

GENERAL NOTES.

The Common Loon in the Florida Keys.—As a slight extension in the recorded winter range of the Common Loon (*Gavia immer immer*) in extreme southern Florida it is of interest to report a fragmentary metatarsus from an Indian kitchen midden on Big Pine Key. The specimen in question was collected on February 18, 1935, by Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., near the base of a mound about three feet in depth in a deposit believed to antedate the coming of white men. The bone is preserved in the collections of the National Museum. A. H. Howell, in 'Florida Bird Life,' 1932, p. 73, reports that this Loon is rather rare south of Charlotte Harbor and records one seen at Cape Sable as the most southern record.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Water-turkey (*Anhinga anhinga*) in Clarke County, Georgia.—On March 25, 1935, Mr. C. M. Bell of Bishop, Georgia, brought a Water-turkey (*Anhinga anhinga*) to the Zoology Department, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Mr. Bell reported his surprise at having the bird fly into his oil truck while driving along U. S. Highway "29" about one and one-half miles north of Athens. The bird fell to the ground as if wounded. It died shortly after being brought to the Zoological laboratories, and at autopsy was found to be shot in the head and body. The specimen was a female.

The species is strictly an inhabitant of the costal plain area and the taking of it this far above the fall line is of unusual occurrence. This record, so far as we know, is the first for Clarke County or this far north of the fall line in the state of Georgia.—FRED DENTON AND E. E. BYRD, *Univ. of Georgia, Athens, Ga.*

Spring Migration of the Gannet in Southeast Florida.—From March 31 to April 6, 1935, I was on Biscayne Bay and among the keys from Miami, Florida, south and west as far as Long Key. Twice during this period I went off shore into the edge of the Gulf Stream and on both occasions found Gannets (*Morus bassana*) there, moving past the coast apparently in northward migration. On April 1, off Angel Fish Creek, seven were counted (2-3-2) flying north close to the water, four in adult and three in immature plumage; on April 5 off Ragged Keys, a little further north, 75 were estimated flying northeasterly (20 ad., 55 imm.). They flew more or less higher than those observed on April 1 and the direction of their flight was less definite but none were fishing on either occasion. The weather was consistently fine, and the wind southeasterly on April 1 and northeasterly on April 5. Only once did I see the species over inshore waters, a glimpse of a flock of about twenty, which had apparently just flown in from outside, on April 3 at Long Key on the bay side, estimated as half adult and half immature birds. This was the largest single, definite flock, the next largest, on April 5, being eleven, and there was no segregation whatever of white and dark birds, which were usually seen flying together.

Presumably north-bound Gannets from the Gulf of Mexico round the Florida Keys and do not cross the Peninsula. In this connection Pangburn mentions fourteen Gannets in various plumages seen passing Indian Rocks Key on the Gulf Coast, flying south on April 9, 1934 (Auk, LII (2), p. 198).—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York, N. Y.*

Double-crested Cormorants at Harrisburg, Pa.—On May 3, 1935, I watched nineteen Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) in the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Pa. They were close enough for field glasses to reveal