

32d Ave. and 19th St., N. W., Miami, Florida (Dade County). A pair of these birds was seen engaged in nest building there, and began building the "last of June" 1938. Eggs were in the nest on July 15, to the number of four. These hatched on August 9. The nest was placed in a 'toothache bush' between fifteen and eighteen feet from the ground. The young were brought to the stage of flight when one adult and one young were killed by marauding small boys. The three other young survived, as did the remaining adult. Mr. Lange had the dead adult and the young bird mounted, and they are (presumably) in his possession at this writing. His residence is just outside the city limits of Miami.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Nat'l Association Audubon Socs., Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Burrowing Owl in the Lower Florida Keys.**—In 'The Auk' (55: 532, 1938) the writer listed what are apparently the first records for the Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto* sp.) in the Florida keys. No specimens were secured, but diligent inquiry could reveal no former occurrence there. It was suggested that these birds might be the western form, coming over in winter to the Keys, as does the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) and the Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens*). During this present winter of 1938–39 a sharp watch has been kept by the writer on his monthly trips to the Keys, for other specimens. On the night of December 11, 1938, in company with Messrs. E. M. Moore, Audubon representative in Key West, and Ellison A. Williams of Charleston, South Carolina, the writer saw a Burrowing Owl on Sugarloaf Key, eighteen miles east of Key West. It will be noted that this locality is in the Lower Keys, while the former records are all in the Upper Keys, from Matecumbe to Key Vaca. Hence, the occurrence of this bird was established in both Upper and Lower groups. Since determination of the identity of the form could not be accomplished without the specimen, it was secured on the night of the 12th, at the same spot. The skin was sent to Dr. Eugene E. Murphey, of Augusta, Georgia, and after comparison with his series, he writes me that he can come to no other conclusion than it is the Florida form (*Speotyto cunicularia floridana*). While this is not conclusive that the western form does not visit the Keys in winter, it reduces the possibility to a degree. At any rate, it is now certain that the Florida form does resort to the Keys, both Upper and Lower, in the winter months, and probably has done so formerly. That it has escaped the attention of ornithologists working in that area seems rather remarkable.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Unusual nesting site of the Chimney Swift.**—When I was passing through the Mississagi Forest Reserve, seventy miles northeast of Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario, Canada, I found on August 11, 1938, a nest of the Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) in a large sprinkler. Several birds flew from the interior as I climbed in and I nearly succeeded in catching an immature bird that was perched on the nest. The nest was in the darkest corner, fastened to the side within ten inches of the top. The sprinkler is little more than a water-tight box on four sled runners, the box measuring about fifteen feet long, eight feet wide and five feet high, and with all but a small portion of one end of the top boarded over. During the winter it is used to sprinkle water on the logging roads to ice the sled tracks. The sprinkler is moved from one locality to another each year as the logging operations progress and is left for the summer wherever it was last used. Thus it cannot provide a nesting site that might be used yearly by a certain pair of birds.—ARTHUR E. STAEBLER, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*