

Dendroica dominica dominica. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.—One was noted at Fairhope by H. Flagg, on September 18, 1932, apparently the first fall record for the state.

Hedymeles ludoviciana. ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK.—An immature male was found dead by Kenneth Edwards at Fairhope on October 9, 1932. It is an uncommon migrant in Alabama.

Passerina cyanea. INDIGO BUNTING.—An immature male was picked up dead by S. W. Alexander at Fairhope on October 6, 1932, the first autumn record for the southern counties. I personally have noted it as fairly common in the spring.

Carpodacus purpureus purpureus. EASTERN PURPLE FINCH.—One of this species was seen at Fairhope on January 18, 1933, by D. McIntosh, apparently the first record for the coastal counties.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—One was noted at Fairhope on November 13, 1932, by D. McIntosh. H. Flagg reports ten seen on January 3, 1933, fifteen on January 8, and again fifty on February 4, 1933. These are the first records for the coast region.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *School of Organic Education, Fairhope, Alabama*.

Notes from Mountain Lake, Florida.—The following notes have been made on my winter sojourns at Mountain Lake, Fla., about thirty miles east of Lake Kissimmee.

Ardea wurdemanni. WÜRDEMANN'S HERON.—On March 14, 1931, while motoring from Lake Wales to Lake Kissimmee, in the ditch along the roadside about five miles from Lake Kissimmee, I was fortunate enough to see one of these herons. It allowed me to approach so close that there was no question of its identity.

Aramus pictus pictus. LIMP KIN.—There are still many Limpkins in the Kissimmee district and a particularly large colony on the stream between Lake Rosalie and Tiger Lake which is heavily wooded and very wild.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD. On March 5, 1932, I secured, near the public playground, near Lake Wales, Fla., a Yellow-headed Blackbird which I believe is the fifth record of the species for the state.—HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, 25 Broadway, New York.

Notes from Tippecanoe Co., Indiana.—The following notes have been made during the past year by the writers, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, which is located on the Wabash River in the west-central part of the state.

Casmerodius albus egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—On the unusually late date of October 12, 1932, one bird, apparently normal, was seen at Headley's Lake, at which one or more birds had been frequently noted since late July. Usually all the Egrets have left Indiana by the middle of September.

Querquedula discors. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—On July 8, 1932, a single individual was seen on Headley's Lake, and a trip there on July 18 dis-

closed a pair of adults with a brood of eighteen young, about three-fourths grown, swimming about. The young sought shelter in the high grass and weeds, and although a careful search was made only two were found. One was accidentally stepped on by a member of the party as it crouched in the grass, and its skin is now in our collection; the other was banded and released. This family group remained on the lake until early October. Nearly all nesting records in Indiana for the Blue-winged Teal have been confined to the northern tier of counties, the above being the first for Tippecanoe County in forty years of observations. Headley's Lake is nothing more than four, more or less connected, muddy ponds with areas of swamp grass and weeds between and about them and surrounded by cornfields.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—A. W. Butler in his 'Birds of Indiana,' 1897, speaks of the Black-bellied Plover as a "rare migrant" in the state, most of his records being confined to the Lake Michigan area. F. C. Dobelbower, informs us that he saw large flocks in Tippecanoe County thirty years ago but that the species is not common now. The writers had never seen the bird here until September 12, 1932, when a single adult male was collected at Headley's Lake. The skin is in our collection. The bird was in breeding plumage and was blind in the right eye, due evidently to a bacterial or fungous growth. It was bathing in shallow water by jumping nearly a foot into the air and fluttering its wings as it came down, at the same time uttering several short, low notes.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—Up to July 30, 1932, the only authentic record of the Stilt Sandpiper for Indiana was a specimen taken October 10, 1892, by L. A. and C. D. Test from the bag of a neighbor who had been hunting at Headley's Lake. On July 30, 1932, one was seen at the same place and on August 8 two were collected from a flock of eight that was feeding with Yellow-legs and Solitary Sandpipers. A single individual was seen August 25.

Vireo philadelphicus. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—The first record of this bird for Tippecanoe County is of one taken by us September 9, 1932. It was an adult male, and the skin is now in our collection.

Calcarius pictus. SMITH'S LONGSPUR.—Records of Smith's Longspur are quite scarce in Indiana and the following is the first for Tippecanoe County. An adult female was collected (skin in our collection) from a flock of six in a stubble field on the Wea Plains, April 16, 1932.—LOUIS A. TEST AND FREDERICK H. TEST, *Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.*

Bird Notes from the Chicago Area.—The following notes are selected from observations made by the writers in the Chicago area between 1923 and 1930. They consist of records of locally rare species and of unusual migration dates and breeding records. Most of the observations were made in Lake and Cook Counties, Illinois.

Cygnus columbianus. WHISTLING SWAN.—A swan was seen at Beach, Lake County, on April 14, 1928.