

of the nesting range of this bird into Louisiana, since most of this region had been prairie prior to cultivation.—JOHN J. LYNCH, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service*.

Spring migration on Farmington Bay, Utah.—Farmington Bay, at the southeast corner of Great Salt Lake, Utah, is a bird refuge consisting of several square miles of diked fresh-water ponds. It is bordered on the west by the briny, barren flats of the lake, and on the east by reeded marshes, meadowed fens, and verdured uplands extending to the Wasatch mountains a mile or more away. Vegetation consists chiefly of various species of bulrush, one of which (*Scirpus paludosus*) actually survives the brine of the lake itself, and salt grass (*Distichlis stricta*).

To check the bird arrivals I visited this bay frequently in the spring of 1942, and the records comprise an interesting chronology of this ornithologist's delight. How long the birds mentioned under February 27 had been there I am unable to say, but I first noted the others on the days indicated. I saw one Marbled Godwit on April 9, but none thereafter until April 25 when I counted a great flock of 804 individuals resting on the watered mud, a most pleasing experience. Here, then, is the list:

February 27: Nevada Red-wing (males) (*Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis*); Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*); Pintail (*Dafla acuta tzitzihoo*); California Gull (*Larus californicus*).

March 5: Wilson's Snipe (*Capella delicata*).

March 7: Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*); Lesser Scaup Duck (*Nyroca affinis*); Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*); Baldpate (*Mareca americana*); Treganza's Heron (*Ardea herodias treganzai*); Redhead (*Nyroca americana*).

March 19: Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*).

March 21: Coot (*Fulica americana*); Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*); Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis rubida*); Greater Scaup Duck (*Nyroca marila*).

March 24: Nevada Red-wing (females in a flock).

March 28: White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarauna*); White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*).

April 3: Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*).

April 5: Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*); American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*).

April 7: Brewster's Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula brewsteri*).

April 9: Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*); Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*).

April 11: Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*).

April 13: Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*); Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*).

April 15: Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*).

April 18: Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*).

April 19: Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*).

April 25: Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina lepida*).

April 30: Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*); Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax n. hoactli*).

May 3: Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia riparia*); Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*); Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*); Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*); Black Tern (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*); Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*).

May 5: Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*).

May 9: Snowy Plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*); Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus scolapaceus*).

It is appropriate to include here a record of 75 Sandhill Cranes (*Grus mexicana*) seen on the bay on March 18, 1940, and reported to me by J. Donald Daynes and C. W. Lockerbie, local ornithologists.

The spring of 1942 was cold and snowy, and most flowers were two weeks or more late in their blooming.—CLAUDE T. BARNES, 359 Tenth Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Churchill Savannah Sparrow at the Florida line.—Peters and Griscom, in their 'Geographical Variation in the Savannah Sparrow' (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 80: 454-459, Jan., 1938), place among "extreme records" for *Passerculus sandwichensis oblitus* single occurrences from North and South Carolina and from Elba Island, Georgia (the last taken by Ivan R. Tomkins, February 17, 1936). On the lower Atlantic Coast and throughout the southeastern corner of the United States, the migratory or wintering presence of *oblitus* has been reported no farther south than the above-mentioned island. Consequently, records of this subspecies in Florida are non-existent to date.

On December 30, 1941, seven miles southwest of Donalsonville (Seminole County), Georgia, the writer collected a very blackish Savannah Sparrow, which was found referable to the Churchill form, *oblitus*, by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the Cleveland Museum. The location, a large broom-sedge field, was within one-quarter mile of the Chattahoochee River, here forming the Georgia-Florida boundary. Incidentally, three other specimens of this race were secured in central-south Georgia, in January, 1940, and May, 1941. Viewing the present extension of this form's winter distribution, we can see that the probability of its being taken in Florida is now heightened. Also, with more judicious collecting, the gap between the coastal plains of Georgia and of Mississippi, wherein *oblitus* so far is unknown, can eventually be bridged.—ROBERT NORRIS, Tifton, Georgia.

The Veery breeding in Washington, D. C.—On May 21, 1942, I was surprised to find a Veery (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) singing in lower Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C. Through the following weeks, I observed it almost daily. It had established itself in the vicinity of a woodland path that I followed regularly on my way to and from work, and it was exceptional when I passed and did not hear it singing. On June 1, for the first time, I found two Veeries in the territory. The newcomer also sang, but the typical resonance and overtone were lacking from its performance, which was rapid and seemingly perfunctory. After that, the two Veeries were repeatedly observed in the one territory, not only by me but also by Mr. William Cottrell and Lt. James M. Andrews, U. S. N., both of Massachusetts. As the month of June advanced, the two Veeries became less persistent in their singing.

On June 28, after a prolonged search, I discovered the nest of the Veeries on top of a low vine-clad shrub, some two feet off the ground, and had the pleasure of watching one of the parents feed the three partly-fledged young, which we judged to be about a week old. The three fledglings were accidentally disturbed by a human visitor on June 30 and so left the nest somewhat prematurely. No observations were made during the next few days, but on the 5th, 6th and 7th of July, respectively, I observed one of the newly fledged Veeries, already competent on the wing, taking food from one or both of the adults.