

Probable Breeding of the Northern Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor discolor*) in Florida.—At the time of publication of *Florida Bird Life* (Howell, 1932), all Florida breeding specimens of the Prairie Warbler were assigned to the race, *D. d. collinsi*, the distribution of which was confined to the peninsular portion of the State. Specimens from as far north as Fernandina indicated that its range almost reached the Georgia line, although specimens from southeastern Georgia have been referred by Oberholser to *D. d. discolor* (*Birds of Georgia*, Greene, et al., 1945) and *collinsi* apparently has never been taken in that State. In view of the fact that this part of the species' range is apparently continuous, the zone of intergradation of the two subspecies remains to be determined.

Farther west, the range of the Prairie Warbler is discontinuous. Howell mentioned no breeding stations north of Anclote Key and Micanopy, but more recently (April, 1949) I observed birds in full song and probably breeding at Cedar Key. From this latitude north to Cuthbert and Fitzgerald in central Georgia, the Prairie Warbler was unknown as a breeding bird through 1945 (Greene, et al., *op. cit.*). On June 26, 1947, however, Robert Norris took a singing bird of the race, *discolor*, at Hilton, almost 40 miles south-southwest of Cuthbert (Norris, *Distribution and populations of summer birds in southwestern Georgia*, 1951). Through verbal communication with Herbert L. Stoddard, I learned that Prairie Warblers were found nesting in southern Grady County, Georgia, in the summer of 1952, presumably bringing the breeding range of the northern race within a few miles of Florida.

This range extension suggested the possibility that the race, *discolor*, might soon nest in Florida, and in the following year (1953) one was found in full song apparently on its breeding grounds about 12 miles north of Tallahassee in April and May. On June 4, when I set out to collect this individual, it could not be located, but several miles farther north, just one-half mile from the Georgia State line, another singing male was located and secured in typical breeding habitat of scrubby oaks (*Quercus marylandica*) mixed with pines. These circumstances, along with the well developed condition of the testes, left little doubt that it was on its breeding grounds, although no female or nest was found. My gratitude is extended to Stoddard, who prepared the skin and presented it to Florida State University; also to Allen Duvall, of the U. S. National Museum, for verifying the fact that the specimen was an example of the Northern Prairie Warbler (*D. d. discolor*).

It is extremely unlikely that a species with so distinctive a song could have been overlooked by the many ornithologists who have worked in Grady County, Georgia, and Leon County, Florida; a southward range extension is far more probable.—HENRY M. STEVENSON, *Department of Zoology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.*

Unusual Behavior of a Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*).—On October 3, 1954, I was astounded to see a young Pied-billed Grebe diving in our small swimming-pool in competition with several shrieking children. The children caught the grebe when it came up on land. When the bird was placed back in the water it eyed us steadily and, with the motion of an ice-skater skating slowly backwards, retreated a few feet to deeper water and then, with a sudden turn-about, plunged beneath the surface. It reappeared at the other end of the pool where it remained until left in peace.

A young grebe, presumably the same individual, was reported sporting in a neighboring swimming-pool a few days later!—ROBERT M. LAUGHLIN, *Drake's Corner Road, Princeton, New Jersey.*