

Rare Birds on Block Island, Rhode Island.—*Fregata magnificens*. **MAN-O'-WAR-BIRD.**—On November 16, 1932, two of my former bird-study pupils brought me a beautiful female Man-o'-war-bird which had been dead only a few hours. It had been shot and left on one of the fishing wharves at Old Harbor, Block Island, R. I., where my friends found it. It has been mounted by Angell and Cash and is now in our Block Island School collection of birds.

Vanellus vanellus. **LAPWING.**—On November 20, 1932, one of my High School girls brought me a fine specimen of a Lapwing which had been shot on Block Island. It had passed through many hands before it was salvaged by my little friend. It has been mounted and is now in the School collection.

Chen hyperboreus atlanticus. **GREATER SNOW GOOSE.**—One of these Geese was shot on the morning of October 27, 1933, at Sandy Point, Block Island, and was secured by a High School boy for the School collection. It is now being mounted.—ELIZABETH DICKENS, *Bird-Study Teacher, Block Island Schools.*

Notes from Eastern Long Island.—These notes are offered as a sort of continuation of a similar series presented in 'The Auk' of October, 1930, and begin where the others left off, carrying them on to the date of January 1, 1934. Again the author has tried to include items of general, rather than local, interest.

Fulmarus glacialis glacialis. **ATLANTIC FULMAR.**—On October 3, 1930, a Fulmar was seen flying over the beech at Mecox Bay. It flapped and soared alternately, and frequently threw back its head with bill widely agape, and this unnatural behavior persuaded me that the bird was either sick or injured. Eventually it lit upon the surface of the ocean, but it passed me once at a distance of no more than eighty yards, and I recognized it clearly by its characteristic shape, gull-like coloration, stiff, straight wings, short, stout, hooked bill, and the triangular pale patch on the dorsum of each wing. I had not seen Fulmars since 1918, but knew the bird at once. I believe this to be the first record of the Fulmar for New York state, but since it is but a sight record, it may not receive full scientific recognition.

Phalacrocorax carbo carbo. **EUROPEAN CORMORANT.**—On September 19, 1924, I noticed that two Cormorants among others perched on stakes in Gardiner's Bay were larger, and were almost pure white on the belly, breast, and about the throat. It became later apparent that this sort of Cormorant was not unusual, and became more numerous as the year advanced, until it reached the height of its abundance in mid-October; falling off in numbers thereafter until only stragglers were left by early December. Since 1924, I have seen these birds in the fall of every year. In October 1933, a bird of this sort was found dead at Easthampton, and proved to be the European Cormorant. Its carcass, incidentally, had a peculiar, musty, almost aromatic odor, similar to the odor of many Tubi-

nares, and which I have never noticed in Double-crested Cormorants. Though commonest on Montauk, it is frequently seen among the migrating flocks of Double-crested Cormorants as far west as Quogue.

Casmerodius albus egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—A spring record of the Egret, in a year when there was no large influx of southern Herons to Long Island is of May 7 and 8, 1932, two birds at Easthampton.

Egretta thula thula. SNOWY EGRET.—In the years when "white herons" invaded Long Island in numbers, I never found this species. It was the more surprising, therefore, to discover a typical bird at Bridgehampton, on August 25, 1933.

Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis. LOUISIANA HERON.—An additional record for this species is of May 28, 1933,—one bird, at Easthampton.

Nyctanassa violacea violacea. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—An immature bird was carefully observed, with Black-crowned Night Herons, at Mecox Bay, August 24, 1932.

Mareca penelope. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.—A drake and three presumed ducks were seen at Mecox Bay, with Baldpates, September 21 and 22, 1933.—W. TODD HELMUTH.

Notes on West Virginia Water Birds.—Mr. A. Sidney Morgan, for the past thirty years or more, has carefully studied the water birds along the Great Kanawha River, near Winfield, Putnam County, West Virginia. Hundreds of specimens have been collected and mounted by this capable observer and taxidermist. The recorder of these notes has had the privilege of many years of correspondence with Mr. Morgan, and has carefully examined many specimens collected by him. His identifications are dependable and his notes accurate. Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, his older brother, has also made valuable observations and collections of West Virginia water-fowl along the Great Kanawha and at Morgantown, Monongalia County, along the Monongahela River.

The following notes made by the Morgan brothers seem especially worthy of publication since they add much to our knowledge of certain West Virginia birds.

Gavia stellata. RED-THROATED LOON.—One taken and mounted by A. Sidney Morgan. This specimen was secured on October 25, 1932. The bird, with others apparently of the same species, was with "hundreds of Loons which passed down the river" on the date noted above. The others were evidently Common Loons, though no other determinations were made. This is the first valid record of the Red-throated Loon in West Virginia.

Casmerodius albus egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—Mr. Morgan says in a letter dated September 5, 1933, "I have observed several White Egrets here in this Kanawha valley. I mean the large kind."

Florida caerulea caerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—Mr. Morgan speaks of seeing "a lot of the Little Blue Herons in white phase just this past August."