

to within thirty or forty feet. The writer was accompanied by Mr. E. Milby Burton and the identification was almost simultaneous. The further results of the invasion of the city by the Starling will be noted with interest.

Oidemia americana. AMERICAN SCOTER.—Has always been rated as an accidental visitor in South Carolina waters, there being but three records until December, 1929, when Mr. E. Milby Burton, together with three companions, shot several of these birds in the Cape Romain region, near McClellanville, S. C. The majority of the birds were females, but a number of drakes were in the bag, Mr. Burton bringing nine to the city. He states that there must have been several hundred in the flocks seen in Bull's Bay during the time they were in the vicinity. The presence of such numbers of these birds may have been caused by the cold wave which visited the South Carolina coast about the middle of December.

Former records for the American Scoter are: One taken in Charleston Harbor by Henry Hunter in 1884; seven seen off Seabrook's Island by the writer and Francis M. Weston in January 1929; one taken on John's Island by Isaac Grimball in April 1929.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Unusual Winter Records from Southern Georgia.—During a trip to southern Georgia and along the Georgia coast with Norman Giles, Jr. I was surprised to find several species of birds wintering this far north, and believe on further investigation, with more time, that we might have found others.

Rynchops nigra. BLACK SKIMMER.—About 85 birds were seen on December 28, 1929, on St. Simons Island, resting on the sand, then circling about, and later feeding along the crests of the waves. A. H. Howell in 'Birds of Alabama' mentions this bird as being "common along the coast beaches both in summer and winter" so it is possible that we may find it a permanent resident along the Atlantic coast of Georgia.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus. WILLET.—On December 29, two birds were seen by us on St. Simon's Island, near Brunswick.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—On December 31, one bird was seen at close range on a projection of the bridge in the Frederica River between Brunswick and St. Simons Island.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—This species was seen on December 27, in Wayne County which is in the interior of south Georgia, on December 30, in Camden County in the extreme southeastern part of the state on the coast, December 31 in McIntosh County on the coast and in Liberty County on the coast, and on January 1, 1930, on Colonels Island in Liberty County and as far north as Chatham County, near Savannah. Howell says "a few remain all winter on the Gulf Coast" in his 'Birds of Alabama.'

Mniotilta varia. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—One bird observed at close range on December 26, 1929, near Lumber City in Telfair County.

One bird observed on January 1, 1930 on Colonels Island in Liberty County on the coast.

Dendroica dominica dominica. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.—One bird seen on Colonels Island in Liberty County on January 1, 1930. This species will probably prove to be a permanent resident.

Poliophtila caerulea caerulea. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—One bird observed on Colonels Island in Liberty County on January 1, 1930. Known to winter along the Gulf and in Florida, and to be one of our earliest migrants in northern Georgia, it is likely we shall find this species a permanent resident in parts of southern Georgia.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Notes from Florida.—The following notes of interest on Florida birds have come to my attention recently.

Polyborus cheriway. AUDUBON'S CARACARA.—Messrs. J. C. Howell, Jr. and Wray M. Nicholson, of Orlando, Florida, discovered a nest containing one infertile egg and a half-grown young, on January 12, 1930. It was situated in a palm, on the prairie about two miles east of the St. Johns River, and some thirty miles due east of Orlando, and constitutes the most northern breeding record for Florida. So far as now known the bird breeds from Brevard County, about twelve miles southwest of Titusville, south at least to the prairie region west of Fellsmere and just east of Everglade, Collier County; also in the central part of Florida as far north as Canoe Creek, Osceola County.

Grus mexicana. SANDHILL CRANE.—A very early breeding record was a set of two eggs collected January 10, 1929, taken on the Kissimmee Prairie, Okeechobee County. About eight years ago I had a set brought to me that had been collected four miles from Orlando on January 28.

Aramus giganteus. LIMPKIN.—Mr. Henry Redding has informed me that he found a nest containing two eggs on December 29, 1927, and on February 14, 1928, he found a nest in which the young had hatched. These are very early records.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

Some Unusual Bird Records from Isle Royale, Michigan.—While working on Isle Royale during August and September, 1929, for the State Biological Survey, I was surprised to find one specimen each of the following species: Scarlet Tanager, Mourning Dove, Red-headed Woodpecker, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Cowbird, and—most wonderful of all—a Mockingbird, an immature bird taken at Tobin's Harbor at the northeast end of the Island on September 26. It was no doubt a migrant from the Canada shore thirty miles to the north. The Red-headed Woodpecker was taken on Passage Island three miles northeast of Isle Royale by Mr. Brown on September 28. He is the Assistant at the "Light," and said it was the first one seen on that island. It doubtless came from the Canada shore, as none were seen on Isle Royale until September, 1929, when two were noted by Mr. Adolph Murie on the north side. He took an American Three-toed Woodpecker there on October 4.