

to locate the nest, a flat mound of sedge, about three feet in diameter, built among the clumps of sedge and reeds. There were two eggs, one of which was an oval shape while the other was more elliptical. The former, when measured, later, proved to be 94.5 x 60.75 mm. and was a pale buff streaked with long splotches of brown, lavender and darker buff, which extended along the whole length of the egg but was more concentrated near the large end. The other egg was darker in color with the spots more definite in outline and placed around the large end almost in a wreath. It measured 93.5 x 61.5 mm.

For some reason the birds deserted the nest during the week May 10-17 but when I returned on the 24th they were found in a spot farther down the swamp where they were probably nesting again although I did not search for the nest.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan*.

**Notes from Southern Alabama.**—I should like to record the second occurrence of the Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) in Alabama. On April 12, 1931 the wings of a bird of this species were picked up on the Alabama Gulf Coast south of Foley. They were sent to the Biological Survey and there identified. Howell in his 'Birds of Alabama' says: "The only Alabama record is that of a specimen shot by E. G. Holt from a flock of nine at the west point of Dauphin Island, July 27, 1913."

Another rare species for Alabama was noted twice by Duncan McIntosh, who on April 6 and 23, 1931, saw a male Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*). Howell has one record from Alabama, a male "seen by Dr. A. K. Fisher, May 13, 1886, in the northern suburbs of Mobile."—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

**Notes on Bird Life in Southern Florida.**—On April 26, 1931, I called at the camp of the warden in charge of the Shark River country, and found that he had moved over to East River, off White Water Bay. There was practically no bird life along Shark River or any of its tributaries (all of which I visited) as far as I could go in a skiff. I did not see anything but scattered flocks of Herons (Louisiana and Florida Blues). There were several flocks of Teal and a few Fish Eagles.

We went the entire length of White Water Bay and through Coot Creek into Coot Bay, without seeing any signs of bird life except a few Bluebills and Sheldrake. We also observed one Fish Eagle's nest where they were feeding the young, at the entrance of White Water Bay.

We then went to East River. I went up as far as I could go in a cruiser—about one mile from White Water Bay. There were a few Herons on the flats and with my glasses I could see quite a number of Wood Ibises circling four or five miles farther up the stream. It was this rookery that the warden was protecting. I was told that the birds had all moved farther back into the Everglades on account of food conditions.

The route through White Water Bay and Coot Bay was the one formerly used by the plume hunters to reach the rookery I described previously. It can now be reached through the drainage canal, east of East Cape.