

from the big Egret. The two occipital plumes were rather conspicuous on one of the birds.

Another Great White Heron was seen December 28, 1931, between Long Key and Marathon.

Aramus pictus pictus. LIMPKIN.—A bunch of seven was seen along the Kissimmee River near the highway from Okeechobee to Lake Childs, December 19, 1931. They were feeding along the open, somewhat muddy banks of the river and kept in a rather close flock. The head and neck were jerked with each step and at the same time a soft cluck was given.

Phaeopus hudsonicus. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Two birds definitely of this species were seen December 3, 1931, with a mixed flock of shore-birds on a small sand-flat in Sarasota Bay, near Whitfield Estates. The Curlew were seen under favorable conditions with 8 x glasses and Willets, Black-bellied Plover and Dowitchers were present for comparison. The decurved bill, crown stripes and size (larger than a Willet) were all noted.

Gelocheidon nilotica aranea. GULL-BILLED TERN.—On December 7, 1931, two of these birds were seen in Sarasota Bay, near Whitfield Estates. Howell, in his new 'Florida Bird Life,' p. 261, gives two other winter records of this species, one in December, 1886, for Hillsborough County, and the other January, 1926, in Wakulla County.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, Berkeley, California.

Notes from Logan, Utah.—In a previous note (Auk, Oct. 1931, p. 611) by the writer, *Junco annectens* Baird was reported as a new record for Utah. Only the male was determined. The skin of the female has since been determined by Dr. Oberholser as *Junco mearnsi* Ridgw. The hybrid species, *J. annectens* (now dropped from the 'Check-List') was therefore mated with *J. mearnsi* known to breed in Utah but seldom reported. I took another female *J. mearnsi* in the mountains east of Logan, Utah, in July 1931.

Two specimens of *Dendroica townsendi* originally reported elsewhere (Univ. Ut. Bul. vol. 21 no. 8) as a new Utah record (from the Henry Mts.) were taken in Logan, September 27, 1930.

One *Vireo solitarius cassini* was also collected the same day from among the many migrants present in the boxelders by my house.

An immature *Lanius ludovicianus gambeli* was collected July 23, 1931, near Promontory, Boxelder Co., Utah.—J. S. STANFORD, U. S. A. C., Logan, Utah.

Some Emendations to the Ranges of the New Check-List.—An attempt to add to, or detract from, the consummation of the work of the Committee which produced the new 'Check-List' would seem to smack of presumption, but it is not with any such intention that these words are written. The 'Check-List' is a human production and none of humanity's works are perfect. That some inaccuracies occur in this revolutionary publication is only natural, and in order to make the record as accurate as possible it would seem desirable for those who have unpublished data of

importance or who find published matter overlooked by the Committee to call attention to it promptly.

Years of field work in my native state of South Carolina, nearly all of which relate to the coastal section, have resulted in some knowledge of the seasonal status of the species occurring there and it is of these that I would make mention as having been treated somewhat inaccurately in the 1931 'Check-List.'

Arenaria interpres interpres is listed, on p. 108, as "accidental in Massachusetts (Monomoy Island, Sept. 8, 1892)." Since this is the sole locality given for North America, it should be recalled that A. T. Wayne secured a specimen of this species on Dewees Island, Charleston County, South Carolina, on May 31, 1918. This bird is now in his collection which rests in the Charleston Museum. (Auk 1918, p. 439.)

The range of *Dendroica virens waynei* is given on p. 289, as "Resident in the coastal district of South Carolina." This warbler occurs in coastal South Carolina only as a summer visitor, arriving in late March (24 to 27). It breeds in April and early May. The dates of its departure are not definitely known as yet, but it no doubt migrates about the last of June or early July. The observations regarding its arrival cover many years, but the difficulty of field work in the heavy cypress swamps in which it nests, is considerable in summer time and the exact dates of the departure remain to be discovered. It is present in South Carolina for only three and a half months at best and cannot therefore, be considered as "resident."

Passerculus princeps is limited in its winter range, on p. 334 from Sable Island to Georgia. As a matter of fact, it has been taken almost as far south as Florida. A. H. Helm secured it on Cumberland Island, Georgia, April 14, 1903. This island's southern extremity is just north of the Florida line. W. W. Worthington took it in Glynn County, about mid-way of the coastline of Georgia, on January 8, 1890. The writer was in company with Ivan R. Tomkins when the latter secured it in Chatham County on January 23, 1931.

Spizella arborea arborea is stated, on p. 348, to winter south to "eastern Oklahoma, central Arkansas, South Carolina and Georgia (rarely)." As far as the writer can ascertain, there is no authenticated occurrence of this species in South Carolina. Coues included it in a list published many years ago though no specimens were taken. Both Loomis, in fourteen years of field work in the Piedmont section, and Wayne, in nearly fifty years on the coast, failed to detect it and the latter authority refutes Coues' statement completely.

Melospiza melodia atlantica is stated on p. 357, to occur from "New York (Long Island) to North Carolina." This form occurs regularly every winter as far south as Edisto Island, South Carolina, which is not far from the Georgia line. It is noted about Charleston throughout cold weather and Wayne secured numerous specimens. The earliest record of its fall appearance in the Charleston area was established by Edward S. Dingle on October 13, 1928.

What seemed to be a typographical error occurs in the range of *Icteria virens virens* on p. 297. Upon inquiry Dr. Stone informs me that an entire line of manuscript was omitted and the fact was not discovered by any of the proofreaders. After "Central New York" should be inserted "and southern New England south to southeastern Texas, southern parts of the Gulf States, etc."—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.