

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

unusual activities of the Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*) swimming on the Green River, near Green River City, Utah. At this particular point the river was from eight to twelve feet deep and about fifty yards wide. The current was rather strong. The bird was first observed out in the middle of the stream swimming toward the west bank, where the writer was hidden in a clump of dense shrubbery. When the bird came within a few feet of the shore it arose with as much skill and grace as a duck, and flew a few yards up stream and again lit. After about five minutes it once more flew to the middle of the stream, and seemed to drift with the swift current. However, it was apparently swimming, for the current took it down stream only about one-third as fast as it carried some small drift wood. The third time the bird was seen to rise and light on the muddy stream. After another ten minutes on the water it left and flew inland. While on the river it was not observed securing food. It seemed to be perfectly at ease in rising, lighting, and swimming.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, Brigham Young University.*

Mountain Plover at Daytona Beach, Florida.—On December 17, 1927, I took a specimen of the Mountain Plover (*Podasocys montanus*) on the beach a few miles south of Daytona Beach. The bird was with a flock of twelve Knots (*Calidris canutus*) and was noted as I was riding down the beach in my car. I observed the Plover at close range for several minutes (it was quite unsuspecting), but was unable to determine the species. My gun was at home, about four miles away. However, I took a chance that the bird would remain, made the eight-mile round-trip, and found him waiting for me on return, with the result that the specimen was taken and is now mounted in our local Pier Museum.

According to Forbush, in his 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States,' the Mountain Plover is "at home on the desert lands of the West and on the shores of the Pacific," and in eastern North America is "accidental in Florida and Massachusetts." So far as I can ascertain, there is but one published record for Florida—that found on page 175 of Maynard's 'Birds of Eastern North America' (Revised Edition), where the author writes, "On the first Day of December, 1870 . . . at Key West, I observed a small flock of about half a dozen birds [Mountain Plover] . . . they were extremely wild . . . but at last I secured a specimen . . ."—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida.*

Lapwings Invade Newfoundland and Canada.—It is a matter of great rarity and interest when single birds (not wandering seafoal) of European species appear in North America as 'stragglers' travelling on their own wings; but now has occurred the astonishing fact that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Old World Lapwings (*Vanellus vanellus*) have visited the northern shores of this western continent during the early months of the present winter.