

with assistance later in the day, but a violent rain storm prevented my doing so.

The next day, however, to my sorrow, I counted five eggs upon the ground and the nest completely blown out. Undismayed, she began work again in the same bunch of moss, but she was not encouraged at all by her mate, who would fly into a hollow near at hand and whistle for her, but she paid no attention to the hollow—just looked in and left. She worked rapidly and carried huge mouthfuls at every trip. Upon climbing to the nest on May 3 I found that it contained three eggs, and I left it for a full set. I was doomed to disappointment again, however, for the next day was very stormy, and upon visiting the tree I saw all the eggs on the ground and the nest, which was composed of dry leaves, hair, sedge, feathers and snake skins, was blown down in a mass. The fact of the Tufted Titmouse breeding in the Spanish moss is certainly a surprising departure for this bird.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, South Carolina*.

**The Whistled Call of *Parus atricapillus* common to both Sexes.**—The well-known spring and summer call of the Chickadee, consisting of three clear whistles, is uttered by both sexes. I am not aware that record has ever been made of this fact, which I determined some time ago by the judicious use of firearms.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., M. D., *New York City*.

***Passer domesticus* at Archer, Fla., and other Florida Notes.**—While collecting in Florida the past summer I killed a male *P. domesticus* at Archer on July 1. I can find no record of it having been recorded from this section before, and a number of persons to whom I showed the specimen said they had never seen one there before.

In sections of the State traveled over, where I have collected in previous years, I noticed a very perceptible falling off in the number of many of the large Waders. In Tampa Bay, however, I found the Roseate Spoonbill not uncommon, flocks of forty or fifty individuals being seen on two or three occasions, besides stragglers. I found them feeding in the boggy interiors of some of the mangrove islands and with a little caution was able to secure specimens.—T. GILBERT PEARSON, *Guilford College, N. C.*

**Records of Two Birds rare on Long Island, N. Y.**—*Contopus borealis*.—Giraud in his 'Birds of Long Island' makes no record of this species. Mr. William Dutcher in 'The Auk' (Vol. VI, p. 137), records the capture of the third specimen taken on Long Island (Aug. 11, 1888), two previous records having been made: one by Mr. N. T. Lawrence in 'Forest and Stream,' Vol. X, p. 235, and the other by Mr. DeL. Berier in 'Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club,' Vol. V, p. 46. A single specimen of *C. borealis* from Long Island is contained in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society.