

of a previous record for this season. On December 18, 1927 I observed an adult male in Whitmarsh Valley feeding in an old water filled quarry along the half melted edge among a mixture of ice, muck, and decayed leaves.—LEWIS MACCUEN SMITH, *Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Two North American Migrants on Las Tres Marias.—I can establish the presence of two North American migratory birds on the Tres Marias Islands, during my stay there, from December 26, 1929, to January 12, 1930.

I found a specimen of *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli* on the morning of December 28, as I was walking along the east coast of Maria Madre. It was sitting on an almost defoliated Manzanillo-tree, near a lime kiln, and was accompanied by a Zenzontle or Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottos*). While the latter immediately left on my approach, the Finch stayed there, and I was able to shoot him. It was a lean juvenile male and its skin is now at the U. S. National Museum at Washington. This finding is important, because it represents the southernmost spot at which this Finch has been taken although its presence had been established for Mazatlán and San Luis Potosí. If this specimen came from the mainland, or from the peninsula of Lower California, is an open question. The place at which it was found points toward the first possibility. Besides this the dominating north winds from November to February are very favorable for a direct south flight (Mazatlán is about 150 km. distant). I was unable to locate any further specimens of this species.

A brown young female of *Circus hudsonicus* was flying about on the same day in front of the cactus covered slope behind the saltworks. The presence on the islands of this bird, which is so prevalent as a winter guest in Mexico and Guatemala, is not very remarkable.

As the Tres Marias Islands are not a very good winter resort for North American migratory birds (it is only during the two passage periods, especially during the spring migration, that a greater number of species visit the islands as already recorded) it could mean, at least in the case of the *Zonotrichia*, that these birds had been driven off their usual course.—FRITZ HEILFURTH, *City of Mexico.*

Notes from Madison, Wisconsin.—*Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—On September 14, 1929, I noticed two Stilt Sandpipers and a Baird's Sandpiper among some shore-birds feeding on a pond near Madison. While deciding which species to collect, a hog dashed into the water and put all the birds to flight. The case appeared hopeless, when an incident occurred that seldom happens in field work. Of all the birds to leave the pond, only the three desired returned. I was able, by careful herding, to drop the three in one shot; however, while in the act of recovering them, a wounded Stilt Sandpiper escaped.

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—A male was taken September 14, 1929. (*vide supra*).

Oxyechus vociferus. KILLDEER.—A Killdeer, associated with two Wilson's Snipe, was flushed from a spring December 24, 1929. I am not aware of a previous winter record for the state.

Tyto alba pratincola. BARN OWL.—A female was taken November 24, 1929. Its stomach contained a short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*). This specimen was taken at the same place where one was seen August 25, 1917 (Auk, 42 (1925), 131).

Nuttallornis borealis. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—This species is an uncommon migrant. I took a male August 25, 1929.

Otocoris alpestris hoyti. HOYT'S HORNED LARK.—I took a male February 2, 1930, the identification being confirmed by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. At this time, Horned Larks, Snow Buntings, and Lapland Longspurs were present in exceptional numbers.—A. W. SCHORGER, 2021 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wisc.

The Shore-bird Flight of 1929 on the New Jersey Coast.—The accompanying compilation of shore-bird records of 1927 field trips made during the southward migration of 1929 along the coast of New Jersey is offered in Table I for comparison with a similar compilation made in 1928 by the writer and reported in 'The Auk,' Vol. XLVI, No. 3, p. 314. The period covered extended from early July to early January, the records being gathered by the writer with the co-operation of members of Linnaean Society of New York and Delaware Valley Ornithological Club. The localities covered were about the same as those visited in 1928. The trips were apportioned as follows: Newark Meadows, 42; Point Pleasant, 11; Barnegat Inlet, 16; Barnegat Marshes (west of Bay), 5; Beach Haven Inlet, 11; Little Island Beach, 1; Grassy Bay, 2; Brigantine and Absecon Marshes, 20; between Atlantic City and Cape May, 8; Cape May, 11.

TABLE I—RANKING OF SHORE-BIRDS ON JERSEY COAST AND SALT MARSH IN 1929. FALL FLIGHT.

(Figures in () directly following name indicate rank in 1928)

	Rank 1929	Times seen	Largest No. in 1 day	Total No. all trips
Semipalmated Sandpiper (1)	1	74	4,000	31,040
Semipalmated Plover (4)	2	66	2,000	5,811
Lesser Yellow-legs (3)	3	65	600	3,732
Dowitcher (7)	4	51	600	5,020
Sanderling (2)	5	50	600	3,214
Hudsonian Curlew (11)	6	25	940	3,649
Least Sandpiper (5)	7	60	200	1,780
Killdeer (9)	8	69	100	666
Greater Yellow-legs (8)	9	62	100	499
Knot (13)	10	26	160	776
Red-backed Sandpiper (10)	11	19	300	812
Turnstone (12)	12	33	125	535