

ably, was on a near-by mud bank from which the water had receded. Howell reports only one record for Cabot's Tern from the east coast of Florida—three birds seen by Wetmore, February 14, 1919.

It was an odd fact that not once during my two trips to the causeway, or while there, did I see any gulls of any species.

No noticeable movement of land birds was taking place at this time, and I noted no effect of the storm on such birds, except for a few wind-blown flocks of Eastern Kingbirds.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *St. Augustine, Florida*.

Chuck-will's-widow at Norman, Indiana.—Excluding the records of Robert Ridgway as published by Amos W. Butler, in 'Birds of Indiana,' 846–847, 1897, and the latter's note in *The Auk*, 46: 236–237, 1929, giving details on the 1878 and 1908 records of the Chuck-will's-widow in Knox County and at Indianapolis, respectively, there are no published records for Indiana, not even recent ones, although there are two recent unpublished ones. In view of the scarcity of records and the possibility that the species may be extending its range, it is well that every observation for the State be published. Shortly after dusk on the nights of July 17, 18, 24 and 25, 1947, it was my good fortune to hear a single Chuck-will's-widow uttering its calls from a deep hollow in a deciduous woodland a mile northwest of Norman, Indiana. This small village is 850 feet above sea level and is situated in the western part of Jackson County in the Norman Upland and in the Driftless Area of the State. Due to the lateness in the season, the bird did not utter its characteristic call more than eight times while under observation, and had I not been within hearing distance and listening for it at the appropriate time, shortly after the Whip-poor-wills had started calling, I would have missed the "chuck's" call on account of the more numerous calls of its cousin, the Whip-poor-will. Although the bird was heard calling from the same hollow and woodland on the four occasions just as if it had a territory and was nesting, observations at this late date would not be convincing. Olin Hegwood, a resident of Norman for many years told me that he had heard the calls of a strange night bird for several years. This strange bird might well have been the Chuck-will's-widow. Future field work in the area at the appropriate time might reveal a colony of nesting birds and the first nesting record for the unglaciated, south-central part of the State.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Folkston, Georgia*.

Wilson's Phalarope near Washington, D. C.—On September 8, 1947, I was bass fishing on Tridelphia Lake in Montgomery County, Maryland, just twenty miles from Washington, D. C. Suddenly a small bird arose from the water about a hundred yards from the boat, flew a short distance and alighted. This was repeated a number of times. It swam buoyantly and busily picked some minute substances from the water. I identified it as a Wilson's Phalarope, *Steganopus tricolor*.

I had no gun with me, and hence could not collect it, but any phalarope around Washington was certainly a rare bird. Accordingly the next best thing was to see how near I could get with my small boat. To my surprise it allowed me to approach within five feet by rowing very slowly and carefully. It showed no alarm at my near presence, but kept on busily feeding, uttering only an occasional "chirp." At length it became alarmed, took wing, and settled again about a hundred yards away, whereupon I again went through the same procedure. I could have caught it with a crab net several times. Observation at such a short distance could of course leave no doubt as to identity. The only other record for this bird near Washington is a sight record by Wetmore at Dickerson, Montgomery County, Maryland, on May 12, 1929, as reported in the *Auk*, 46: 538, 1939.

Washington ornithologists set a twenty-mile limit for local records. Dickerson is farther than that, which leaves the present record as the first one for this bird in the District of Columbia.—EDWIN M. HASBROUCK, *Washington, D. C.*

Gadwall breeding on Long Island, New York.—The status of the Gadwall (*Anas streperus*) up to the year 1946 is well defined by Cruickshank (*Birds Around New York City, 1942*): "To-day the Gadwall is an uncommon but regular transient and winter visitant on Long Island, being confined chiefly to a few favored fresh-water localities, such as Dean's Sanctuary on the Carmen River at South Haven . . . away from Long Island it is a much rarer bird . . . One may well go for an entire year without seeing the bird locally."

During August and September of 1946, two Gadwalls were present at Jones Beach, Long Island. This occurrence is not at variance with the records, however. From November, 1946, until the end of January, 1947, Gadwalls were seen at two other localities on eastern Long Island, in small numbers. A visit to Dean's Sanctuary on December 29, 1946, revealed that a fair number of Gadwalls were wintering in central Long Island, while their wintering on eastern Long Island was a new aspect in the distribution of the species.

In late March, Gadwalls appeared at Jones Beach sanctuary pond, and in May a few birds were noted at Oak Island, ten miles to the east. To get a clear picture of the distribution of the Gadwall, the authors' notes were tabulated.

1946

Oct.	6— 2, Jones Beach
Oct.	20— 2, Jones Beach
Nov.	7— 7, Valley Stream and Rosedale
Nov.	24— 7, Valley Stream and Rosedale
Dec.	1— 7, Valley Stream and Rosedale
Dec.	8— 8, Valley Stream and Rosedale
Dec.	29—30, Dean's Sanctuary

1947

Jan.	1— 6, Valley Stream
Jan.	19— 5, Valley Stream
March	30— 4, Jones Beach
April	12— 2, Jones Beach (a pair)
April	26— 6, Jones Beach
May	4— 7, Jones Beach; 2, Oak Island
May	11— 8 including an albino female, Jones Beach
May	17— 2, Jones Beach
May	25— 9, Jones Beach
June	1— 8 (pairs performing), Jones Beach
June	15— 8 (pairs performing), Jones Beach
June	22—12 (with 13 young), Jones Beach
July	13—15 (40 young), Jones Beach
July	20—18 (52 young), Jones Beach
July	27— 9 (54 young), Jones Beach
August	3— 8 (50 young), Jones Beach

Discussion

The strength of numbers that built up at Jones Beach from April on, indicates that there was a definite attraction to the area, and that it was no isolated instance of a