

in the pond through my glasses, my attention was arrested by this individual and I remarked to Messrs. Edward S. Dingle and Peter Gething who were with me, that it appeared to differ from the Yellow-legs in a somewhat indefinite way. After looking at it, they agreed with me but neither of us recognized the species for what it was. I had never seen *M. himantopus* previously, nor had they, and the resemblance to *T. flavipes* was very marked under the existing light and conditions. At any rate, its strangeness resulted in the bird being taken and it proved to be a female Stilt Sandpiper in winter plumage.

This is the first specimen of the species to be taken in this state for nearly nineteen years, one having been secured on Pawley's Island, near Georgetown, on August 22, 1912 by Mr. C. P. Webber, his bird being the first taken since Dr. Bachman secured specimens while working with Audubon.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Pectoral Sandpiper at Lexington, Virginia.—On April 3, 1931, the writer, in company with Prof. R. S. Freer, of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. M. G. Lewis, of Lexington, Va., discovered five Pectoral Sandpipers (*Pisobia maculata*) feeding in a small muddy flat near Lexington. They were within twenty yards of the much-travelled Lee Highway. One of the birds, which already had a broken wing, was taken by me and a skin made of it. I saw three at the same place on April 5 and again on April 8. The Pectoral Sandpiper was formerly reported by Dr. E. A. Smyth to be a fairly regular spring migrant in Montgomery County, but this is my first record here in four years of fairly regular field work.—J. J. MURRAY, Lexington, Va.

The Long-billed Curlew at Belvedere, Alberta.—On May 26, 1930, during a violent squall of wind and rain I observed six rather large birds fly in from the lake and alight in the stubble of a wheat field, on my place at Lac La Nonne.

They were unknown to me and I immediately secured my gun and glasses and went after them to obtain a specimen. However, they were wary and I was unable to get within range, but I had several good views of them through my glasses and had no difficulty in identifying them as Long-billed Curlews (*Numenius americanus*). They remained on the stubble during the afternoon but I did not molest them further after satisfying myself as to their identity. On the 28th one of these birds or another straggler was still on one of my fields. On May 20 and 21 we had a violent snow-storm and possibly this caused these birds to become confused and lost.

I believe this observation extends the known range of the Long-billed Curlew in Alberta considerably to the northward.—A. D. HENDERSON, Belvedere, Alberta.

The Shore-bird Flight of 1930 on the New Jersey Coast.—The appended compilation of shore-bird records from the coastal regions of New Jersey during 1930 follows the same plan as those of 1928 and 1929, previously published in 'The Auk.' It is from the records of the writer,

Warren F. Eaton, Oscar T. Eayre, James Leland Edwards, Julian K. Potter, Lester L. Walsh, and various other members of the Linnaean Society of New York and the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club.

The localities covered were about the same as those of the two preceding years. The trips during the southward migration, from July to January, were apportioned as follows: Newark Meadows, 39; Troy Meadows (20 miles inland), 3; Point Pleasant, 12; Barnegat Inlet, 16; Barnegat Marshes (west of Bay), 12; Beach Haven Inlet, 12; Grassy Bay, 1; Brigantine and Absecon Marshes, 18; Coast between Atlantic City and Cape May, 4; Cape May, 7; total, 124. The distribution of the trips by months was: July, 30; August, 41; September, 21; October, 10; November, 10; December, 9; January, 3.

TABLE I.—RANKING OF SHORE-BIRDS ON NEW JERSEY COAST AND SALT MARSHES IN 1930. FALL FLIGHT.

(Figures in () directly following name indicate rank in 1928 and in 1929).

	Rank 1930	Times seen	Largest No. in 1 day	Total No. all trips
Semipalmated Sandpiper (1), (1)	1	59	3,000	20,813
Semipalmated Plover (4), (2)	2	54	1,200	7,115
Lesser Yellow-legs (3), (3)	3	49	350	2,593
Sanderling (2), (5)	4	41	600	5,644
Dowitcher (7), (4)	5	27	600	3,149
Black-bellied Plover (6), (14)	6	47	200	1,216
Killdeer (9), (8)	7	55	65	555
Hudsonian Curlew (11), (6)	8	20	500	1,942
Least Sandpiper (5), (7)	9	42	100	474
Knot (13), (10)	10	24	170	590
Spotted Sandpiper (15), (15)	11	46	62	439
Pectoral Sandpiper (14), (16)	12	31	60	219
Golden Plover (16), (20)	13	12	150	439
Turnstone (12), (12)	14	24	30	268
Red-backed Sandpiper (10), (11)	15	14	100	236
Greater Yellow-legs (8), (9)	16	43	10	132
Piping Plover (18), (18)	17	24	30	215
Stilt Sandpiper (22), (22)	18	15	40	127
Western Sandpiper (23), (17)	19	16	30	102
Upland Plover (20), (21)	20	20	21	102
White-rumped Sandpiper (19), (13)	21	16	12	49
Wilson's Snipe (24), (27)	22	4	6	13
Willet, (17), (19)	23	7	3	10
Solitary Sandpiper (30), (26)	24	4	1	4
Wilson's Phalarope*	25	2	2	4
Woodcock*	26	3	1	3

* Not recorded in 1928 and 1929 from area covered.

In both Table I and Table II the species are ranked by taking an average of (1) their ranking in "number of times seen"; (2) their ranking in "largest number seen in one day" and (3) their ranking in "total numbers seen on all trips." This method was used in 1928 and 1929.

The summer of 1930 was even drier than that of 1929 and on Newark Meadows a cessation of filling operations and more careful draining of the old fill and marsh made the locality less inviting for shore-birds. This, coupled with an increasing use of the neighborhood by airplanes, affected the total counts of a number of species, especially Semipalmated Sandpiper and Lesser Yellow-legs. During 1930 but 26 species were recorded, compared with 28 in 1929 and 31 in 1928. The only rarity was Wilson's Phalarope, found in two locations. There were definite increases in Stilt Sandpiper, Upland Plover, Black-bellied Plover and Golden Plover, and decreases in several species apparently due to other causes than dry weather. Of these we would mention Least Sandpiper, Red-backed Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Greater Yellow-legs and Willet. The five leading species in 1930 were the same as those of 1929 with only one shift in position.

On Newark Meadows, because of drought and dry ponds, the Lesser Yellow-legs, for the first time in my experience, took to the uncut salt marsh where they associated with Upland Plover and foraged for insects (grasshoppers were abundant) even into the edges of the beds of tall Phragmites. It was a strange sight to see these birds flush from dense cover.

The main northern flights of several species seemed later than in 1929 and the southern flight also was probably a bit later. As late as May 31 on Newark Meadows there were eleven species of shore-birds, including over 5,000 individuals and on June 22 at Barnegat Inlet 16 species. Since but nine species were recorded there July 6 it is probable that many of the late June birds were late northern migrants. The Red-backed Sandpipers present in late June, as an example, were in full breeding plumage and evidently bound north.

Extreme dates on the fall migration and distribution of the principal species follow:

Steganopus tricolor. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Aug. 10 and Sept. 1.

Limnodromus griseus griseus. DOWITCHER.—July 6 or earlier to Sept. 14. Flat sandy inlets and coastal marshes; largest numbers on Brigantine.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—July 6 to Sept. 21, chiefly July 26 to Aug. 10. Coastal ponds; most on Brigantine.

Calidris canutus. KNOT.—July 6 to Sept. 14, chiefly July 19 to Aug. 10 and principally July 26. Majority on beaches from Barnegat Inlet to Brigantine.

Pisobia maculata. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—July 19 to Oct. 12. Majority on tidal marshes of Newark and Barnegat.

Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—July 16 to Oct. 12. Scattering, no concentration.

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—July 6 to Oct. 12. Majority on wet marshes of Newark and Brigantine.

Pelidna alpina sakhalina. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—Aug. 24 to Nov. 16. Mostly on ocean inlets.

Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—July 6 to Oct. 12. About 70% on mud flats of Newark Bay; remainder chiefly on sand flats, Barnegat Inlet.

Ereunetes mauri. WESTERN SANDPIPER.—July 16 to Oct. 12. Mostly just inside coastal strips.

Crocethia alba. SANDERLING.—July 16 through winter. Beaches. Largest concentration, Seaside Park to Barnegat Inlet.

Totanus melanoleucus. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—July 19 to Oct. 12. Chiefly salt marshes, but scattering.

Totanus flavipes. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.—July 6 to Oct. 5; maximum Aug. 16. Newark Meadows 74% of total; some concentration on Brigantine and Barnegat Marshes.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus (Subsp.?). WILLET.—July 6 to Sept. 7. Chiefly coastal. Birds seen early in summer were migrating south along ocean.

Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.—July 25 to Sept. 13; maximum Aug. 16. Newark Meadows 97% of total seen.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Breeds and to remains until Sept. 21. First south-bound flocks July 6. Largest concentration, early August, on Newark Meadows.

Numenius hudsonicus. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—June 22 to Sept. 14. Principal migration route over Barnegat Bay. Most of the birds feeding were about Absecon and Sea Isle City.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—July 12 to Nov. 15. Migration chiefly coastal.

Pluvialis dominica dominica. GOLDEN PLOVER.—Aug. 17 to Oct. 5; Main flight Sept. 21-23. All records from Newark Marshes.

Oxyechus vociferus. KILLDEER.—Breeds and winters. Largest fall flocks Cape May.

Charadrius semipalmatus. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—July 12 to Oct. 12; maximum Aug. 17. Largest concentration Newark Bay flats (81%).

Charadrius melodus. PIPING PLOVER.—Breeds and remain until Sept. 14.

Arenaria interpres morinella. TURNSTONE.—July 12 to Sept. 14. Mostly coastal but very scattered.

The 36 trips taken during the spring migration included six to an interior Snipe meadow. We did not strike the main coastal flights as in 1929. Principal localities as in the fall migration.

The irregularity of spring ranking from year to year indicates the large influence of weather and chance on the numbers seen during the rapid flight north, more of which, I believe, is done at night than on the southern flight. In the spring bad weather drives more birds to rest on the marshes

and this determines the number of passing flocks that are seen by an observer at any given spot.

The writer has noted a definite increase in the numbers of Lesser Yellow-legs in New Jersey in spring as one goes inland from the Coast. The bird is rare along the coast in spring but less rare about the fresh water swamps in the interior of the state.

TABLE II.—RANKING OF SHORE-BIRDS ON JERSEY COAST AND SALT MARSHES IN 1930. SPRING FLIGHT.

(Figures in () directly following name indicate rank in 1929).

	Rank 1930	Times seen	Largest No. in 1 day	Total No. all trips
Semipalmated Sandpiper (1)	1	10	3,500	5,300
Semipalmated Plover (6) †	2	10	1,500	1,953
Greater Yellow-legs (3)	3	15	100	314
Black-bellied Plover (7)	4	7	300	583
Least Sandpiper (9)	5	8	100	380
Dowitcher (2)	6	8	100	312
Wilson's Snipe (14)*	7	8	50	123
Turnstone (5)	8	5	150	214
Killdeer (10)	9	17	9	44
Spotted Sandpiper (13)	10	12	10	37
Red-backed Sandpiper (4)	11	6	50	100
Sanderling (12)	12	5	50	136
Knot (7)	13	6	12	47
Hudsonian Curlew (15)	14	5	50	85
Piping Plover (16)	15	6	8	22
Woodcock	16	8	2	10
White-rumped Sandpiper (11)	17	5	5	12
Solitary Sandpiper (18)	18	2	5	6
Lesser Yellow-legs (19)	19	2	4	8
Pectoral Sandpiper (20)	20	2	1	2
Western Sandpiper (17)	21	1	2	2

* 1929 did not include Troy Meadows.

† Omitted from table in 'The Auk,' Vol. XLVII, No. 3, p. 426.

—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

American Egret and Little Blue Heron at Scarborough, Maine.—

In 'The Auk' (Vol. XXVIII and Vol. XXXIX, 1922) I recorded observations on the Egret in this locality, but up to 1930 no records had been made of the Little Blue Heron.

On August 31, 1930, Dr. W. P. Coues called my attention to one Egret and two Little Blue Herons, in the white plumage, which he had seen on the salt marsh. In a short time I found them feeding around a small tidal pond not far from the highway and watched them for an hour, when the