

The Wintering Area of the Red and Northern Phalaropes.—Bent, in Bulletin 142, U. S. National Museum, leaves the impression that the Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) have a virtually unknown winter home, though "they are believed to winter largely at sea." Murphy (Bird Islands of Peru, N. Y., 1925) records several valuable observations. The following is especially pertinent: "During the second day, while we steamed along the coast between Pachacamac and Cerro Azul, and not far offshore from Asia Island and other important guano deposits, we ran through many 'slicks' or glassy areas on the sea. They lay mostly between the drift-lines, and were themselves usually more or less flecked with suds and bubbles. These slicks proved to be the feeding grounds of flocks of Northern Phalaropes, aggregating tens of thousands of birds. This species of swimming Snipe, which breeds in the arctic parts of North America, had apparently never before been recorded from the southern hemisphere. Its winter home had been, in fact, unknown, although correctly assumed to lie somewhere in the oceans south of the equator. The Phalaropes that we encountered were shy and restless, usually taking wing when the 'Alcatraz' drew near. During subsequent field work I found them to be common all along the coast of Peru."—A. W. SCHORGER, 2021 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

The Knot (*Calidris canutus*) on the Atlantic Coast in Winter.—On January 14, 1928, I shot three birds of this species from a flock of about forty individuals, on the beach of Big Bay Island, S. C., about thirty miles south of Charleston.

Realizing the rarity of the Knot in winter, I carefully examined the winter ranges as given in various works on ornithology, and found that the term "casual in winter on the Atlantic coast" was about all that is said. In Mr. Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Shore Birds,' which has just appeared, this winter range is more explicit. He says in part, "not well known but in the western hemisphere, seemingly most of South America, . . . , to possibly Jamaica, Barbados, rarely Louisiana (Vermillion Bay), and Florida (St. Marks).

In 'The Auk,' Vol. X, Jan. 1893, page 26, George H. Mackay states that he shot two Knots near Muskeget Island, Mass. on March 19, 1890, one of which was saved, and "is now" in the collection of William Brewster. The day on which the birds were taken was marked by a severe snow storm, and they had been seen in the vicinity since the middle of January of that year.

Mr. Mackay also states that Outram Bangs saw, and purchased, a specimen of *T. canutus*, which was hanging in the Fanueil Hall Market, Boston, in January of the same year. These, together with the writer's South Carolina specimens, appear to be the only instances of the capture of this species on the Atlantic coast during the winter months. That the two localities are so far apart, with no intermediate points represented is, indeed, a strange fact.

Being interested in ascertaining all possible in regard to the local occurrence, I made a trip on January 20, to Seabrook's Island some twenty miles south of Charleston, accompanied my by wife. We saw a flock of eight Knots, but took none. However, on January 31, at the same locality, we saw twenty-nine birds, and took two. Mr. F. M. Weston, of Pensacola, Florida was present at the time. On the day the first birds were taken (January 14), I was with Mr. Herbert R. Sass of this city, who tells me that he has seen Knots frequently in winter on the beaches about Edisto Island, which is the same general locality as Big Bay Island. Another friend of the writer, Mr. Edward Manigault, a local sportsman, assures me that he has taken the Knot about Charleston in November.

On February 3, 1928, I collected one female at Edingsville Beach, S. C., and saw about two dozen. These records seem to bear out the statements of Messrs. Sass and Manigault, that the Knot occurs, more or less regularly, on the South Atlantic coast in winter.

Upon reading the last issue of 'Bird-Lore,' I found that Mr. R. J. Longstreet, of Daytona Beach, Fla., saw twenty-four Knots, while taking his Christmas census, and upon writing him, he answered that he has often seen the birds in late fall, and in December, but never after Christmas. It would doubtless clear up the matter further, if others who have winter records for this species would communicate them to 'The Auk.'—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

The Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*) in Ontario.—Mr. J. H. Fleming has called my attention to a record of the Western Sandpiper for Ontario in Eaton's 'Birds of New York' which is, so far as I am aware, the only published record for the Province. Mr. James Savage, who collected the specimen tells me that he does not know its present location.

Three other specimens taken in Ontario are here recorded.

Port Franks (Lake Huron) Ont., September 5, 1883 sex? W. E. Saunders. Specimen in Saunders' collection.

Toronto (Ashbridge's Bay, Lake Ontario), Ont., September 6, 1890 ♀. H. H. Brown. Specimen in Royal Ontario Mus. Zool. No. 24.5.7.6.

Long Point, Norfolk (Lake Erie) Ont., July 11, 1927, ♀ John Edmonds. Specimen in Royal Ontario Mus. Zool. No. 27. 9. 1. 115.

Mr. Saunders loaned me his specimen for record in this connection. The Brown specimen was in a collection presented to the Museum by Mr. Brown which was unknown to Mr. Fleming, when he published his 'Birds of Toronto' in 1906.

Mr. Savage's specimen recorded by Eaton was taken in September, 1897, at Fort Erie Beach (Opposite Buffalo, N. Y.), sex?—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto.*

Killdeer Swimming on Green River, Utah.—While serving as a member of a biological collecting party in Southeastern Utah, during June and July of 1927, the writer had an opportunity to observe some