

it seems desirable to report that an adult specimen was observed repeatedly on November 28, 1944, near Pleasant Point, Merrymeeting Bay, Sagadahoc County, Maine, by U. S. Game Management Agent, W. B. White. The distinctive coloring and large size of this bird make it very unlikely that anyone with even a casual acquaintance with waterfowl could misidentify the Whistling Swan.

This record seems the more important because Knight ('Birds of Maine,' 648, 1908) lists but one record (doubtful) for Maine.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois.*

Long-tailed Jaeger and other birds at Island Beach, New Jersey.—On January 21, 1945, a ten-mile walk along the beach north from Seaside Park to Point Pleasant, New Jersey, produced a list of only 24 species of birds observed. Noteworthy among these were a flock of 2000 (est.) American Brant, *Branta bernicla hrota*, flying south toward Barnegat Inlet, and two American Pipits, *Anthus spinoletta rubescens*, apparently feeding on beach debris.

And of unusual interest were 92 dead birds—mostly oiled—comprising 11 species as follows:—Common Loon, *Gavia immer immer*, (7); Red-throated Loon, *Gavia stellata*, (10); Black Duck, *Anas rubripes*, (1); Long-tailed Jaeger, *Stercorarius longicaudus*, (1). Mrs. Kramer spied the jaeger lying close to the surf; it was fresh and bloody and almost completely disemboweled by gulls. It was the size of a slender Crow, and was an immature bird as was indicated by its two central tail feathers which were a scant inch longer than the rest of its tail. Because the bird was well oiled, we collected only the feet which, according to the literature, clinched the identification, which was later confirmed at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by James Bond. Due to the absence of belly plumage, the color phase could not be determined. Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus*, (4); Herring Gull, *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*, (27); Bonaparte's Gull, *Larus philadelphia*, (3); Atlantic Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*, (1); Razor-billed Auk, *Alca torda*, (1); Dovekie, *Alle alle*, (36—of these, 17 were within a one-mile stretch of beach); Common Pigeon (1).—EVELYN Y. AND QUINTIN KRAMER, 6101 Market St., Philadelphia 39, Pennsylvania.

Eskimo Curlew in Texas.—On April 29, 1945, two Eskimo Curlews were seen at Galveston, Texas, by Mrs. Edna W. Miner, Miss Mabel Kaiser, and the writer, all of Houston, Texas. The birds were amongst a huge assemblage of marsh and shore birds, including Buff-breasted and other sandpipers, Black-bellied Plovers, Eastern and Western Willets, various herons, and hundreds of Hudsonian Curlews. All were feeding over a wide area of sand flats, shallow ponds, and grassy patches near West Bay on Galveston island. Nearness of the Eskimo Curlews to Hudsonians gave fine opportunity for comparison. Smaller size of the Eskimos and shorter length of bill were obvious, and movements of the birds, in brilliant mid-afternoon sunlight, clearly showed the large black wing area and lack of median head stripe. Fully an hour was spent checking every identification mark through eight-power glasses at a range of less than one hundred yards from our parked car. In a small puddle a few yards beyond, two Marbled Godwits fed energetically. As is often the case along the Texas Gulf Coast during spring migration, a heavy rainstorm and change of wind from south to north during the previous night brought down a swarming visitation of migrants. Our list, for ten hours of observation, totaled 128 species.—(SGT.) JOSEPH M. HEISER, JR., Det. Med. Dept., Brooke Gen. Hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.