

Maurice Broun (1951: *in litt.*) wrote that Judith Gregory, of Charlottesville, Virginia, saw an adult Turkey Vulture "about 8 miles south of Inverness, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on the coast," during the first week in August, 1948.

Christopher M. Packard (1951: *in litt.*) reported his unpublished observation of a Turkey Vulture soaring "very low over a burnt-over section just outside of Brunswick, Maine," in early May, 1944.

A note by Vera H. Wallace (New Hampshire Bird News, 4: 32, October, 1951), discussed records for this species in the vicinity of New Hampton, N. H. Mrs. Wallace (1951: *in litt.*) informed us that this note erroneously gives "April 12, 1947" as the date on which a bird was taken near New Hampton; the correct date is April 13, 1947, as given in our paper. However, Mrs. Wallace's note added a New Hampshire sight-record which we had overlooked: a bird seen by her on July 21, 1947, in New Hampton. Hugh Williams, of Waldoboro, Maine (1951: *in litt.*), described accurately to us six Turkey Vultures which he saw over Dublin, N. H., in May, 1941.

In view of the scarcity of records for this species in Vermont, the report by Thomas H. Foster (1951: *in litt.*) of a bird, which he saw over his home in Bennington, Vermont, April 12, 1951, deserves mention.

George Decker (1951: *in litt.*) wrote that he had found a Turkey Vulture roost in a wooded swamp in central Dutchess County, N. Y., and another roost close to the New York stateline in Litchfield County, Connecticut. According to Decker, the latter roost is located on a rocky hillside; it is used in summer by about 40 birds and has existed for several years. Mr. Decker added that, at the time of heavy snows prevailing during the winter of 1947-48, "dogs killed several deer on Preston Mountain, and the vultures (about 30) wintered, feeding on the dead deer." Preston Mountain is near Kent, Conn.

Our first report of a Turkey Vulture feeding on an animal killed on a New England highway came to us from Henry H. Townshend (1951: *in litt.*), who wrote that in April, 1951, for the first time in his experience, he closely observed one of these birds feeding on a dead skunk on a highway near Salem, Conn.

Samuel A. Eliot, Jr. (1951: *in litt.*) pointed out that an immature Turkey Vulture was caught alive in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in late November, 1946, and was kept for some time in the Forest Park Zoo, Springfield, Mass.

A paper by Dr. A. E. Allin (Can. Field-Nat., 58: 185) should be called to the attention of students of the northern limit of range of *Cathartes aura*. Dr. Allin (1951: *in litt.*) suggested that the birds discussed in his paper probably are referable to the western race, *teter*.

The senior author regrets that, through his inadvertence in proofreading, the name of Dr. Edson B. Heck appeared as "Gordon Heck" (Auk, 68: 319), and apologizes for this error.

We are grateful to the various correspondents who supplied the material contained in this note.—AARON M. BAGG, 72 Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass., and HENRY M. PARKER, Sunapee, N. H.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) Wintering near Pensacola, Florida.

—Until early in 1948, the Red Phalarope was considered only an accidental visitor in the Pensacola area, as it had been recorded there but twice in 32 years (Auk, 64: 473, 1947). On February 8, 1948, Mr. Frank Bray, of Pensacola, reported having seen a flock of phalaropes, numbering about 150 birds, on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico about 40 miles southwest of the entrance to Pensacola Bay. Contrary to published accounts of the habits of the Phalaropodidae, these birds were so wild that the boat

could not approach within shotgun range, and it was therefore impossible to secure a specimen for identification. However, Mr. Bray called the birds to the attention of Messrs. W. L. Boyden and C. C. Gunter, two week-end commercial fishermen of Pensacola, and requested that they keep a lookout on future trips into the area. On the following week-end (February 15) about 100 birds were reported and, on February 29, a close flock of 300 (est.) and several small groups. Finally, on March 14, 1948, Mr. Boyden fired several shots from an automatic rifle into a flock on the rise and killed one bird. I identified it as a Red Phalarope in winter plumage. The birds were last seen that season on March 21. On the chance that all these occurrences may have indicated only early migratory movement and not actual winter residence, it was decided to withhold comment until the true status of the species in this region could be established.

On November 26, 1948, Messrs. Boyden and Gunter again reported the presence of phalaropes—this time, a flock of about 30 birds. During the winter of 1948–1949, other flocks were seen at frequent intervals though not on every week-end trip. The greatest number counted on any one day was 100—the total of several small groups. The last reported that season were seen on March 6, 1949.

The 1949–1950 season was almost a repetition of the preceding one—the first single birds were seen late in October (date not reported), the first small flocks appeared on November 4. Birds were found commonly only on January 15 and 22, and the last birds of the season were reported on March 16, 1950.

Occurrence in the winter of 1950–1951 was reported by Mr. Gunter alone, and started with his observation of two birds on October 24 and ten on October 25. A second specimen was obtained on December 12, 1950, when a bird flew into the cabin of Mr. Gunter's boat and was captured uninjured. This bird was also identified by me as a Red Phalarope in winter plumage. The peak of abundance of that season came on January 7 and February 4, 1951, when totals of more than 100 birds were seen each day. The last birds of the season, a flock of about 75, were seen on March 17, 1951.

The 1951–1952 season started earlier than any of the others recorded above, when ten birds were seen on October 13. No others were seen until December 8, but a few birds have appeared on almost every subsequent week-end up to the date of this writing (January 15, 1952). So far this season, no great numbers have been seen.

The localities from which the reports of these five winters were made, when plotted on a map, subtend a 90° angle (southeast to southwest) with its apex at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, and the distances off shore vary from 5 to 50 miles. All but a few of the observations were made more than 30 miles out in the Gulf, and only one was as close inshore as 5 miles.

The Red Phalarope may now be considered a regular, and sometimes common, winter resident of the middle northern Gulf of Mexico. So far as this writer can discover, this series of observations provides a notable northward extension of the known winter range of this species.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, 2006 E. Jordan St., Pensacola, Florida.

Extension of the Known Range of *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* (Pallas).—Peters (Check List of the Birds of the World, 1: 258, 1931) gives the range of this eagle as "South Russia through central Asia to Transbaikalia . . ." This species is not listed by Mizuno in his "Check List of the Birds of Manchuria," 1934, nor mentioned in his later work, "Manchurian Birds in Life Colors," 1940. However the Pallas Fish-Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) is apparently a regular migrant and probably breeds at least as far east as central Manchuria.