

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Because the Goshawk (*Astur a. atricapillus*) is so extremely uncommon in Maryland, it seems advisable to report an unpublished record of one shot near Taylors Island, Dorchester County, about the middle of March, 1918.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

is interesting as it must be very close to the northern limit of the range of the Florida form in Georgia.

Sitta pusilla pusilla. BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH.—The occurrence of this species is of course not unusual, but, on referring to all available literature, no record of a second brood of the Brown-headed Nuthatch was found. Wayne in 'Birds of South Carolina' went so far as to declare Audubon's statement that this species rears two or three broods erroneous. It might be of interest that on May 21, 1932, a nest was found at Lakewood Park, Atlanta, with four eggs in the process of incubation in the same cavity of a fence post that had harbored almost full-grown young about May 1 of the same year.

Oporornis agilis. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—Two observations of this rare Warbler are herewith placed on record to supplement the two records of Mr. Earle R. Greene (Birds of the Atlanta, Georgia, Area). The first was seen at close range with a 6x glass May 7, 1932, in a wet thicket on the outskirts of Atlanta, and the second was observed in a similar situation by Mr. Nelson T. Spratt, Jr., May 21, 1932. White eye ring and other points were noted on both occasions.—DON EYLES AND NORMAN GILES, JR., *Biology Department, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia*.

Some Notes on Florida Birds.—Supplementing Mr. Broun's interesting notes in the July 'Auk,' pp. 320-21, we submit the following observations made in Florida in late March and early April, 1935.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. WHITE PELICAN.—Seventy-seven were on the north-east side of Merritt's Island, March 25 (Loetscher); and four, with ten brown ones, were flying over the Gulf, off Pass-a-grille, April 1 (Eliot).

Ardea occidentalis. GREAT WHITE HERON.—A pair seemed to be domiciled near the bridge from the mainland to Key Largo, March 28.

Nyctanassa v. violacea. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Apparently rare: seen only at a heronry near Jacksonville, March 24.

Plegadis f. falcinellus. GLOSSY IBIS.—A single, immature bird, flying over the water from the south-west, alighted on the north-east shore of Lake Okeechobee, March 27 (Eliot).

Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus. EVERGLADE KITE.—In the St. Johns marshes, west of Vero Beach, on March 27, a pair was apparently nest-building. One was twice seen with a long wisp of grass in its bill. One kept watch from a bush-top, the other was mostly out of sight in the long grass near by.

Haematopus p. palliatus. AMERICAN OYSTER-CATCHER.—One was on an exposed oyster-bed, south of Sarasota, March 31.

Charadrius nivosus tenuirostris. CUBAN SNOWY PLOVER.—The only one seen (first spied by Mr. L. V. Morris) was at Naples, March 30.

Sterna d. dougalli. ROSEATE TERN.—One south-east of Tampa on March 31 was identified with care, in knowledge of its rarity.

Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus. CABOT'S TERN.—Two, strutting in courtship, were observed in perfect light on March 24 at Matanzas Inlet. A rare species on the east coast. We saw others on the west.

Columba leucocephala. WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.—A male, alone and remarkably tame, was closely studied on the Keys, March 28,—an early date.

Tyrannus d. dominicensis. GRAY KINGBIRD.—Seen but once, at Naples, March 30.

Hylocichla guttata faxoni. EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH.—One, out of three, east of Gainesville, April 2, briefly sang. We mention this because of Mr. Broun's note on p. 311.