

Additional recent observations on the Smooth-billed Ani in Florida.—The status of this peculiar species has always been something of a puzzle in Florida. Howell (1932) stated that at that time it was unknown to nest in the state, but the writer was fortunate enough to be able to record what seemed to be the only instance of the species breeding there (Auk, 56: 335, 1939). This occurred in the year 1938. More recently, W. E. Dille (Auk, 65: 313, April, 1948) has reported the occurrence and nesting of the species at Cleniston and Moore Haven.

In late June, 1947, the writer made his annual trip to the Dry Tortugas to make the estimate of the populations of Sooty and Noddy Terns (*Sterna f. fuscata* and *Anous s. stolidus*), respectively. On the 20th of that month, while on Torch Key on the Overseas Highway (Lower Keys), an ani was seen perched on the telephone wires which paralleled the highway. It was about 25 feet from the car and remained for several minutes directly opposite us as we studied it with and without binoculars. The writer was accompanied by his wife and son. The bird was undoubtedly *Crotophaga ani* and not *C. sulcirostris*. Every detail of the configuration of the bill was perfectly observable in the brilliant afternoon sunlight.

On the 22nd, on Bush Key, Dry Tortugas, another ani was seen perched in the mangroves which surround the larger of the two ponds on that small island. On the 25th, while I was again on Bush Key with my son, the ani was again seen at very close range and proved to be *C. ani*. We looked carefully through the tangle of mangroves in the hope that a nest might be located, but we never saw more than one bird at a time and concluded that it was the same individual. During June, 1946, the keepers at the lighthouse on Loggerhead Key assured the writer that a peculiar looking blackbird, which was undoubtedly of this species, had been around the place for several days, and that they had seen it the morning we paid them a visit. Search for it, however, proved unavailing.

At any rate, during this past June (1947), two anis were observed in lower Florida, some distance apart (approximately one hundred miles) June 20 and 22. As any records of this remarkable bird in this state are of interest, these are given for what they are worth.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina*.

Common Terns on Labrador.—Arbitrarily, all records of terns from Labrador are grouped under *Sterna paradisaea* (Arctic Tern) by Dr. Oliver Austin, Jr., in his Nuttall Memoir of 1932 on Newfoundland Labrador birds. He gives as the only definite record of *Sterna h. hirundo* (Common Tern) a specimen taken by Coues at Rigolet in 1860. At Green Island, three miles south of Cartright, Labrador, is a thriving colony of about 200 Common Terns. The local residents about Muddy Bay, who make annual egg depredations on the island, claim the terns have nested there throughout the period of their memory. August 7, 1947, I found the eggs just hatching and secured an adult female (No. 5001 Worcester Natural History Museum) thus establishing the identity of the species.—DAVID KENNETH WETHERBEE, *Worcester Natural History Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts*.

New and interesting records from Colombia.—Among the birds collected for the Carnegie Museum by Mr. M. A. Carriker, Jr., between the years 1911 and 1928, are specimens of four species, three of which were new to the country at the time they were taken, while the fourth species had been taken but once.

Leptopsittaca bramickii von Berlepsch and Stolzmann.—Nine specimens were secured on September 18, 1918, at Santa Ignacia, Tolima, in the Temperate Zone of the Central Andes. This record, the first for Colombia, involves a considerable