

County, Connecticut. The Northern Eider (*Somateria mollissima borealis*) is a female, shot at Stratford Point during November, 1922. The hunter, who had mistaken the bird for a Scoter, was advised by the State Game Commissioner to turn it over for the Sanctuary's collection. A comparison of both the shape and measurements of the frontal process of this bird with skins in the American Museum of Natural History shows conclusively that it is *S. m. borealis*. It is the first record of this species for Connecticut.

Another rarity in the collection is a fine specimen of the Labrador Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus heterocnemis*). It is a large female, which was caught in a steel trap at the Litchfield Game Preserve, Litchfield, Connecticut, during January, 1928, and subsequently was sent to Mr. Novack by the Custodian, Henry A. Bowden. The measurements of this bird in millimeters are:—wing, 386; tail, 243; exposed culmen, 43; culmen without cere, 29. Besides being much darker than a typical *virginianus*, it has large blotches of black on the upper breast, the top of the head is dark with only a few grayish-brown streaks and the facial disk is quite gray. The only brown in the plumage is on the nape and back; the wings and tail are gray. The only other record of this subspecies in Connecticut is of a specimen taken at Black Hall, November, 1917 (Bishop, Auk, 1921, p. 586).—PHILIP A. DU MONT, *American Museum of Natural History*.

**Notes from Washington, D. C.**—*Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—One was seen on the mud-flats off Hains Point, D. C., August 22, 1929. *Sayornis phoebe*. PHOEBE.—One was noted at Dyke, Va., January 3, 1929.

*Dumetella carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—One was seen at Wellington Villa, Va., January 3, 1929.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, 1861 Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**Notes from Eastern Maryland.**—*Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—One was seen at Chesapeake Beach, October 21, 1928.

*Aiz sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—A female with seven young was seen at Cedar Point, St. Mary's County, August 19, 1928.

*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*. LOUISIANA HERON.—One was seen at Scotland Beach, St. Mary's County, August 18, 1928.

*Pisobia bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—One was watched for twenty minutes in the yard of the hotel at Scotland Beach, August 19, 1928. It was busy probing in the pools of rain water which were quite numerous, sometimes coming within ten feet of me. The distinctive markings of this species which were noted follow: the rather slender, straight black bill, black legs, light buffy washing of the breast and flanks, the scaly appearance of the back, and in flight the presence of dark upper tail coverts and the absence of a white line on the upper surface of the wing. Others in the party were H. G. Deignan, Phoebe M. Knappen, and Mrs. T. M. Knappen.

*Ereunetes mauri*. WESTERN SANDPIPER.—One was collected from a group of three at Chesapeake Beach, July 20, 1929.

*Bartramia longicauda*. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—A flock of seven was seen flying over Plum Point, July 16, 1928.

*Hedymeles l. ludovicianus*. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—I saw a male at Plum Point, July 25, 1928. It was not found again. M. T. Donoho reports that a pair bred in 1925 at the home of Frederick J. Schlick, near the mouth of Governor's Run, Calvert County. The brood was successfully raised.

*Guiraca c. caerulea*. BLUE GROSBEAK.—A pair was noted near Cedar Point and a male seen singing at Morganza, Charles County, August 19, 1928.

*Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.—A male was seen singing near Plum Point, July 6, 1928.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, 1861 *Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.*

**Further Water Bird Notes from the Florida East Coast.**—I have previously published (see *Auk*, XLIII, 378-9) notes referring to fourteen species of water birds which are rare or very uncommon in the Atlantic section of middle Florida. In the past three years, I have augmented this material as follows:

1. *Puffinus lherminieri*. AUDUBON'S SHEARWATER.—One living and one dead, found on the ocean beach south of Daytona Beach, Aug. 3, 1928, and one dead bird picked up in the same region on Aug. 5, and Aug. 13. On Aug. 23, 1929, another dead Shearwater of this species was found on the beach.

2. *Fregata aquila*. MAN-O'-WAR BIRD.—During the hurricane that struck the lower east coast in September, 1926, a flock of eleven Man-o'-war birds was over Daytona Beach (Sept. 18), and nine were seen in the next two days. On Sept. 16, 1928, during the Palm Beach hurricane, a single Man-o'-war bird was seen at Daytona Beach. I have never seen this species in this latitude except on the occasion of a heavy blow to the south.

3. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—The shallow waters in the salt marshes near Ponce de Leon (Mosquito) Inlet seem to be the only place in this vicinity where these Mergansers occur. I have noted them there several times since 1925:—Mar. 13 and Dec. 12, 1926; Dec. 24, 1927; Jan. 29, and Feb. 19, 1928.

4. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Second record—one seen in the salt marsh opposite New Smyrna, Feb. 19, 1928.

5. *Crecisus jamaicensis*. LITTLE BLACK RAIL.—A dead bird of this species was found in the street in front of my house in Daytona Beach, Apr. 7, 1929.

6. *Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—Second record—in the shallow water of a mud-flat near Port Orange, Apr. 29, 1928, I saw two Stilt Sandpipers, and took one.

7. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—I saw one White-