

Im. ♀ Pribilof Isls., Alaska, Sept. 7, 1910. Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., (Evermann, Auk, XXX, 1913, p. 18).

♀ Scarborough, Me., Oct. 16, 1912. Coll. Arthur H. Norton (Auk, XXX, 1913, p. 576).

Im. ♂ Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1914. Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Miller, Auk, XXXII, 1915, p. 226).

Im. ♂ Wolfville, N. S., Oct. 1, 1929. Coll. Prov. Mus., Nova Scotia.

♂ Long Island, N. Y. Formerly in Greene Smith Mus. Peterboro, N. Y.

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The Shore-bird Flight of 1931 on the New Jersey Coast.—The following compilation of 1931 shore-bird records from the coastal regions of New Jersey represents counts made by the writer, by several other members of Linnaean Society of New York and by members of Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, the latter records being collected by Julian K. Potter.

There were 133 locality trips during the southbound migration, covering about the same areas as those of the three preceding years.¹ They were apportioned as follows: Newark Meadows 32; Point Pleasant 6; Seaside Park 8; Barnegat Inlet 13; Barnegat Marshes (west of bay) 13; Beach Haven Inlet 18; Tuckerton Marshes 8; Grassy Bay 1; Brigantine and Absecon Marshes 21; Coast between Atlantic City and Cape May 5; Cape May and vicinity 8. The distribution of trips by months was: July 34; August 48; September 22; October 10; November 9; December 8; January 2.

A total of 34 species was recorded of which 33 were seen on the southerly and 20 on the northerly flight. These species are ranked in Tables I and II as in previous years,¹ by taking an average of (1) their ranking according to number of times seen, (2) their ranking according to largest number seen in one day and (3) their ranking according to total numbers seen on all trips.

The 1931 summer was almost as dry as that of 1930 and this, coupled with airplane activities at Newark Airport, reduced the numbers of birds stopping on Newark Meadows. But elsewhere conditions were favorable.

There were several shifts in position in the spring table, the most notable increases being Dowitcher and Knot. The Dowitcher has made a very marked increase during the past four years. The five species which led in 1929 and 1930 were still leading in 1931, though there were several changes in order of abundance.

Extreme dates and peak movements of the principal species on the fall flight follow:

Charadrius melodus. Piping Plover.—Present to Oct. 4; maximum July 29; majority July 11 to 29; largest movement July 19 to 29.

Charadrius semipalmatus. Semipalmated Plover.—July 7 to Oct. 29;

¹ Auk, 1929, p. 314; 1930 p. 424; 1931, p. 418.

TABLE I. RANKING OF SHORE-BIRDS ON NEW JERSEY COAST AND SALT MARSHES IN 1931—FALL FLIGHT.

[Figures in () following names indicate ranking during three previous years.]

	Rank 1931	Times seen	Largest no. in 1 day	Total no. all trips
Semipalmated Sandpiper (1) (1) (1)....	1	81	1,400	16,931
Dowitcher (7) (4) (5).....	2	56	815	5,500
Sanderling (2) (5) (4).....	3	49	1,100	5,491
Semipalmated Plover (4) (2) (2).....	4	62	200	2,716
Lesser Yellow-legs (3) (3) (3).....	5	63	175	2,714
Least Sandpiper (5) (7) (9).....	6	57	300	1,649
Hudsonian Curlew (11) (6) (8).....	7	29	450	2,349
Knot (13) (10) (10).....	8	24	525	2,073
Killdeer (9) (8) (7).....	9	71	48	603
Pectoral Sandpiper (14) (16) (12).....	10	39	200	715
Greater Yellow-legs (8) (9) (16).....	11	45	85	463
Red-backed Sandpiper (10) (11) (15)...	12	8	500	772
Spotted Sandpiper (15) (15) (11).....	13	52	35	537
Black-bellied Plover (6) (14) (6).....	14	42	40	336
Ruddy Turnstone (12) (12) (14).....	15	19	100	436
Western Sandpiper (23) (17) (19).....	16	26	66	308
Piping Plover (18) (18) (17).....	17	25	23	181
Stilt Sandpiper (22) (22) (18).....	18	10	35	74
Upland Plover (20) (21) (20).....	19	15	17	84
White-rumped Sandpiper (19) (13) (21)...	20	9	25	69
Golden Plover (16) (20) (13).....	21	12	11	38
Willet (17) (19) (23).....	22	6	5	13
Wilson's Snipe (24) (27) (22).....	23	3	14	16
Solitary Sandpiper (30) (26) (24).....	24	5	2	7
Woodcock * * (26).....	25	4	2	5
Purple Sandpiper (25) (23) *.....	26	1	2	2
Northern Phalarope (21) (28) *.....	27	1	1	1
Baird's Sandpiper (29) (24) *.....	28	1	1	1
Marbled Godwit (26) (25) *.....	29	1	1	1
Hudsonian Godwit (28) * *.....	30	1	1	1
Long-billed Dowitcher * * *.....	31	1	1	1
Buff-breasted Sandpiper (27) * *.....	32	1	1	1
Wilson's Phalarope * * (25).....	33	1	1	1

* Not recorded in the years so indicated. The last seven species tie for 27th to 33rd place.

maximum Aug. 2; majority July 29 to Aug. 30; largest movement Aug. 6 to 30.

Oxyechus vociferus vociferus. Killdeer.—Through winter; maximum (winter concentration) Dec. 27; migration maximum Aug. 30; no pronounced peak.

Pluvialis dominica dominica. American Golden Plover.—Aug. 27 to Oct. 3; maximum Sept. 19; majority Sept. 19–21.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover.—July 18 to Nov. 15; maximum Sept. 13; majority Aug. 21 to Sept. 13; no pronounced peak.

Arenaria interpres morinella. Ruddy Turnstone.—Aug. 1 to Sept. 20; maximum Aug. 9; majority Aug. 9 to 22.

Capella delicata. Wilson's Snipe.—Unusual numbers present up to latter half of January.

Phaeopus hudsonicus. Hudsonian Curlew.—July 11 to Sept. 20; maximum July 11; majority July 9 to Aug. 2; largest movement July 9–13.

Bartramia longicauda. Upland Plover.—July 19 to Aug. 29; maximum Aug. 13; majority Aug. 6 to 29.

Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper.—To Sept. 20; maximum Aug. 20; majority July 15 to Aug. 20; no pronounced peak.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus (Subsp. ?). Willet.—Aug. 1 to Oct. 4; maximum Aug. 22; majority Aug. 22 to 30.

Totanus melanoleucus. Greater Yellow-legs.—July 3 to Dec. 27; maximum Aug. 16; majority Aug. 13 to Sept. 6.

Totanus flavipes. Lesser Yellow-legs.—July 3 to Sept. 20; maximum July 30; majority July 19 to Aug. 30; no pronounced peak movement; August flight almost as large as July.

Calidris canutus rufus. American Knot.—July 12 to Sept. 13; maximum July 29; majority July 26 to Aug. 11; peak movement July 29.

Pisobia melanotos. Pectoral Sandpiper.—July 15 to Sept. 27; maximum July 28; majority July 28 to Aug. 30.

Pisobia fuscicollis. White-rumped Sandpiper.—July 5 to Sept. 13; maximum Aug. 30; majority Aug. 30 to Sept. 13.

Pisobia bairdi. Baird's Sandpiper.—Aug. 16.

Pisobia minutilla. Least Sandpiper.—July 3 to Oct. 4; maximum July 5; majority July 5 to Aug. 22; largest movement July 5 to 19 but fair wave in August, up to 22nd.

Pelidna alpina sakhalina. Red-backed Sandpiper.—July 18 to Dec. 27; maximum Dec. 27, the late date probably due to mildness of winter; majority Oct. 4 to Dec. 27.

Limnodromus griseus griseus. Eastern Dowitcher.—July 3 to Sept. 20; maximum July 11; majority July 11 to Aug. 8; July wave much larger than early August wave.

Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus. Long-billed Dowitcher.—A large, dark, very long-billed bird with tinted breast and belly seen at Brigantine Sept. 6 with other Dowitchers was probably this subspecies. One seen Sept. 7 at Barnegat Inlet I described as follows in my notes: "Very long

bill; size large; rather dark bird; tint on breast and belly quite uniform; upper breast rather heavily marked; under tail buffy and heavily barred."

Micropalama himantopus. Stilt Sandpiper.—July 9 to Sept. 27; maximum Aug. 30; majority Aug. 8 to 30.

Ereunetes pusillus. Semipalmated Sandpiper.—July 7 to Oct. 4; maximum Aug. 2; majority July 19 to Aug. 31; largest movement July 25 to Aug. 9.

Ereunetes maurii. Western Sandpiper.—July 12 to Oct. 4; maximum Aug. 30; majority July 29 to Sept. 20; largest movement Aug. 30 to Sept. 13.

Tryngites subruficollis. Buff-breasted Sandpiper.—Newark Meadows, Sept. 6 (Kasoy and Herbert).

Crocethia alba. Sanderling.—July 11 to Jan. 17; maximum July 25; majority July 25 to Aug. 23; largest movement July 25 to Aug. 1.

Steganopus tricolor. Wilson's Phalarope.—Secaucus, Sept. 13 (Edwards, Herbert and others).

TABLE II. RANKING OF SHORE-BIRDS ON NEW JERSEY COAST AND SALT MARSHES IN 1931—SPRING FLIGHT.

[Figures in () directly following name indicate rank in 1929 and 1930].

	Rank 1931	Times seen	Largest no. in 1 day	Total no. all trips
Semipalmated Sandpiper (1) (1)	1	11	2,000	4,120
Ruddy Turnstone (5) (8)	2	6	2,500	4,761
Black-bellied Plover (7) (4)	3	9	800	1,573
Semipalmated Plover (6) (2)	4	8	1,500	2,430
Greater Yellow-legs (3) (3)	5	20	75	441
Sanderling (12) (12)	6	8	300	606
Least Sandpiper (9) (5)	7	8	250	449
Dowitcher (2) (6)	8	8	100	352
Hudsonian Curlew (15) (14)	9	4	400	438
Spotted Sandpiper (13) (10)	10	10	10	36
American Knot (7) (13)	11	5	150	245
Piping Plover (16) (15)	12	8	20	42
Killdeer (10) (9)	13	10	10	32
Red-backed Sandpiper (4) (11)	14	5	15	43
Northern Phalarope **	15	2	7	8
White-rumped Sandpiper (11) (17)	16	2	6	9
Woodcock * (16)	17	3	2	5
Western Sandpiper (17) *	18	1	6	6
Willet **	19	1	1	1
Red Phalarope **	20	1	1	1

* Not recorded in the years indicated.

The spring records in Table II are based on 24 trips, 4 in March, 5 in April and 15 in May. They caught the principal flight of Black-bellied Plover, Turnstones, Curlew and the smaller species.

The records of the past four years can be grouped as follows:

Small size—Northern Phalarope, White-rumped Sandpiper, Baird's, Least, Semipalmated, Western and Spotted Sandpipers and Piping and Semipalmated Plover.

Medium to medium large size—Red Phalarope, Wilson's Phalarope, Woodcock, Wilson's Snipe, Dowitchers, Stilt Sandpiper, Knot, Purple Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Red-backed Sandpiper, Sanderling, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellow-legs, Solitary Sandpiper, Upland Plover, Golden Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, and Killdeer.

Large size—Godwits, Curlew, Greater Yellow-legs, Willet and Black-bellied Plover.

TABLE III. OCCURRENCE OF SHORE-BIRDS BY SIZE GROUPS IN NEW JERSEY DURING FALL FLIGHT.

	Small	Medium to medium large	Large	Total
1928.....	35,134	12,194	3,074	50,402
1929.....	39,835	15,190	4,719	59,744
1930.....	29,207	13,946	3,300	46,453
1931.....	22,393	18,531	3,163	44,087

Above by Percentages.

1928.....	69.7	24.2	6.1	100
1929.....	66.7	25.4	7.9	100
1930.....	62.9	30	7.1	100
1931.....	50.8	42	7.2	100

This shows a material improvement in the position of the medium to medium large group in four years, but only a very slight improvement in that of the larger sized shore-birds.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

Northern Phalarope in the Dismal Swamp, Virginia.—While on a trip into the Virginia end of the Dismal Swamp, Dr. William B. McIlwaine, Jr., and the writer found two Northern Phalaropes (*Lobipes lobatus*) on Lake Drummond on May 24, 1932. As they took flight I shot one of them, which turned out to be a female in spring plumage. The other bird stayed within sight for some time, flying about and calling, but we did not ascertain its sex. The bird which I collected was very thin, with no fat at all on the skin. The stomach contained only the remains of a few small and completely digested beetles, although many bees and other insects were floating on the water. The ovaries were only slightly enlarged. This is apparently the third record for Virginia, and the only