

observed on October 30, 1933, on the salt hay marshes of the Memramcook River. Two specimens were collected.—REID McMANUS, JR., *Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada.*

Mid-summer Bird Notes from Long Point, Norfolk County, Ontario.—During the month of July 1933, the writer made two separate visits to the breeding colonies of Piping Plovers and Common Terns, along the south beach of Long Point in Norfolk County. The first, on July 6, in company with Mr. A. M. Crooker of the Toronto University, and the second on July 20, with Dr. W. E. Hurlburt of Vineland, Ontario.

In our progress along the beach, on the occasion of the first visit, July 6, we walked through a moderate sized breeding colony of from 75 to 100 pairs of Common Terns (*Sterna h. hirundo*). The nests, scooped out depressions in the sand, were placed a short distance above high water mark. Eggs were plentiful at the time of our visit; but downy young, in various stages of growth, were also present in some numbers, and in a few instances well advanced in size, and running far from the nests.

Farther east along the beach, two small colonies of Piping Plovers (*Charadrius melodius*) were met with, but no eggs were found and only two or three downy young were seen; whereas last year (1932), at this time, downy young were present in the breeding colonies in considerable numbers. Either the Piping Plover had bred earlier this year (1933), and the majority of the young were fully fledged and on the wing, or storms and exceptionally high water, of which there was recent evidence, had destroyed many of the eggs and young. The latter supposition was given some support by the fact that unbroken eggs of the Common Tern were found in the flotsam and jetsam left half way up the beach, indicating that the unusually high water had also taken its toll from the Tern colony.

About one mile farther east along the beach, the following non-breeding, or supposedly non-breeding, birds were noted, some of which would appear to constitute somewhat interesting mid-summer records:—Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*) 5; Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) 1, with an injured leg; Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*) 1, in breeding plumage, but with an injured wing and apparently incapable of sustained flight; Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*) 3. Also large numbers of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*), Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*), and a considerable aggregation of non-breeding Common Terns, or individuals which had possibly completed nesting operations for the season.

On the occasion of the second visit, July 20, the Tern colony was again examined, and young birds in all stages of growth were seen. A few were still in the nest depressions, but most of them were running, or squatting, here and there over the beach. During the inspection of the Tern colony, about 100 or more adults were continuously circling overhead.

A short distance from the Tern colony, about 50 Piping Plovers were observed, in small scattered parties; but no downy young were seen at this time. While watching the Piping Plovers, one unusual appearing bird, apparently adult, was observed closely, and found to entirely lack any trace of a black neck band.

Among other birds encountered at Long Point on July 20, were Least Sandpipers (*Pisobia minutilla*) 7; Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*) 4; Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*) 7; Pectoral Sandpipers (*Pisobia melanotos*) 2; several Killdeer (*Oxyechus v. vociferus*), and large numbers of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls, in addition to many more Common Terns, including a number of young of the year, apparently, judging by their somewhat uncertain flight, just recently on the wing.

The various Sandpipers, and the Yellow-legs, would appear to be very early for returns from the north, and we are somewhat inclined to believe that at least some of these birds were non-breeding left-overs from the spring migration.—R. W. SHEPPARD, *Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.*

Notes from Essex County, N. Y.—*Ixobrychus e. exilis.* LEAST BITTERN.—Two males and a female July 10, 1932, in a suitable marsh near Ticonderoga.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—Six pairs estimated July 10, 1932, near Ticonderoga.

Tringa s. solitaria. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—From July 10, 1933 to September 28, 1932.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—One July 10, 1932, near Ticonderoga. I was previously familiar with the species, and the bird perched a few feet away, facing me; the upperparts, throat and breast were an even, plain brown. To check up I examined specimens of the young of the other Swallows and eliminated each.

Perisoreus c. canadensis. CANADA JAY.—One October 8, 1931, near Middle Saranac Lake; probably a winter visitant. This record in Franklin County.

Vireo philadelphicus. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—On July 7, 1932, while searching territory near, and similar to, that in which Aretas A. Saunders (Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 402) found a Philadelphia Vireo on July 12, 1926, I found Red-eyed Vireos well distributed. I also found a singing male Philadelphia Vireo: the crown and transocular stripe were gray, the superciliary whitish; the entire underparts were light, citron yellow; and the bird was smaller than a Red-eye. A similar bird, apparently its mate, engaged in chases with it while I watched them for a long time. A quarter of a mile away I saw a bird that was probably a Philadelphia. The birds were in second growth about 20 or 25 feet high, mainly maple, poplar and cherry, mixed with open brambly patches—land once burnt over. I saw a singing male Philadelphia Vireo in the same place July 6, 1933, but in both years long searches failed to reveal a nest. The song was not distinguishable from that of the Red-eye.

Vermivora peregrina. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—A male was observed, which was singing morning and afternoon, in second growth at 2000 feet on Mt. Hurricane on July 10, 1930 (Laidlaw Williams and G. Carleton). At Elizabethtown I have observed it as a transient regularly until late September, the latest date September 29, 1932. The Blackburnian and Bay-breasted Warblers are seen regularly until the end of September, and the Chestnut-sided has been seen late in the month, as well as many other Warblers.

Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea. YELLOW PALM WARBLER.—One seen perfectly October 14, 1932 near Elizabethtown; the entire underparts were deep yellow and it was certainly this subspecies, which is apparently very rare in western, central and northern New York State.—GEOFFREY CARLETON, *45 Wall St., New York City.*

Notes from Central Pennsylvania.—On December 2, three Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) were observed by the writer with a flock of Northern Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*) on the College farms at State College. Dr. Haskell Curry reports having seen six of the Longspurs about a week previous. On December 8 a flock of birds in the same locality containing about thirty Longspurs and 125 of the Larks in addition to three Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*). William Meyer reports having seen the Snow Bunting for the first time on December 3. The throat and head markings were light enough in color, being almost white, to have caused us to call them *O. alpestris praticola*.