

six miles southwest of Ocean City. When first observed, the birds were flying southward over the tidal marsh as if flying from Sinepuxent Bay to the ocean beach. A short time later they were noted on a small sand spit on the ocean side of the barrier beach about a mile south of where first seen. No previous record of this species is known for Maryland.

It was somewhat surprising to find the Boat-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus major*) a fairly common bird in the tidal marshes of this same beach, since the area is near the extreme northern limit of the species' range. Birds of both sexes were also observed a short distance north of Ocean City. While no young or eggs were seen, the birds were obviously nesting.

Because the Goshawk (*Astur a. atricapillus*) is so extremely uncommon in Maryland, it seems advisable to report an unpublished record of one shot near Taylors Island, Dorchester County, about the middle of March, 1918. The specimen was mounted by a local taxidermist and is now in the collection of Ralph W. Jackson, Route 1, Cambridge. A few other records, including a breeding record, are known for the state.—CLARENCE COTTAM AND F. M. UHLER, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

Rare Birds in the District of Columbia.—On June 25, 1935, in company with W. Howard Ball I visited a moist bottomland and rather sterile meadow bordering the Potomac River below Congress Heights and about three miles due south of the Capitol which were formerly swampy flats covered with reeds, reed-grass, wild rice and sedges but now reclaimed by filling in. The area, a few acres only in extent, is now a lush thicket of herbs, button bush and black willow. Here a number of birds which are very rare in this vicinity were found. A single male Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), frequently seen singing in the top of a dead shrub. Several Short-billed Marsh Wrens, and their dummy nests were present but no nests with eggs was found. On the more sterile meadow two Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) and some Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*).—DR. TITUS ULKE, *5000 Fourteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.*

Notes of Interest from Georgia.—*Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—An adult of this species was observed May 21, 1932, feeding on a mud flat with Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers and a Semipalmated Plover at South River near Atlanta, Georgia. The bird's similarity to the Pectoral Sandpiper was immediately noted, but its white upper tail coverts and other points proved it to be neither the preceding nor Baird's Sandpiper. It was observed at fifteen feet with 8 x glasses and good light.

Chordeiles minor chapmani. FLORIDA NIGHTHAWK.—A specimen taken in Atlanta May 25, 1933, by Mr. Arthur H. Howell of the Bureau of Biological Survey establishes *chapmani* as the breeding form there; however, we should like to place on record the occurrence of a bird of this form in Rabun County, August 27, 1933. The wings of the bird, found dead on the highway, were used as the basis of identification by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser.

Cyanocitta cristata cristata. NORTHERN BLUE JAY.—A bird collected May 29, 1933, in Atlanta, Georgia was identified by Dr. Oberholser as an intermediate between the northern and southern races but nearer *cristata* (*bromia*). The bird was certainly breeding as evidenced by the condition of the testes, and this specimen helps to establish the definite range of the northern form.

Sitta carolinensis atkinsi. FLORIDA NUTHATCH.—A bird taken at Lake Rabun, Rabun County, was identified as *atkinsi* by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. The bird was collected during the middle of the breeding season, June 22, 1933. This occurrence