

Somateria spectabilis. KING EIDER.—A female was collected by Elmer Hall near Fishing Creek in November, 1926, and is among the birds that were in the show window of his store at the time I was there.

Larus marinus. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—The specimen which I saw in the collection in the store of Mr. Hall was an immature bird 29 inches long and reported by Mr. Hall to have been found dead along with Herring Gulls at the edge of a small island in Chesapeake Bay, out a few miles from Fishing Creek, in November, 1926. He said this and the other gulls found at that time were all oil soaked and this specimen still showed oil marks on the breast when I parted the feathers.

Cryptoglaux acadica acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—Mr. Hall, advises me that he found this bird, now in the High School collection, caught in a muskrat trap set on a pole in his marsh near Fishing Creek. It was the only one of the kind he had seen for a number of years.

Antrostomus carolinensis. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—A mounted specimen of this species is in the Cambridge High School collection. Mr. Hall states: "This bird was killed in the woods back of the Catholic Church at Fishing Creek. . . . I have heard quite a number of these birds since but this is the first one I have seen dead."—S. E. PERKINS, III, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Winter Notes from Back Bay, Virginia and North Carolina.—The following notes were made during field trips in the Back Bay region in Virginia and North Carolina on January 19 and 21, 1933:

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—A flock of about twenty was seen by a group of members of the Virginia Society of Ornithology, including the writer, at the Corey Club at the south end of Back Bay, just over the state line on the North Carolina side, on January 21. We studied them with glasses at fifteen yards range and could easily detect the yellowish-green color of the legs. There are but few winter records in North Carolina, none so far north as this.

Larus marinus. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—One in adult plumage was seen by Mr. A. O. English and the writer at close range in a flock of Herring Gulls flying along the beach near Sand Bridge, Virginia, about ten miles south of Virginia Beach, on January 19.

Sterna forsteri. FORSTER'S TERN. We saw a flock of ten close at hand over the surf near Sand Bridge, Virginia, on the same day. They were in adult winter plumage, the crown white, the black patches through the eyes large but not meeting on the occiput, which was much lighter. I know of no previous winter records for Virginia and of no recent winter records for North Carolina.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Notes from Baldwin County, Alabama.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—On December 3, 1932, two were noted by Duncan McIntosh of Fairhope, Ala., in the marshes at the head of Mobile Bay. McIntosh also saw one flying over the beach at Fairhope on December 24, 1932. This seems to be the first winter record for Alabama.

Florida caerulea caerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—Two were seen, an adult and an immature in the white phase, at the head of Mobile Bay on December 3, 1932, by D. McIntosh. Also a first winter record.

Falco columbarius columbarius. EASTERN PIGEON HAWK.—A bird was noted at Fairhope on October 8, 1932, and identification confirmed by Mr. Francis M. Weston of Pensacola, Florida, who was present at the time. This is the second record for Baldwin County.

Rallus limicola limicola. VIRGINIA RAIL.—On December 3, 1932, Lieut. J. G. Dreysspring, U. S. M. C., took a Virginia Rail a few miles northeast of Loxley, Baldwin County. The specimen was identified by Mr. Francis M. Weston. This is believed to be the only winter record of this species in Alabama.

Fulica americana americana. AMERICAN COOT.—One was seen at Gulf Shores on October 8, 1932. A very early autumn record.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—On December 30, 1932, and again on January 17, 1933, a Spotted Sandpiper was observed on the beach at Fairhope by H. Flagg. This is believed to be the only winter record for the state.

Pisobia melanotos. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Record of October 8, 1932, at Gulf Shores, by far the latest known for the state.

Larus delawarensis. RING-BILLED GULL.—One was observed at Gulf Shores on October 8, 1932, and confirmed by Mr. Weston who was present. A very early fall record.

Columbigallina passerina passerina. GROUND DOVE.—Three Ground Doves were noted by Homer Flagg and Kenneth Edwards at Gasque, in Baldwin County, on February 2, 1933, constituting the first definite record for the coastal region.

Chaetura pelagica. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Two Chimney Swifts were seen at Fairhope by D. McIntosh on November 4, 1932. The latest fall record for the state.

Archilochus colubris. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—An immature bird of this species was noted at Fairhope on January 1, 1933, by Miss Anna Braun and Mrs. Braun, apparently the first winter record for Alabama.

Poliophtila caerulea caerulea. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—Homer Flagg observed one at Fairhope on December 7, 14 and 16, 1932, apparently a first winter record.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. EUROPEAN STARLING.—One was shot from a flock of about 20 on December 22, 1932, near Fairhope, Ala., by Paul Titus, the first record for the coast counties.

Dendroica virens virens. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—Six were noted on October 6, and six on October 7, 1932, by H. Flagg at Fairhope. Three were seen by me on October 17 and 18, 1932, and three again on November 9, 1932, by H. Flagg. Howell does not mention finding this bird in the maritime counties.

Dendroica dominica dominica. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.—One was noted at Fairhope by H. Flagg, on September 18, 1932, apparently the first fall record for the state.

Hedymeles ludoviciana. ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK.—An immature male was found dead by Kenneth Edwards at Fairhope on October 9, 1932. It is an uncommon migrant in Alabama.

Passerina cyanea. INDIGO BUNTING.—An immature male was picked up dead by S. W. Alexander at Fairhope on October 6, 1932, the first autumn record for the southern counties. I personally have noted it as fairly common in the spring.

Carpodacus purpureus purpureus. EASTERN PURPLE FINCH.—One of this species was seen at Fairhope on January 18, 1933, by D. McIntosh, apparently the first record for the coastal counties.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—One was noted at Fairhope on November 13, 1932, by D. McIntosh. H. Flagg reports ten seen on January 3, 1933, fifteen on January 8, and again fifty on February 4, 1933. These are the first records for the coast region.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *School of Organic Education, Fairhope, Alabama*.

Notes from Mountain Lake, Florida.—The following notes have been made on my winter sojourns at Mountain Lake, Fla., about thirty miles east of Lake Kissimmee.

Ardea wurdemanni. WÜRDEMANN'S HERON.—On March 14, 1931, while motoring from Lake Wales to Lake Kissimmee, in the ditch along the roadside about five miles from Lake Kissimmee, I was fortunate enough to see one of these herons. It allowed me to approach so close that there was no question of its identity.

Aramus pictus pictus. LIMP KIN.—There are still many Limpkins in the Kissimmee district and a particularly large colony on the stream between Lake Rosalie and Tiger Lake which is heavily wooded and very wild.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD. On March 5, 1932, I secured, near the public playground, near Lake Wales, Fla., a Yellow-headed Blackbird which I believe is the fifth record of the species for the state.—HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, 25 Broadway, New York.

Notes from Tippecanoe Co., Indiana.—The following notes have been made during the past year by the writers, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, which is located on the Wabash River in the west-central part of the state.

Casmerodius albus egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—On the unusually late date of October 12, 1932, one bird, apparently normal, was seen at Headley's Lake, at which one or more birds had been frequently noted since late July. Usually all the Egrets have left Indiana by the middle of September.

Querquedula discors. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—On July 8, 1932, a single individual was seen on Headley's Lake, and a trip there on July 18 dis-