

of these records is greatly enhanced by the knowledge that some of the birds were noted over a more extended period by several observers.

The area in Anacostia, D. C., where these observations were made is known as "Bolling Field." It is a low, flat area, lying at the juncture of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, a great part of it consisting of filled-in land, a few patches of *Typha angustifolia* L. still remaining there. The area occupied by the birds is immediately southwest of the government flying field, and is in danger of being completely cleared for a projected extension of the landing field.

Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.—Robert Wallace, while investigating the Wren colony, flushed a pair of these Sandpipers, June 11, 1935. It has been many years since this species bred in the District, and this may mean an attempt at re-establishment. They were seen from June 15 until June 26 by W. Howard Ball and others, but no signs of nesting were noted. Of course, they still breed outside of the Washington area, in adjoining Maryland and Virginia.

Otocoris alpestris praticola. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—Aaron Stanton Rippey reported the presence of several birds in May and June, 1934. Phoebe Knappen and H. H. Collins, Jr. observed two adult Larks feeding a spotted young bird and flushed another juvenile Lark, on May 26, 1935. Guy Emerson and Ball saw three birds on June 2, which were repeatedly noted by the latter until June 26. On June 9 a young bird was captured, photographed, and released. It was being fed by an adult. The male was seen upon several occasions giving his flight song, during which the female remained upon the ground, walking about and picking up bits of material, but no signs of a nest were seen. These are the first breeding records for the District of Columbia.

Cistothorus stellaris (Naumann). SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—On May 26, 1935, Knappen and Collins saw a Wren which was apparently nest building. A description of the area was given to Wallace, who succeeded in finding a colony on June 11, 1935, conservatively thought to contain six pairs. However, this was about half a mile west of where the first bird had been seen. On June 15, L. R. Porter, Wallace, and Ball made a search for nests. Wallace succeeded in locating a cock nest, eighteen and a half inches above the ground, which consisted of a globular, well-woven mass of sedges, *Carex* sp. No lining of any sort was present. These Wrens were seen until June 28. The nest was collected on June 26 by Ball and deposited in the U. S. National Museum. This is the first evidence of breeding in the District of Columbia.

Spiza americana. DICKCISSEL.—On June 20, H. Friedmann, N. C. Knappen, P. Knappen, and W. H. Ball were observing the Wrens mentioned above when a singing male Dickcissel was suddenly sighted, the first recorded in the District of Columbia since 1894. Singularly enough, it was just across the Anacostia River at the War College that the last previous record was made. This bird presumably was seen subsequently on June 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 28. He was timed on the morning of June 23, these figures showing what an incessant singer he was: 10:39½–10:40½, 9 times; 10:44–11:00, 140 times; 11:01–11:05½, 25 times; 11:08–11:10, 18 times.—W. HOWARD BALL, *Washington, D. C.* and ROBERT BROWNE WALLACE, *Asheville, North Carolina*.

Florida Records of Interest.—In pursuance of the notes from Florida contributed to a recent 'Auk' by F. W. Loetscher, Jr., and myself, I would call attention to the following sight-records made by one of the best bird-students in the Connecticut Valley, Mr. Albert Dietrich, for whose experience and scrupulous accuracy I am happy to vouch, while on a birding-tour in Florida from Feb. 20 to March 7, 1936.

Ardea occidentalis. GREAT WHITE HERON.—Four, studied with a 40x telescope and perfectly identified by leg-color, thick-based bill, etc., on the Tamiami Trail (south side), February 27.

Plegadis falcinellus. GLOSSY IBIS.—Thirteen observed on Route 192, west of the St. Johns River, on March 4.

Nyroca valisineria. CANVASBACK.—Twenty-six seen on a small lake along Route 92, east of Lakeland, on February 29.

Charadrius nivosus tenuirostris. CUBAN SNOWY PLOVER.—Two identified so far up the east coast as Merritt's Island, on February 22.

Haematopus palliatus. AMERICAN OYSTER-CATCHER.—One at Point Pinellas on March 1.

Larus marinus. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—One on the ocean side of Merritt's Island, February 22.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

Notes from Southern Florida.—From February 21 to 29, 1936, I had the opportunity of making a boat trip from Miami south around Cape Sable and up Shark River to a Heron roost just south of the Everglades. It seems worth while to record the following notes on estimated numbers of Herons actually observed, and other incidental observations.

Gavia immer immer. COMMON LOON.—February 23, one just east of Sand Key; February 28, one at Anglefish Creek.

Ardea occidentalis. GREAT WHITE HERON.—About 12 on mud banks just north of Craig; some 35 in Shark River roost; eight or nine in the air along the Gulf coast; and three or four about Anglefish Key; also three Würdemann's Herons in the Shark River roost, yellow-legged like the Great Whites.

Ardea herodias subsp. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Biscayne Bay, one; Shark River, two; Craig, one; Anglefish Creek, one.

Casmerodius albus egretta. EGRET.—Only one seen, on Florida keys in vicinity of Craig.

Egretta thula thula. SNOWY HERON (locally "Golden Slippers").—Particularly common, flocks of as many as fifteen encountered among mangroves of Shark River. About 100 individuals at roosting grounds.

Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis. LOUISIANA HERON.—Common everywhere; flocks of from five to thirty-five encountered in Shark River; several flocks of 200 or 300 at roosting area.

Florida caerulea caerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—Occasional individuals associating with Louisiana Heron; only three or four white immatures.

Butorides virescens virescens. GREEN HERON.—One solitary individual at Shark River, February 25.

Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—One at Miami; common at Shark River.

Mycteria americana. WOOD IBIS.—Common at Shark River; estimated 200 individuals in roosting area in flocks of about thirty each.

Guara alba. WHITE IBIS.—Abundant at Shark River; roosting flock estimated at 1000.

Aix sponsa. WOOD DUCK.—One pair in vicinity of Shark River rookery, February 24.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—Five at south end of Biscayne Bay, February 22.

Coragyps atratus atratus. BLACK VULTURE.—Occasional throughout trip (except on keys); most common in Shark River where there were one-third as many as Turkey Buzzards.