which I have regretted since for the most undisputable evidence is the specimen in hand.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Ark.*

**American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) in Maine.**—In 'The Auk' (Vol. XXXVIII, p. 109, January, 1921), I recorded an additional record of the Egret for the State of Maine—two specimens, one of which was shot and later secured by Dr. William P. Coues, who has since presented it to the Boston Society of Natural History. I also quoted twelve previously published records.

On July 15, 1921, Dr. William P. Coues saw a flock of seven on the Scarborough salt marshes which border a corner of the Prout's Neck Golf Links, and three days later a flock of nine were seen in the same locality by his brother, Robert W. Coues. This flock evidently scattered over the marshes, for between that date and the first week in September, only single birds or occasional pairs, were observed. Between July 19 and September 6, I observed single birds every few days. One favorite place was within 150 yards of the highway where there was constant passing. I stalked one bird and got within 75 yards, so that the yellow bill and black legs could plainly be seen with a glass. This bird was busily feeding in a ditch at low tide, but finally saw me and moved off to another part of the marsh.

These birds were seen by many residents in that section, who brought me word from time to time of a strange pure white bird they had seen while passing the marsh. This species certainly seems to be extending its range and in increased numbers.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

**Two Records of the Stilt Sandpiper.**—In looking over my collection I find two specimens of Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*). The first of these, No. 278, I took in a slough a little north of Burlington, Iowa, September 28, 1889. It was shot while feeding in the shallow water of this, then rapidly drying, slough.

On September 16, 1917, while returning to Washington through the Shenandoah Valley, we passed a cattle pool by the roadside a little east of Berryville, Virginia, in which a number of Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers were feeding and one bird revealed his identity and recalled my 1889 experience by immersing his head below the water in his quest for food. Having a little collecting gun aboard, we added the specimen to our collection, where it is now No. 2170.

This is the only sandpiper that I have met with which systematically fishes for food by ducking below the surface of the water.—PAUL BARTSCH, *U. S. National Museum.*

**The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper in Southern California.**—On September 16, 1921, while collecting shore birds on the mud flats of Mission Bay, near San Diego, a flock of eight or ten sandpipers dashed past me, uttering characteristic "piper" notes but of a tone and tune new to me. A few moments later a single bird was shot, which was of a similar appearance and may or may not have been of the same species.

The specimen proved to be a young male Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Pisobia aurita*), in first fall plumage and the first to be recorded from the coast of North America this far south.

When first seen the wanderer from northern shores was feeding along the edges of a tide pool, in company with one or two Least Sandpipers and showed little or no fear at my approach.—A. W. ANTHONY, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, Calif.*

**The Purple Sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima maritima*), at Ithaca, N. Y.**—On November 5, 1921, the writer collected a single specimen of the Purple Sandpiper at the head of Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, New York. It is now No. 898 in the collection of the Cornell University Museum. Apparently this is the first record of the species for the Cayuga Lake Basin.—GEO. M. MCNEIL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

**The Mourning Dove in Newfoundland.**—Mr. W. A. B. Selater, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has kindly permitted me to record the first known occurrence in Newfoundland of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura*