

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 rapertorial 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

from the big Egret. The two occipital plumes were rather conspicuous on one of the birds.

Another Great White Heron was seen December 28, 1931, between Long Key and Marathon.

*Aramus pictus pictus*. LIMPKIN.—A bunch of seven was seen along the Kissimmee River near the highway from Okeechobee to Lake Childs, December 19, 1931. They were feeding along the open, somewhat muddy banks of the river and kept in a rather close flock. The head and neck were jerked with each step and at the same time a soft cluck was given.

*Phaeopus hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Two birds definitely of this species were seen December 3, 1931, with a mixed flock of shore-birds on a small sand-flat in Sarasota Bay, near Whitfield Estates. The Curlew were seen under favorable conditions with 8 x glasses and Willets, Black-bellied Plover and Dowitchers were present for comparison. The decurved bill, crown stripes and size (larger than a Willet) were all noted.

*Gelocheidon nilotica aranea*. GULL-BILLED TERN.—On December 7, 1931, two of these birds were seen in Sarasota Bay, near Whitfield Estates. Howell, in his new 'Florida Bird Life,' p. 261, gives two other winter records of this species, one in December, 1886, for Hillsborough County, and the other January, 1926, in Wakulla County.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, Berkeley, California.

**Notes from Logan, Utah.**—In a previous note (Auk, Oct. 1931, p. 611) by the writer, *Junco annectens* Baird was reported as a new record for Utah. Only the male was determined. The skin of the female has since been determined by Dr. Oberholser as *Junco mearnsi* Ridgw. The hybrid species, *J. annectens* (now dropped from the 'Check-List') was therefore mated with *J. mearnsi* known to breed in Utah but seldom reported. I took another female *J. mearnsi* in the mountains east of Logan, Utah, in July 1931.

Two specimens of *Dendroica townsendi* originally reported elsewhere (Univ. Ut. Bul. vol. 21 no. 8) as a new Utah record (from the Henry Mts.) were taken in Logan, September 27, 1930.

One *Vireo solitarius cassini* was also collected the same day from among the many migrants present in the boxelders by my house.

An immature *Lanius ludovicianus gambeli* was collected July 23, 1931, near Promontory, Boxelder Co., Utah.—J. S. STANFORD, U. S. A. C., Logan, Utah.

**Some Emendations to the Ranges of the New Check-List.**—An attempt to add to, or detract from, the consummation of the work of the Committee which produced the new 'Check-List' would seem to smack of presumption, but it is not with any such intention that these words are written. The 'Check-List' is a human production and none of humanity's works are perfect. That some inaccuracies occur in this revolutionary publication is only natural, and in order to make the record as accurate as possible it would seem desirable for those who have unpublished data of