

specimen, a female, taken on the Chenier March 10, 1931 which Dr. Oberholser considers *typhicola*. †

Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis.—EASTERN CARDINAL.

Richmondia cardinalis magnirostris.—LOUISIANA CARDINAL.

Common in the mesquite along the Gulf. A few specimens were collected and Dr. Oberholser identified all of them as *magnirostris*. Two males and one female, however, have very small beaks, in fact, they are smaller than those of some of our northern birds. They are not so large as those of breeding birds which we have from the Chenier, and I believe them to be migrants of the northern form.

Passerculus sandwichensis subsp. SAVANNAH SPARROW.—These small Sparrows were not so common as formerly but dark specimens resembling *labradorius*, typical of those mentioned in the previous paper, were taken January 5. They have been sent to James L. Peters for determination.

Ammospiza caudacuta nelsoni. NELSON'S SPARROW.—A few were observed in the marsh, January 3, under good light conditions. I have observed them commonly in the early spring.

Ammospiza maritima fisheri. LOUISIANA SEASIDE SPARROW.—Common in certain favorite spots. A small series was collected on January 5.—A. M. BAILEY, *The Chicago Academy of Sciences*.

Florida Bird Notes.—The following notes on a few species of birds observed at Sarasota, Fla., March 1 to 21, and at Pompano, Fla., March 22 to 28, 1934, seem worth placing on record as supplementary to data in Howell's 'Florida Bird Life,' 1932.

Calidris canutus rufus. KNOT. A number on the open Gulf beach at Sarasota; flock of about 25 and probably as many as 50 all told there March 18. All were in gray winter plumage, and the presumption is they were wintering birds.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. STARLING.—Two or three about the roof of the hotel at Sarasota for two or three days only, March 2 and 3, are of interest as showing the southward spread of this introduced species. This is perhaps 140 miles southwest of the nearest record for the Starling in Florida, or 200 miles southeast of the nearest west coast record plotted on Howell's distribution map for 1931.

Dendroica fusca. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—A single Warbler, probably this species, observed at Sarasota March 6, not seen again. The date seems much too early for a migrant, and Howell says 'probably a few winter in extreme southern Florida.' There is little doubt in my mind as to the identity of this Warbler, and the record is also interesting in connection with that of the Baltimore Oriole seen a few days previous in the same locality.

Icterus galbula. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—A single bright plumaged bird observed at Sarasota March 1, not seen again. Howell says 'occasionally seen in winter.'

Melospiza melodia subsp. SONG SPARROW.—Single birds occasionally seen and heard at Sarasota. One in song at Pompano, March 22, presumably a late date for this far south. Howell says 'uncommon or rare in the southern part' of Florida.—DAVID G. NICHOLS, *Garden City, N. Y.*

Some Recent Ohio Records.—The following notes are from records of field work done by the writer during the last three years in various sections of Ohio. They include a number of species infrequently observed in this state and hence are submitted for record.

Colymbus griseogen holboelli.—HOLBOELL'S GREBE.—One bird, the first recorded from this region for several years, observed on O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, north of Columbus, April 10, 1934. Several observers reported very large Grebes from the same place during the preceding week but had been unable to make positive identification.

Egretta thula thula. SNOWY EGRET.—One individual observed several times during the day of August 23, 1933, above Griggs Reservoir north of Columbus. This bird was seen by several observers and compared with the many American Egrets and the two Little Blue Herons found in the vicinity.

Florida caerulea caerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—An adult (blue plumage) seen at O'Shaughnessy Reservoir by Floyd B. Chapman and the writer on August 28, 1933. During the invasion of the summer of 1930 and subsequently, not a single bird of this species in the adult plumage was reported in Ohio.

Chen hyperborea hyperborea. LESSER SNOW GOOSE.—One individual with 16 Canada Geese, studied by Dr. Robert B. Gordon, Floyd B. Chapman and the writer on O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, November 8, 1930.

Chen caerulescens. BLUE GOOSE.—One bird with eight Canada Geese at O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, March 21, 1933.

Melanitta deglandi. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Six birds (three pairs), recorded by William Ireland, Jr., and the writer on O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, March 25, 1932.

Oidemia americana. AMERICAN SCOTER.—Four males studied at close range on O'Shaughnessy Reservoir by Dr. H. G. Metcalf and the writer, February 26, 1933.

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. TURKEY VULTURE.—One seen and another collected at Fredericktown, Knox County, Ohio, on December 24, 1932. This was an immature male with black down on head. I know of no other definite winter records in Ohio north of Columbus.

Coragyps atratus atratus. BLACK VULTURE.—One individual seen along the Mohican River near Greer, Knox County, April 10, 1932. This is the most northerly record known to me for Ohio and is about 60 miles north of the nearest breeding locality.

Astur atricapillus atricapillus. EASTERN GOSHAWK.—One, February 22, 1934, near Sunbury, Delaware County, feeding on a frozen rabbit.

Pluvialis dominica dominica. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—A rare migrant at Columbus but locally abundant a few miles northwest in the