

two birds were seen near the lighthouse in brilliant summer attire. The back checkered black and white and a full black "chest protector." May 26 three birds were seen flying at the same locality, but exact condition of moult could not be determined.

Ereunetes mauri. WESTERN SANDPIPER.—About twenty small "peeps" were noted about the lighthouse June 11, 1919; of three collected two were *E. pusillus*, the other *E. mauri* in summer plumage. On June 24, 1913, two specimens of *E. mauri* were taken eight miles west of the lighthouse.

Himantopus mexicanus. BLACK-NECKED STILT.—Five of these birds were along the beach and on the flats near the lighthouse June 12, 1919.

Phaëthon americanus. YELLOW-BILLED TROPIC-BIRD.—On May 25, 1919, one of the fishermen reported "The queerest looking bird I ever saw" — about the size and color of a common small Gull (meaning the Common Tern), with a pointed tail about eighteen inches long. While the record is open to question, the occurrence, with such a description from a reliable person, seems worthy of recording.—JOHN WILLIAMS, *St. Marks, Fla.*

Further Notes from Leon Co., Florida.—The four papers of Mr. R. W. Williams (see 'Auk,' 1904, p. 449; 1906, p. 153; 1907, p. 158; 1914, p. 494), separates of which he has most courteously forwarded me, are the standard on the birds of Leon County. In these papers 192 species are recorded, the subsequent capture of the Florida Bob-white ('Auk,' 1916, p. 329) making the total 193.

It was my good fortune to visit Leon County again last spring from March 23–27, and April 1–5. As usual I was for the most part on the shores of Lake Iamonia in the extreme northeastern corner of the county. It is this section that has been worked the least, and as might be expected further observations of interest were made, which are given below. The migration was late, no real flight taking place until April 3. As a matter of record dates are given wherever they are not mentioned by Williams, as a basis for future migration work.

Gavia immer. LOON.—Two birds seen on a small open lake about four miles east of Tallahassee on April 5. "Seen several times on the larger lakes." (Williams.)

194. **Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus.** FLORIDA CORMORANT.—Two birds seen March 26 on Lake Iamonia. The natives know this bird well, which they call the Nigger Goose, and distinguish it from the Water-turkey, which they say is very scarce. They claim that the Cormorant breeds on some islands at the southern end of the lake, arriving the end of March and leaving about the middle of November.

Lophodytes cucullatus. HOODED MERGANSER.—March 24 is the latest recorded date.

Marila collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—March 24 given as a record for the latest date.

Butorides v. virescens. GREEN HERON.— Arrived April 2.

Meleagris gallopavo silvestris. WILD TURKEY.— This noble bird still persists in the "gum" swamps along Lake Iamonia. A roost of about fifteen birds on an island in the lake was one of our proudest possessions. Last autumn some strangers visited the island and were reported to have "cleaned out" the roost. A single hen was, however, detected on April 3 in the old locality.

Phlœotomus p. pileatus. PILEATED WOODPECKER.— A pair of these fine birds was located on an island in the lake. The first I have ever found.

195. **Corvus ossifragus.** FISH CROW.— Quite by chance I noticed recently for the first time that Mr. Williams does not list the Fish Crow. It is an abundant resident of the shores and islands of Lake Iamonia, though I have never seen it a quarter of a mile from the lake, nor around any of the other lakes in the county.

Molothrus a. ater. COWBIRD.— Williams states that this bird has mysteriously disappeared from the county since 1893. I certainly had never been able to find it in recent years, so was correspondingly gratified to see a flock of five birds in an old pasture on the southern outskirts of Tallahassee on March 27.

196. **Melospiza l. lincolni.** LINCOLN'S SPARROW.— The morning of March 26 was cloudy, with a strong east wind. Few birds were found in the early morning, so about 10 A.M. I started to wander aimlessly inland through the fields and pine woods. While ascending a hillside covered with broom grass, a sparrow was flushed from the ground, and flew with a quick, jerky flight to a bare little oak tree, where it perched absolutely motionless about fifteen feet away, and three feet from the ground. It was pure habit that made me glance at it through my prism glasses, and I was surely astounded to get the finest view of a Lincoln's Sparrow I ever had. None that I had previously seen acted in so accommodating a manner, suggesting a thrush or a Connecticut Warbler. Perhaps the balmy air of Florida had served to relax its almost preternatural shyness. For fully five minutes we faced each other motionless, but at the first cautious forward step of mine, away it darted, nor was I particularly surprised not to be able to find it again. Unfortunately the early morning had been so poor that I had left my collecting pistol behind. Let the incident point a moral and adorn a tale. There is no published record of the occurrence of this sparrow in Florida, that I can find. In answer to an inquiry of mine, Mr. Oberholser has most kindly written that the Biological Survey has no record either, but has a MS. record of one bird seen.

Vireosylva olivacea. RED-EYED VIREO.— Two birds seen April 3.

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.— A single bird April 3.

Vermivora c. celata. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.— This species is a regular winter resident in small numbers. One seen March 26, and another April 3. It should, of course, be found much beyond this date.

Dendroica d. dominica. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.— Arrived April 2.

Dendroica discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—Williams says he has no record except for August. As far as type of country and locality are concerned, I can think of no reason why this species should not be a common migrant in the county. One of the first bird notes that fell on my ears as I woke up at daylight on April 3 was the thin, wiry strain of the Prairie Warbler. Careful search revealed three birds around the house. There was another flight of warblers on April 5, when at least six were seen, five in a live oak tree at the same time.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History, New York.*

Two Interesting Additions to the Collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. **Gavia pacifica.** PACIFIC LOON.—An adult but unsexed specimen in full spring plumage of this very rare wanderer to New England was taken at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, during May, 1910, by Mr. S. Albert Shaw. Through the generosity of the collector this bird is now in the Society's collection.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Mr. John B. Paine of Weston, Massachusetts, has very kindly presented to the Society an unsexed immature Black-bellied Plover showing no external trace of the hind toe on either foot. It was taken at Chatham, Massachusetts, August 27, 1913.

It is an exceptionally large specimen, having the following measurements: wing, 104; culmen, 15.5; tarsus, 25 mm.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Society of Natural History.*

Bird Notes from Collins, Erie Co., N. Y.—For several years I have had a small group of Cardinal Grosbeaks, not over four seen at one time, in exactly the same haunts yearly. They seem rather shy and elusive and I have not found the nest, but have seen one female and three males at a time. Others have seen at least three in different places two or three miles away.

They are not proved as nesting in Erie County, but there is no doubt of it in my mind. The Nashville Warbler nests here only casually while of the Canadian, Black-throated Blue, and Junco, I have seen nests or newly fledged young, and in 1915 found a Solitary Vireo building.

I note that the Cardinals eat the fruit of *Celastrus scandens* and *Carpinus carolinensis* in the fall. The Yellow Warblers use the very same bush or tree in which to build, and this year a pair took the old nest and relined it and used it. I never knew them to do this before.

The Parula Warbler nests here, also the Magnolia, Hooded, Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided, Black-throated Green, Louisiana Water-Thrush, and a few Rough-winged Swallows. I do not see it mentioned in food habits of the Chickadee and Downy Woodpecker that the larvæ of the bulbous galls of golden-rod are evidently quite an important part of their food. They drill persistently until they reach the larva, and in early spring I have seen a small flock working on these galls.—ANNE E. PERKINS, *Collins, N. Y.*



Griscom, Ludlow. 1919. "Further Notes from Leon Co., Florida." *The Auk* 36, 587–589. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4073390>.

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