

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. STARLING.—The first known nesting of this species in Florida was reported from Pensacola for the breeding season of 1932 (Auk, XLIX, October, 1932, p. 486). In the breeding season of 1933, both of the nesting sites of the preceding year were found to have been abandoned, but the local population of Starlings seemed to be greater than before and more widely distributed. Occasional pairs were noted in several parts of the county, where the birds were almost certainly breeding. The only actual nesting site discovered was located in a residential section of Pensacola, whereas both sites of 1932 were in the suburbs. The nest was in an old Woodpecker hole in a telephone pole. Other holes in the same pole were being used at the same time by a pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers and one or more pairs of English Sparrows.

Dendroica magnolia. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—On September 13, 1931, an immature specimen of the Magnolia Warbler was taken on the edge of the river swamp in the northern part of this county, near McDavid. The earliest previously recorded occurrences of this uncommon migrant anywhere in the state are the two cited by Howell—September 30, 1917, and September 30, 1923.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—This species, unusually common in the winter of 1932-33, seems to have set a new mark for the state at large by appearing in Pensacola on October 16, 1932. The earliest previous arrival date, as cited by Howell, was on October 23, 1924, at Daytona Beach.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, *Bldg. 45, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*

A Five-Year Shore Bird Census at Daytona Beach.—Between July 2, 1925, and May 25, 1930, I made 82 shore bird censuses along a five-mile stretch of the Daytona ocean beach, from the "Silver Beach Approach" to the "Port Orange Approach." The purpose was to establish, over a considerable area and through a considerable period of time, an average of abundance for each species, to the end that in later years, this census average could be used as a basis for determining increase or decrease for these species.

In the chart is given the average number of individuals of each species per trip per month for the five-year period. Thus, for the Sanderling, six July census trips were made (on July 2, 1925, July 19, 1927, July 19, 1928, and July 6, 14 and 24, 1929) and these six trips totalled 307 Sanderlings, or an average per trip for July of 51. Each species is similarly treated. Detailed data from which the chart is constructed are omitted.

It should be noted that shore-birds are naturally scarce on the beach from the first of June until the middle of July. The July 51 average per trip for the Sanderling is due largely to a count of 260 on one trip (July 24, 1929).

It may further be noted that this is strictly an ocean sand beach census. At the Inlet, twelve miles south of Daytona Beach, Wilson's Plovers, Red-backed Sandpipers and Least Sandpipers are more common in season than along the beach proper. The scarcity of Spotted Sandpipers and

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHORE BIRDS OF FOURTEEN SPECIES FOUND ON A FIVE MILE STRETCH OF BEACH
AT DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA.

Averages are based on four to twelve census trips per month in a period of five years, 1925-1930; a total of 82 trips.

	Ganderling	Black-bellied Plover	Ruddy Turnstone	Semipalmated Sandpiper	Piping Plover	Semipalmated Plover	Wilson's Plover	Willet	Red-backed Sandpiper	Knot	Least Sandpiper	White-rumped Sandpiper	Spotted Sandpiper	Dowitcher
July	51	1.6	1.6	15	0	0.5	2.0	21.0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Aug.	213	1.4	21.0	17	0.8	12.0	0.8	24.0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.1	0.1
Sep.	149	6.3	39.0	12	3.8	7.0	0.1	5.5	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Oct.	111	6.8	39.0	25	7.6	3.4	0	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0	0	0
Nov.	90	9.2	34.0	28	11.0	0.7	0	0	0.2	8.0	0	0	0	0
Dec.	98	3.1	27.0	4.6	5.3	0	0	0	0.3	1.0	0	0	0	0
Jan.	88	1.0	23.0	0.5	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb.	104	0.3	24.0	0.1	3.8	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	0
Mar.	148	0	51.0	0.5	4.0	0	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0	0
Apr.	140	1.3	3.0	0	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	145	1.4	8.1	27	0	13.0	0.1	0.1	0	175.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0
June	3	0.4	4.0	0.1	0	0	0.7	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	0

Dowitchers is of course accounted for by the nature of the census territory. The White-rumped Sandpiper is rare anywhere in Florida.—A. J. LONG-STREET, *Daytona Beach, Fla.*

Additional Notes on the Birds of Louisiana.—*Charadrius semipalmatus*.—SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—This species was first observed in northern Louisiana by the writer in company with John S. Campbell in the vicinity of Lake Providence, Louisiana, in East Carrol Parish, on April 23, 1932. Several individuals were feeding on a mud flat back of the Mississippi River levee. On May 8, 1932, at Monroe, Louisiana, in Ouachita Parish, the species was again observed by the writer. Inasmuch as this species is listed only in the hypothetical list of the 'Birds of Arkansas' (Baerg, 1930), the records for northern Louisiana are of interest.

Ereunetes maurii. WESTERN SANDPIPER.—On December 23, 1932, Campbell and I watched six Sandpipers of this species as they fed along the shores of Lake Beulah, a salt water lake within the city of Monroe. We were often within a few yards of the birds and with the use of our 6x and 8x binoculars, we were able to make out every feature to aid in their identification. The length of the bill was clearly seen to exceed one inch in length. Because of the proximity of residences we could not collect a specimen.

Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea. WESTERN BURROWING OWL.—A specimen was collected by the writer at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in east Baton Rouge Parish, on March 11, 1933. Through the courtesy of Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the U. S. Biological Survey, its subspecific identity was verified and the specimen has now been returned to the Louisiana State University Museum Collection. Burrowing Owls have been seen in Louisiana before, yet all publications on the birds of the state which list the species suggest that the form to be found here is the subspecies *floridana* instead of *hypugaea*. The subspecific identification of the specimen collected at Baton Rouge is at least a step in the establishment of the correct identity of the form occurring in the state.

Muscivora forficata. SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.—A specimen was collected at Wisnor, Louisiana, in Franklin Parish, on April 10, 1933, by P. R. Thaxton. Specimens have been recorded from the southern part of the state as far east as the Mississippi Delta. This is, however, the only record that we have of its occurrence in the northern part of the state.

Passerherbulus caudacutus. LECONTE'S SPARROW.—A specimen was collected at Monroe, on December 22, 1932, by Campbell and the writer. Previous publications on the birds of Louisiana list this species as a winter visitor but as far as it can be ascertained, the only other record of its actually having been collected in the state is from Natchitoches, Louisiana, in Natchitoches Parish, on January 17, 1908, by Mr. Arthur H. Howell.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR., *Department of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*