

Passerherbulus candacutus nelsoni. NELSON'S SPARROW.—Since my first observation of this sparrow at Moselem, October 18, 1924, I have had two opportunities of studying it during its migrations. On June 8, 1930, I found one on a marshy island at the head of Lake Ontelaunee, Berks County. This bird was followed for three quarters of an hour, during which time I flushed it at least a dozen times, finally having the satisfaction of an excellent view at close range. This late date may give a clue to the reason for its reputed rarity as a transient inland.

A third observation was made near the same spot on September 27, 1931. In each instance I was looking for rails when these birds were first flushed, and they were all discovered in typical rail habitat, rank weeds and grasses growing out of shallow water.

Shooting is not allowed on the Maidencreek area, and I was unable to obtain specimens, but in each case was able to obtain sufficiently close views to identify this subspecies to my satisfaction.—EARL L. POOLE, Reading Museum, Reading, Pa.

Summer Bird Associations on Great Lakes Islands.—Ten days or more, in July, 1931, were employed by W. I. Lyon and the writer in banding colony-nesting birds on the islands of northern Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinac and the waters of Lake Huron at the mouth of the St. Mary's River.

Twenty islands were visited but as, in two instances, two islands lay quite close together and are treated as a unit, the table showing the associations employs but eighteen units.

It is not pretended that all resident species were observed. In general, on the larger wooded islands, only the beach and the contiguous wooded fringe came under observation. Hence the list is of the most obvious species.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Herring Gull.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x		x
Ring-billed Gull.....										x								
Caspian Tern.....	x	x										x	x					
Common Tern.....		x	x				x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Red-br. Merganser....		x	x				x	x					x					
Black Duck.....			x	x										x				
Great Bl. Heron.....				x	x								x	x				
Spotted Sandpiper....		x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x				x
Killdeer.....		x	x					x										
Marsh Hawk.....				x														
Crow.....													x	x				
Red-wg. Blackbird....	x	x			x			x										
Bronzed Grackle.....		x																
Song Sparrow.....		x		x	x			x	x					x				
Tree Swallow.....					x													
Red-eyed Vireo.....					x													
Yellow Warbler.....					x										x			

Of the gulls and terns which made up the main avian population of these islands an analysis of the table above shows the following associations:

Common Terns alone on five units; Herring Gulls alone on four units; Herring Gulls with Common Terns on four units; Herring Gulls with Caspian Terns on two units; Herring Gulls with Ring-billed Gulls on one unit; Herring Gulls with Caspian Terns and Common Terns on one unit; Caspian Terns with Common Terns on one unit.

Incidental observations comprise the following:

Larus delawarensis. RING-BILLED GULL.—The distribution of this species as given by Bent and the 'Check-List' states that it formerly bred in Michigan. The colony noted was found in Chippewa County, Michigan, and has been visited by Lyon for the past eight years.

Hydroprogne caspia imperator. CASPIAN TERN.—One of the colonies visited, which was the smallest, has not been mentioned, we believe, by others who have reported upon this region. It lies on the western shore of Green Bay, below Escanaba, and was first visited by Lyon about five years ago.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—The nests found were in situations different from those with which one is familiar who has found the species nesting among rank growths along streams or ponds or among the beach grasses bordering larger bodies of water. On the islands, nests were found, with one or two exceptions, among the rocks where there was no vegetation.

Circus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK.—A female was surprised with a fresh kill which it dropped and which proved to be a young Herring Gull. Numerous "feather beds," of the kind commonly found at the scene of a rap-torial gorge, were observed in the wooded parts of the island.

Agelaius p. phoeniceus. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Nests on the islands were in bushes, some at a height of ten feet or more. No colonies of the species were present. Only two or three pairs at most could find nesting accommodation and in one instance there was but a single pair.—EDWARD R. FORD, *Chicago, Ill.*

Some Notes from Southern Florida.—During December 1931 I was on a number of field trips in Sarasota and Bradenton Counties, Florida. One automobile trip was taken south and east across the Everglades to Miami and the Royal Palm State Park, returning by Lake Okeechobee. Observations on several of the birds seem worth recording.

Ardea occidentalis. GREAT WHITE HERON.—Two of these birds seen December 18, 1931, about 40 miles west of Miami, along the Tamiami Trail. One bird was perched in a low hammock near the Trail while the other was with a mixed flock of Little Blue and Louisiana Herons, American Egrets and White Ibises. This was an excellent opportunity for comparing the two "White Herons." The larger size of *Ardea occidentalis*, the heavier bill and yellow legs all seem like good characters in distinguishing this bird