

**The Yellow-crowned Night Heron Nesting in Logan County, Ohio.**—Mrs. Ray Lovell of Columbus reported to the writer that on May 12, 1928, she observed a Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) at Indian Lake in Logan County, Ohio, and that she had succeeded in locating the bird's nest. On May 16, Mr. James S. Hine, Mr. Roscoe W. Franks and the writer visited the locality and found the nest as described by Mrs. Lovell. Two birds flew away as the nest tree was approached but one returned shortly and was collected by the writer. It was in adult plumage and proved upon dissection to be the female. The skin of this bird has been deposited in the Wheaton Club Collection at the Ohio State Museum. This apparently constitutes the first Ohio record for the species. The nest, containing six well incubated eggs, was collected for the Museum by Mr. Franks.

It is interesting to note that the outline of the breeding range of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Marsh Birds' includes no locality nearer than southern Indiana. It seems that the nest found by Mrs. Lovell represents not only a new Ohio record but also a considerable northeastward extension of the known breeding range of the species.—CHARLES F. WALKER, *Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio.*

**Fulica caribaea from Carriacou, Lesser Antilles.**—In view of the slight uncertainty that has attached to the specific identity of the Coots resident in the Lesser Antilles, it is of interest to record that in examining a series of faithful water color sketches made recently by the Rev. Sebastian Gates of Grenada, I noted a careful reproduction of the head of the Caribbean Coot, *Fulica caribaea* Ridgway. The painting is unmistakable in the broad, white frontal shield, which is light in color clear to the frontal feathering. In reply to a letter of inquiry it is learned that the sketch in question was made on the island of Carriacou in the southern Grenadines.

Mr. A. H. Clark<sup>1</sup> has reported *caribaea* as the resident bird of the Lesser Antilles on the basis of probability as he did not have specimens, so that the present record is definite proof of his statement. *Fulica caribaea* is now known north and east as far as Haiti and seemingly ranges through the southern islands as far as Grenada, so that its distribution is considerable.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Baird's Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdi*) in Florida.**—A new species was added to the known avifauna of the State of Florida when, on April 22, 1928, a specimen of Baird's Sandpiper was taken near Pensacola. The bird was seen in company with a small group of Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*) on the beach of a small salt-water pond near the harbor entrance, where we had an opportunity to watch it for some minutes at short range. Its size and general appearance suggested the White-rumped Sandpiper (*Pisobia fuscicollis*), but the buffy breast and

<sup>1</sup> Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 32, 1905, pp. 247-248

lack of white upper tail coverts marked it as belonging to a species that was new to us. Accordingly, it was taken, and after careful examination, referred to *Pisobia bairdi*. The Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has kindly verified this identification. Mr. A. C. Bent, in his 'Life Histories of North American Shorebirds' (Bull. 142, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1927), does not record the occurrence of this species east of Texas on the Gulf Coast nor south of Virginia on the Atlantic Coast.—FRANCIS M. WESTON AND CHARLES L. SMITH, JR., *Pensacola, Fla.*

**Spotted Sandpiper Escapes a Hawk.**—Mr. M. P. Skinner's account of the Kingfisher pursued by a Sharp-shinned Hawk ('The Auk,' vol. XLV, No. 1. Jan., 1928, pp. 100-101) calls to mind an incident which occurred many years ago. As a boy, I spent much time along the Red River, near Moorhead, Minnesota. On one occasion a Spotted Sandpiper was flying up the river, low over the water as usual. Suddenly a small Hawk made a swoop at the flying bird and the Sandpiper promptly dropped into the water and disappeared. The Hawk turned and flew over the spot again, the Sandpiper's head appeared for a moment, then went under once more. This time the Hawk flew on. Again the Sandpiper's head appeared, watching to see if the coast was clear. Then the bird arose from the water and continued on its way.

At the time I did not know the species of Hawk and the incident never found its way into a notebook. I know now, however, that the Hawk was either the Sharp-shinned or Cooper's Hawk. I was familiar with the other Hawks of the locality and the picture in my mind is vivid enough to determine that much.—O. J. MURIE, *U. S. Biological Survey, Jackson, Wyoming.*

**The Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) at Washington, D. C.**—Mrs. T. M. Knappen and I were out on the Potomac River, just off Hains Point, D. C., in search of Limicolae on the morning of May 26, 1928. Situated here are several long, narrow stretches of mud and sand, which are exposed at low tide, this being the work of a dredging machine. We were in a rowboat and approached cautiously. Suddenly a cloud of birds arose before us and settled down. Imagine my utter amazement to see among them a flock of eighteen Hudsonian Curlews. We spent an hour there, taking particular notice of the long, curved bill and striped crown of the birds. The following day, May 27, Dr. Harry C. Oberholser and I visited the spot, finding a single bird. This is, I believe, the first published record for this region.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, 1233 Irving St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**Is *Gallicolumba kubaryi* of Hybrid Origin?**—In my aviary at Oakland, California, during 1927, a male *Gallicolumba xanthonura* from the Marianne Islands mated with a female *Gallicolumba jobiensis* from New Guinea. The single squab produced by this union attained maturity