

Dowitcher* (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*), Bar-tailed Godwit* (*Limosa lapponica*), Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*); 29 May, Common Snipe (*Capella gallinago*); 30 May, Knot* (*Calidris canutus*); 31 May, Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanum*), Emperor Goose (*Philacte canagica*), Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*), Bluethroat* (*Luscinia svecica*), Red-necked Grebe* (*Podiceps grisegena*), Marsh Hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), Red-throated Pipit* (*Anthus cervinus*); 1 June, Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla minima*), Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*); 3 June, Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*).

There are a few published reports (A. M. Bailey, *Condor*, 27: 232, 1925) of Sandhill Cranes, presumably *Grus c. canadensis*, moving westward in spring across the Bering Strait. The large numbers we encountered, however, seemed especially noteworthy. Flocks of 12 to 1,200 birds were seen daily in the area. The presence of pairs and small groups suggested that some might nest locally, but most of the flocks were heading out over the sea ice toward Siberia. On the morning of 23 May the temperature of 30°F, the 30 to 40 mph winds, and a fairly heavy fall of snow combined to produce wintry conditions. We spent the morning on the lee side of a rocky ridge near the top of Wales Mountain. By noon the snow had stopped, the wind abated somewhat, and the sky began to clear. Small flocks of cranes appeared far below us moving out over the sea ice. More and larger flocks began coming from the east along the mountain sides, some flying directly toward us and veering aside to pass around the cliff where we sat. On passing the last point of land, many of the flocks appeared "reluctant" to fly out over the ice-choked Strait at low levels. The cranes broke their formations and began circling, gaining altitude to perhaps 1,000 feet from which elevation the Diomed Islands and the Siberian mainland would be plainly visible. They then re-formed in long lines and proceeded across the Strait. Far out over Lopp Lagoon to the north, other lines of cranes, perhaps as much as two miles long, were also moving westward. Often two or three layers of birds circled above us as the early arriving flocks reached higher levels and the later ones followed. The flight continued throughout the afternoon. Possibly inclement weather had discouraged movements across the Strait during the preceding few days and then, with clearing weather, the flood of cranes was released to pass to nesting grounds in eastern Siberia. We estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 birds were involved in this flight.—W. J. BRECKENRIDGE and DAVID CLINE, *Minnesota Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota*.

Cory's Shearwaters (*Puffinus diomedea borealis*) off eastern Florida.—On 14 August 1965, at 1300 hours, Lesser saw a flock of approximately 200 Cory's Shearwaters resting at sea about 25 miles east-northeast of St. Augustine, Florida, and throughout the remainder of the day he observed numerous smaller flocks of the same species in the vicinity. He was fishing from a chartered boat and had no means to secure a specimen.

On 21 August 1965, with Richard J. Gouger, we set out for the same area to secure photographs and a specimen. Approximately seven miles east of St. Augustin Light, at 0630 hours, we found Cory's Shearwaters in small groups flying and resting on the water. Several hundred individuals were observed during the two hours we were in the vicinity. We counted more than 200 in view at one time. As we moved in different directions it was apparent that the number seen from any one point was limited only by our range of vision. A specimen was taken, and identified,

by Oliver L. Austin, Jr., of the Florida State Museum, as *Puffinus diomedea borealis*. It is now specimen no. 11215 in that museum. Several photographs were obtained of small flocks flying and resting on the water.

The A.O.U. Check-list (fifth edit., 1957) lists no record of the species for the United States south of South Carolina. R. S. Palmer (*Handbook of North American birds*, vol. 1, New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1962; see pp. 158–159) does not mention its occurrence south of New York, although the distribution map (p. 158) shows its range southward to about North Carolina. Alexander Sprunt, Jr. (*Florida bird life*, New York, Coward-McCann, 1954), gives no record for Florida. A specimen found dead at Palm Beach and reported by H. P. Langridge (*Auk*, 76: 241, 1959) is probably the first record for Florida or the southeastern coast of the United States. I. J. Abramson and H. M. Stevenson (*Aud. Field Notes*, 15: 402, 1961) mention a sight record made 25 miles east of Miami Beach, Florida, on 25 May 1961, and also indicate there have been regular but unreported observations in the past by the late Al Pflueger. Stevenson (*Aud. Field Notes*, 16: 22, 1962) mentions the collection of several specimens off Tavernier on 7 October 1962, also by Mr. Pflueger. Through personal correspondence, we have learned that Mr. Pflueger collected at least five specimens off the Florida Coast. Two were placed in the University of Miami collection, and one each went to the Florida State University, the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University, and the Miami Museum of Science. At least two of them were taken within about four miles of shore. Two dead birds were found on the beach in Volusia County during the falls of 1962 and 1963, R. D. Hudson (*Florida Nat.*, 36: 27, 1962) and R. D. Mason (*Florida Nat.*, 37: 24, 1963).

Apparently, then, besides our recent records, there are few sightings of live Cory's Shearwaters off Florida and only five other specimens have been taken, not counting the three dead specimens of unknown origin found on shore. Our experience in finding the species in such large numbers in August, 1965, suggests that the species may be more abundant off Florida than the few records indicate.—FREDERICK H. LESSER, *Lee County Mosquito Control District, Fort Myers*, and LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Gainesville, Florida*.

An addition to the avifauna of the United States: *Myiarchus stolidus sagrae*.

—In the latter part of 1965, I gave certain bird specimens to the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology. One of them was recognized by Dr. George H. Lowery, Jr., as an example of the Stolid Flycatcher, *Myiarchus stolidus sagrae*. This identification was later verified by Dr. Wesley E. Lanyon. I had taken the specimen on 14 September 1963, five miles south of Orrville, Dallas County, Alabama. It is a male, presumably an adult, in fresh fall plumage (LSUMZ 50592), measuring as follows: 12.9 mm (bill length from anterior of nostril); 79 (wing length, flattened); 72 (tail length).

A careful examination of weather maps and summaries for the period from 1 June 1963 to the date of collection revealed no unusual circumstances that would account for the appearance of this species in the southeastern United States. The subspecies *sagrae* has been reported only from Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman. The species, as currently understood, is known only from the West Indies. Therefore, its occurrence in south-central Alabama constitutes an addition to the avifauna of North America as defined by the A.O.U. Check-list (fifth edit., 1957).—MERRIAM L. MILES, *Sutton Place, Orrville, Alabama*.