

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.

In 1946 I obtained a small lot of specimens from A. S. Loukashkin, formerly Director of the Harbin Museum. Among these were four skins marked *Haliaeetus albicilla*, but subsequent examination disclosed that they were *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*. These skins were donated to the U. S. National Museum and are now identified as follows: U.S.N.M. No. 370447, ad. male collected July 18, 1940, by Weymarm and Loukashkin; No. 385931, imm. male collected August 17, 1940, by Loukashkin; No. 388849, ad. male collected August 18, 1940, by Loukashkin; and No. 385929, imm. male collected August 27, 1940, by Loukashkin. All four skins were taken at Dalainor Lake, Barga. Another specimen reported by Marquis Yamashina (Tori, 10 [49]: 516, 1939) was collected by Orii at Lamagulusu, 10 kilometers southeast of Dalainor Lake, on May 9, 1936. The capture of five specimens of this eagle in the Dalainor Lake region between May 9 and August 27 indicates that it probably breeds in this area.—L. R. WOLFE, *Kerrville, Texas*.

**The Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) at Beach Haven, New Jersey, in August, 1950.**—Urner and Storer in Shorebirds on the New Jersey Coast, 1928-1938 (Auk, 66: 191) state: "None of the common species [of shorebirds], with the possible exception of the ruddy turnstone, could be said to have decreased in numbers." This statement recently was quoted by Palmer in his review of the article (Bird Banding, 23: 40).

Urner's highest daily counts on the New Jersey Coast from Newark Meadows to Brigantine in the fall migration for this species were as follows:

1928.	August 11	100 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1929.	August 1	125 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1930.	August 9	30 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1931.	August 9	100 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1932.	August 20	75 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1933.	August 25	34 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1934.	August 12	50 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1935.		84 (Urner and Storer, <i>op. cit.</i> : 181)
1936.		64 (Urner and Storer, <i>op. cit.</i> : 182)
1937.		107 (Urner and Storer, <i>op. cit.</i> : 183)

Urner's largest count at Beach Haven in 1928 was 50 on August 5. (Urner, Auk, 46: 325)

I spent the month of August, 1950, at Beach Haven, and made 23 trips to Beach Haven Inlet at the south end of Long Beach Island. During the month I had higher daily counts for Ruddy Turnstones (173), Least Sandpipers (550), and Sanderlings (3850) than any recorded by Urner for the fall. The daily pattern was about the same for all species as shown by Urner and Storer, *op. cit.*: 190-192. Western breeders such as Western Sandpipers and Long-billed Dowitchers tended to increase as the month progressed. Most interesting was the gradual disappearance of breeding plumage, particularly noteworthy in the Sanderling, Short-billed Dowitcher, Knot, Turnstone, and Black-bellied Plover.

Turnstones were found along the ocean from Beach Haven to the Inlet and along Barnegat Bay from the Inlet to the Lighthouse, but were most numerous in the pebbly part where the vegetation ended and the sand began near the south end of the island. They were recorded on each trip in the following numbers: