

Dwight would have been the last person to consent to the use of his name as an authority for *insularis* in such a case as this. The species should be credited, as is done by the A.O.U. Committee, to Dr. Townsend, but the citation should be (Townsend MS) Dwight, Auk, VII, p. 152.

*Chionophilos* as a generic name is of doubtful validity and is not recognized by the A.O.U. Committee. There is some question as to whether it is anything more than a common name as used by Brehm in 1832.—T. S. PALMER.]

**Notes from Escambia County, Florida.**—*Morus bassanus*. GANNET.—One of the very few instances of the occurrence of this Atlantic coastal species anywhere in the Gulf of Mexico was noted on April 5, 1931, off the outer beach near Pensacola, about ten miles from the Alabama State line. In all, three birds were seen—two adults and one in immature plumage. They passed singly at about five-minute intervals, beating westward against a strong northwest wind. Each was in sight for three or four minutes, affording the observer ample opportunity to study them at ranges under 500 yards with 6 x glasses. On May 6, 1931, a single bird in immature plumage was seen briefly at a great distance off the beach.

*Pisobia bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Since the capture of the first specimen of this western species in Florida (Auk, vol. XLV, p. 370, July, 1928) on April 22, 1928, constant watch has been kept on the beaches for the possible occurrence of others, but none was seen until May 2, 1931. On that day, a single bird in spring plumage was discovered on the inner beach at a point not 200 yards from the spot where the 1928 specimen had been taken, and it was studied for several minutes with 6 x glasses at a distance of not more than 25 yards. The bird then joined a small flock of Least Sandpipers (*P. minutilla*) and a single White-rumped (*P. fuscicollis*), when further study at much shorter range gave excellent opportunity for size and color comparison. To clinch the identification, the flock was flushed and the upper tail coverts of the two larger Sandpipers compared in flight. On May 6, 1931, another single bird (possibly the specimen of May 2) was seen, also on the inner (lagoon) beach, at a point about three miles to the westward.

*Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.—Occurrence of this species during the 15 years of the writer's residence in this region has been so infrequent as to be considered accidental. On March 25, 1931, a single bird was seen in company with Killdeers and Pipits on a little-used airplane landing field, known as Old Corry Field—a locality that, through oversight, had never been included in the writer's search for this species. Again on March 30 the field was visited and two Plovers were found—both so tame that they allowed the approach of an automobile to within about 10 yards. On April 8, five Plovers were seen at the same place. During the intervals between the foregoing dates, other observers visited the field and found the birds present. It is not unlikely that a careful watch maintained over this area in the future will show the species to be a regular, if uncommon, transient.

*Passerina ciris ciris*. PAINTED BUNTING.—On May 2, 1931, Mr. Duncan McIntosh, one of a visiting party of bird students from Alabama, found and pointed out to the writer an adult male Painted Bunting among the scrubby growth on the sand dunes near the beach. Several brief but satisfactory glimpses of the bird were obtained. The only other instance that has come to the writer's attention during 15 years' residence was also of an adult male bird, seen and described by Miss Isabelle Ingraham, of Pensacola, on April 12, 1925. In view of the regular occurrence of this species in the same latitude both to the eastward and to the westward, its rarity in the central Gulf Coast region is inexplicable.—FRANCIS M. WESTON. *Bldg. 45, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*