

Hill, Cheraw and Darlington. On the trip back to Connecticut, driving via the Shenandoah Valley route across western Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the middle of May, the Starling seemed to be one of the commonest species, constantly in evidence, carrying food for young.—HERBERT K. JOB, *West Haven, Conn.*

**Florida Notes.**—The hurricane of July 26 and 27, 1926, on the east coast of Florida was very likely responsible for the occurrence of several Sooty Terns seen on the overflowed salt marshes and the Indian River bordering Merritts Island, Brevard County, Florida. On July 29, I saw two Sooty Terns flying over the flooded marshes in company with two Black Terns and several Least Terns, and also observed two more Sooty Terns while crossing the bridge over the river.

While returning home later in the afternoon I saw a lone Black Tern flying over the St. Johns on the boundry line of Orange and Brevard counties.

On September 16, 17 and 18, 1926, south Florida was hit by another severe hurricane, in fact the worst that ever struck the state and on September 19, I observed four Man-o'-war-birds flying over a large lake in the Western part of Orange County. They were flying together as if in search of food but none were seen to secure anything from the water. They sailed around overhead getting farther and farther away until lost to sight. I have lived in the county for thirty-four years and these are the first I ever saw inland. About ten years ago, I was with Arthur H. Howell of the Biological Survey when we secured a specimen at Florida City, Dade County, and I am acquainted with the species and could not have been mistaken.

Once and only once years ago, did I see Brown Pelicans on fresh water lakes inland and this was after or during a tropical storm that lasted three days in October, 1910. The storm lasted from October 16 to 19; and did much damage. The Pelicans remained on one of the lakes in Orlando, Orange Co., for several days and then disappeared.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

**Three Rare Birds for Northern Michigan.**—On September 26, 1926, Dr. Christofferson, my associate in bird work, and myself were observing some Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*), Titlarks (*Anthus rubescens*) and Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) in plowed fields some two miles and a half back from the river, when a flock of sixteen birds circled around and settled down near us. On investigation, they proved to be Golden Plovers (*Charadrius dominicus dominicus*). The Doctor and I have been combing this territory very thoroughly for twelve years and this is the first time we have ever found the Golden Plover. The next Sunday we visited the same place, and found Horned Larks, Titlarks and Lapland Longspurs, but the Golden Plovers were gone. A farmer we talked to said he had seen them a couple of days before and that they had been around for about a week.