

rough. The next morning, October 27, we found five warblers on board: a male Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*), an Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), a Northern Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*), a male Northern Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*), and a female Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

The Oven-bird would not permit anyone to come very near it and kept out of reach in the rigging. The Northern Yellow-throat rested on the railing, and when approached would fly off and return to some other part of the railing. The others were apparently exhausted and were resting on the after deck. They could easily be caught and made no attempt to escape other than to hop wearily under the steamer-chairs occupied by the passengers.

Shortly after lunch, it must have been about 2:00 o'clock, when one of the passengers came near the Yellow-throat, it left the steamship and did not return. Heading in a southerly direction the bird flew at about the height of the ship's railing as long as I could keep it in sight. The Oven-bird also disappeared in the afternoon, but the weary trio remained with us all day. The next morning they were gone.—THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

Carolina Wren in Northern Illinois.—In spite of the fact that the Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*) is fairly numerous in central Illinois and common in the southern part of the state, it is a rare bird in the northern portion. March 21, 1926, a male in very soiled plumage was found dead in a garage in Wilmette, Cook Co., Illinois, by Mr. Dorland Davis of that place, and was presented to me in the flesh. Mr. Davis writes me that he first saw it on February 1st.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois.*

Additions to the New Hampshire List.—In 'The Auk' for April 1923 (vol. XL, p. 352) were mentioned eight additions to Dr. G. M. Allen's List of the Birds of New Hampshire (1903). It may be convenient to have further additions, ten in number, brought together here. First I give those that have not, I believe, been recorded; then others, with references to place of publication.

Sterna paradisaea, ARCTIC TERN. Mr. C. F. Goodhue of Webster has in his collection three specimens taken by Mr. E. Nudd at Hampton, September, 1903.

Marila valisineria, CANVASBACK.—Mr. G. F. Wentworth of Dover has in his collection a specimen taken at Dover Point about 1915. Dr. G. M. Allen tells me that Mr. C. F. Hardy, Jr., got a specimen from Seabrook, where it was shot Nov. 4, 1908. Two or three other less definite reports have also come to me.

Bubo virginianus pallescens, WESTERN HORNED OWL.—Mr. Goodhue has in his collection a specimen that was taken at Boscawen, Oct. 15, 1909.

Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea, BURROWING OWL. Mr. Wentworth has

in his collection a specimen that was picked up dead, in Dover, and brought to him, about Feb. 20, 1922.

Passerherbulus nelsoni subvirgatus, ACADIAN SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. Mr. Goodhue has in his collection a specimen that was taken by Mr. S. A. Shaw at Hampton.

I am obliged to the gentlemen above named for courteously allowing me to report these specimens, and to Mr. O. Bangs and Mr. J. L. Peters for assistance with specimens for comparison.

Phasianus colchicus subsp.?—The hybrid "Ring-Necked Pheasant" is well established as a resident and breeding bird in southern New Hampshire.

Other birds reported from New Hampshire since 1922 are as follows: *Sterna forsteri* (see Forbush, Birds of Mass., I, 104), *Rallus elegans* (l. c., p. 352), *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus* (l. c., p. 399), *Icteria virens virens* (see AUK, XLI, 486).—F. B. WHITE, Concord, N. H.

Some Water Bird Notes from the Florida East Coast.—Relatively little has been published about the birds of the Florida east coast, and especially neglected by the ornithologists is that stretch (as long as the coast of Maine), extending from St. Augustine to Sebastian. Half a century ago, Maynard, J. A. Allen, Cory and others studied the bird life of this region. But on the whole, other parts of the state have received a disproportionate amount of attention.

I have spent now a total of nine summers and fourteen winters in the Atlantic section of middle Florida. During most of this time I have made field notes, chiefly in Volusia County. I have done relatively little collecting however, which will account for the fact that I have listed but 191 species. The following notes refer to fourteen species of water birds which my experience indicates are rare or very uncommon here.

1. *Puffinus lherminieri*. AUDUBON'S SHEARWATER. On August 9, 1909, on the beach south of Coronado, I picked up an individual of this species. The bird was half-dead. Sixteen years later to the day, I caught another Audubon's Shearwater, floating helplessly in the edge of the surf south of Daytona Beach. Mr. A. H. Howell informs me that these constitute two of the three records for this species in Florida.

2. *Oceanites oceanicus*. WILSON'S PETREL.—On July 3, 1909, while swimming in the surf at Coronado Beach, I saw four Wilson's Petrels. They passed within a few feet of me, just beyond the breakers. On August 12, 1911, I saw three of these Petrels in the head of Mosquito Inlet.

3. *Fregata aquila*. MAN-O-WAR BIRD.—I saw one Frigate Bird near Mosquito Inlet in June, 1909, and another there, July 3; on August 4 of that summer, I saw three more, soaring high in the air over the Inlet. On October 19, 1910, during an equinoctial storm, one was seen over Coronado.

4. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—This should not be an uncommon bird here, but I had never seen it until this winter, when on