

sunlight, it promptly sought shade. It took small grasshoppers from the hand, but did not swallow them very expertly. Given a pan of water, it waded about, sat down and drank deeply, but did not go through the motions of taking a bath. After eating four small grasshoppers, it became drowsy, sank to its belly, and let its head sink farther and farther forward until one side of the face rested on the grass. In this attitude it napped briefly but soundly, with eyes closed.

Standing, it held its head moderately high and let its wings hang limp. On "sitting down" it rested on its heels and lifted its head, or sank to its belly and let its head rest between its shoulders. Its plumage was foxy red-brown, brightest on the back, paler on the face, belly and sides, with a white spot in front of each wing. The forehead and crown were fully feathered. The feet were brownish pink. The basal half of the bill was pinkish flesh color, the terminal half horn gray, the egg-tooth grayish white. The eyelids were dull bluish gray, the irides light gray with a faint greenish or bluish cast, the pupils milky gray rather than black.

On inquiry, we found that the nest had been discovered some time before, and that it had never held more than one egg. Wray Nicholson, who knows Florida birds from a lifetime of experience with them, informed us that Florida Sandhill Crane eggs usually hatch in the early spring, and expressed the opinion that the severe drought of recent months was responsible for the lateness of the nesting of this particular pair. Both half-tone illustrations are from perfectly exposed kodachromes taken by Captain Lawrence. These kodachromes were used in checking my color-notes on the fleshy parts of the young crane.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, Major, Air Corps, ADT Branch, Bldg. T-43, AAF Center, Orlando, Florida.

Northward extension of the summer range of the Limpkin.—The status of *Aramus pictus pictus* outside the state of Florida is usually understood as embracing only that part of southeastern Georgia covered by the Okefenokee Swamp. Casual occurrences are known from South Carolina. However, even in south Georgia it is now a rare species and difficult to find. In the recently published "Birds of Georgia" (Greene, Stoddard, Tomkins, *et al.*) the authors state on page 36 that it is "rarely found in the southeastern part of the State. Recent records are from the Colerain section in western Camden and eastern Charlton counties where the species appears to be a rare resident."

During an ornithological investigation of parts of the Altamaha River Swamp in Glynn County in May, 1945, the writer, with Mr. E. B. Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, found a pair of these birds on Altama Plantation. This tract lies on the south bank of the Altamaha, and immediately adjacent to the county line between Glynn and McIntosh counties. It is about eight miles south of Darien and sixteen miles north of Brunswick. The birds were flushed from sawgrass in the midst of a large cypress-gum swamp on the edge of a canal. One of them alighted on a small cypress just across the narrow canal where it stood, jerking its tail and bobbing the head in characteristic fashion. We approached to within about 75 feet. Search was made for the nest as we felt confident the birds must have been breeding (the date was May 22), but we were unsuccessful. A day or two before, at the same spot, we had found a few eggs of the *Pomacea caliginosa*, the fresh-water snail which forms such an important item of diet of this bird. Later, we found live snails. This may be the northern limit of the snail's range and, therefore, that of the Limpkin also. At any rate this is the farthest north by about 100 miles that the species has been found in the breeding season, virtually up to the McIntosh County line which, in this case, was not over a half mile distant.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent*, Charleston 50, S. Carolina.