

to locate the nest, a flat mound of sedge, about three feet in diameter, built among the clumps of sedge and reeds. There were two eggs, one of which was an oval shape while the other was more elliptical. The former, when measured, later, proved to be 94.5 x 60.75 mm. and was a pale buff streaked with long splotches of brown, lavender and darker buff, which extended along the whole length of the egg but was more concentrated near the large end. The other egg was darker in color with the spots more definite in outline and placed around the large end almost in a wreath. It measured 93.5 x 61.5 mm.

For some reason the birds deserted the nest during the week May 10-17 but when I returned on the 24th they were found in a spot farther down the swamp where they were probably nesting again although I did not search for the nest.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan*.

Notes from Southern Alabama.—I should like to record the second occurrence of the Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) in Alabama. On April 12, 1931 the wings of a bird of this species were picked up on the Alabama Gulf Coast south of Foley. They were sent to the Biological Survey and there identified. Howell in his 'Birds of Alabama' says: "The only Alabama record is that of a specimen shot by E. G. Holt from a flock of nine at the west point of Dauphin Island, July 27, 1913."

Another rare species for Alabama was noted twice by Duncan McIntosh, who on April 6 and 23, 1931, saw a male Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*). Howell has one record from Alabama, a male "seen by Dr. A. K. Fisher, May 13, 1886, in the northern suburbs of Mobile."—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

Notes on Bird Life in Southern Florida.—On April 26, 1931, I called at the camp of the warden in charge of the Shark River country, and found that he had moved over to East River, off White Water Bay. There was practically no bird life along Shark River or any of its tributaries (all of which I visited) as far as I could go in a skiff. I did not see anything but scattered flocks of Herons (Louisiana and Florida Blues). There were several flocks of Teal and a few Fish Eagles.

We went the entire length of White Water Bay and through Coot Creek into Coot Bay, without seeing any signs of bird life except a few Bluebills and Sheldrake. We also observed one Fish Eagle's nest where they were feeding the young, at the entrance of White Water Bay.

We then went to East River. I went up as far as I could go in a cruiser—about one mile from White Water Bay. There were a few Herons on the flats and with my glasses I could see quite a number of Wood Ibises circling four or five miles farther up the stream. It was this rookery that the warden was protecting. I was told that the birds had all moved farther back into the Everglades on account of food conditions.

The route through White Water Bay and Coot Bay was the one formerly used by the plume hunters to reach the rookery I described previously. It can now be reached through the drainage canal, east of East Cape.

There is a portage of about a mile and a half, from Coot Bay to the Lake on which this rookery is located, which was formerly used before the drainage canal route was available. As I saw no birds circling over the rookery, I presumed it is still deserted.

I returned to Coon Key on May 1 and in the mangroves adjoining Blue-bill Bay, off Marco River, I disturbed a flock of Roseate Spoonbills, which circled over me. I counted over seventy in the flock which, I think, is the largest flock seen in that country for a number of years.

On one of the reefs, about a mile distant from Coon Key, I saw a flock of eight Oyster-catchers. I was told that there was another flock of about the same size on one of the other reefs near Cape Romain; also, several very large flocks of Terns on the sand bars off the same Cape.

Going farther north, I noticed a very large colony of Man-o'-war Birds on one of the islands near the entrance of Blind Pass. At the entrance of Captiva Pass, the sand bar which has been formed by the results of the storms of the past few years, was covered with Terns and Skimmers.

In general, the number of wading birds seen by me was less than on any trip I have made over this country in the past ten years. The explanation given by the natives is that the birds have moved farther back into the Everglades for nesting purposes and on account of a more abundant supply of food.—EUGENE R. PIKE, *Tower Building, Chicago, Ill.*

A Knot (*Calidris canutus*) in Montgomery County, Ohio.—About an hour before sunset on August 17, 1927, on a visit to the lake at Englewood dam, about eight miles north of Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, I observed seven Knots (*Calidris canutus*) in a mixed flock of shorebirds. They appeared to be resting, as they stood quietly in a little group on a mud-flat. Their nearest associates were about a dozen Yellow-legs, a Stilt Sandpiper, five Dowitchers, and two Pectoral Sandpipers; nearby were a score of Semipalmated Sandpipers, a single Least, ten Killdeers and four Semipalmated Plovers. Altogether a remarkable shorebird assemblage in this part of Ohio. None of these birds was more than fifty or sixty feet from where I sat and all were actively feeding; the inactivity of the Knots was as conspicuous as was their lack of definite plumage markings. At such close range they were easily studied with 8x glasses for half an hour. In comparing them with other species present I found that in form they more generally resembled the Dowitcher except the bill was shorter; in coloration they were of a more uniform gray on the back, sides and breast than the Yellow-legs, and the legs were darker. I am aware of no other record for this species from the interior of Ohio since the days of Wheaton (1878).—BEN. J. BLINCOE, *Dayton, Ohio.*

The Hudsonian Godwit in the Dominican Republic.—Dr. R. Ciferri, Director of the Experiment Station at Santiago, D. R. has presented to the U. S. National Museum a specimen of the Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica* taken September 22, 1930, on the flats of the Río Yaque