

foot a constant reminder of the disagreeable experience. It is probable that hunger and the memory of source of sustenance are respectively stronger and more accurate in this muscular, bold creature than any recollection of pain or inconvenience which may have been caused at or near the source of food supply.—

GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Breeding Range of the Black-necked Stilt.—The breeding range of the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) has been steadily increasing throughout different parts of southern and central Florida during the last few years. Where it was not found at all a few years ago it now breeds. In 1909 I found these birds nesting at Kissimmee and also at Lake Kissimmee on Rabbit Island. In 1915 they bred in numbers at Lake Harney, Seminole County. These places are still used as breeding places to the present date, May, 1929. They breed at Marco Island, some of the Keys, Puzzle Lake, Seminole County, Merritt's Island, along the St. John's River between Sanford and Lake Harney, and at Geneva Ferry.

The latest places discovered were at Turkey Hammock, Osceola County, which is where the Kissimee River begins at the south end of Lake Kissimee. About a dozen pairs were found evidently breeding, judging from their behavior, by Messrs. Arthur H. Howell and W. H. Ball, and me, on May 12, 1929. We also found four breeding pairs at Alligator Bluff, which is along the Kissimee River, on May 11, 1929. In March, 1908, March, 1910, and in 1912, I had covered this same territory and failed to see Black-necked Stilts in these two places. I could not have overlooked them had they been here.

Since the lowering of Lake Okeechobee, the river has been far below its normal level, thus leaving exposed mud flats, suitable to the needs of this bird and it has taken advantage of conditions offered.

Three other new breeding places have been just discovered, and eggs collected. A few pairs were found in May, 1929, and one nest with four eggs collected five miles west of Indian River City, Brevard County, in a brackish swale between St. John's River and Indian River. On May 15, 1929, Mr. H. Redding sent me two sets of three eggs and two sets of four eggs. Three sets were collected from a small colony on the sandy shores of Lake Winder (part of St. John's River), Osceola County. The eggs were slightly incubated, and some were fresh. A fourth set was taken close to Lake Washington at the "Jams." The eggs of this set were half incubated. The Indian River district and the latter are both new breeding localities.

A wide jump was made when the birds were found breeding at Lake Conway, five miles south of Orlando, Orange County, in May, 1927, for the first time. No eggs or young were seen, but their actions betrayed them, and it was not until May, 1928, that Messrs. J. C. Howell, Jr. and Wray H. Nicholson found two sets of three eggs each at this place. The author first saw them in 1927. At the most the birds could not have come earlier than 1926. Again in 1929, I saw the Stilts there on May 24, 1929. Only four pairs have ever been seen. This is another instance of the lowering of the lake, and causing mud banks to form. The birds breed several hundred yards from a main highway, where a meadow runs to the border of a lake. This is the only breeding record for Orange County.

Thousands of acres of the old St. John's marsh, which remained under water practically all the year around, are now partially or completely dry, forming excellent feeding grounds for the Stilts, and it is my prediction that this species will most certainly congregate on this newly formed land, which was caused by the drainage of this locality.

The only place where to my knowledge Stilts are to be found nesting in any numbers is on the south end of Lake Harney. There are about 100 pairs.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Fla.*

Additions to the List of Birds of the Douglas Lake Region.—The University of Michigan Biological Station is situated on Douglas Lake in Cheboygan County, about midway between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan and about seventeen miles south of the Straits of Mackinac. Two other extended lists of the birds of this region have been published.¹ Hence, in the present report it is our intention to add only birds recorded since the publication of the list by Messrs. Wood, Smith and Gates. Some of the birds in the present list were seen only at Burt Lake, a much larger body of water due south of Douglas Lake; but since more or less field work is constantly being done on Burt Lake by members of the Biological Station and since the two lakes are so near each other, it seems advisable to add these birds to this list. We have also added certain species observed by Dr. R. M. Strong in 1916 and certain other species observed by Dr. Dayton Stoner in 1919 and 1920, so that the present list, together with the list by Messrs. Wood, Smith and Gates, will give a complete record of the species for the region. Messrs. Wood, Smith and Gates recorded 128 species. To this list we add 18, making a total of 146 for the region.

Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*). One seen on Burt Lake, August 9, 1921.

Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*). One seen on Burt Lake, August 8, 1921.

Golden-eye (*Clangula clangula americana*). One found dead on the beach, August 15, 1919, by Dr. Stoner.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*). Solitary individuals were seen on several occasions on Douglas Lake. One on Burt Lake, August 9, 1921.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*). One seen near the mouth of Maple River, Burt Lake, August 9, 1921. We were able to approach to within about four or five feet with a boat.

Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata galeata*). Apparently common in the marshes at the mouth of Maple River, Burt Lake, August 9, 1921.

Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*). One seen with the Semipalmated Plovers on Fairy Island, August 13, 1921.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*). Douglas Lake, August 22, 1921.

Semipalmated Plover (*Aegialitis semipalmata*). Three seen on Fairy Island, August 13, 1921.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*). One taken Douglas Lake, August 24, 1920, and another August 21, 1921.

¹The Birds of the Douglas Lake Region. By J. S. Compton. WILSON BULLETIN, XXVI, pp. 173-180 (1914). The Summer Birds of the Douglas Lake Region, Cheboygan County, Michigan. By Norman A. Wood, Frank Smith, and Frank C. Gates. *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology*, University of Michigan, XXVII, pp. 1-21 (1916).