

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.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—One on keys, vicinity of Craig, February 26.

Larus delawarensis. RING-BILLED GULL.—One adult, Anglefish Key, February 27.

Corvus ossifragus. FISH CROW.—One heard at Shark River.—D. G. NICHOLS, Garden City, N. Y.

Late Nesting Records for Northern Illinois.—The following observations were made by the writer in the vicinity of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois.

Colinus virginianus virginianus. BOBWHITE.—A nest of this species, containing eleven eggs, was found by a highway maintenance worker 10 miles north of Ottawa, Illinois, Sept. 8, 1933, and the female was still incubating when the nest was shown to me on Sept. 14.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—A Florida Gallinule's nest, containing two eggs and two recently hatched young, was discovered August 16, 1935.

Spiza americana. DICKCISSEL.—On August 28, 1935, I observed two Dickcissels carrying food into one particular portion of a hemp field; a search failed to reveal the nest. For the next several days they continued to carry food, but it was September 4, before I found a young Dickcissel scarcely able to fly ten feet. This seems to be an exceedingly late nesting date for this species in northern Illinois.

Ammodramus savannarum australis. EASTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—Two nests of this species were found in an oat stubble field, overgrown with sweet clover and morning glories, August 29, 1935. One contained partly fledged young, and the other, four slightly incubated eggs. The nest containing the eggs was deserted by the adult on September 6.—FRANK BELLROSE, Ottawa, Illinois.

Notes from North Central Illinois.—The following observations were made by the writer along the Illinois River within twelve miles of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois.

Clangula hyemalis. OLD SQUAW.—Since in Illinois this species occurs only infrequently away from Lake Michigan, I here record a female seen by the writer and C. T. Black, December 3, 1935, on the Illinois River.

Aquila crysaetos canadensis. GOLDEN EAGLE.—An immature of this species was observed, with 8x binoculars, for fully a half hour in the western part of Starved Rock State Park on December 27, 1934. This majestic bird performed several surprising aerial maneuvers, for as it was sailing approximately 100 feet overhead, it suddenly darted upwards, turned over, and swept downward, somewhat after the manner of a Flycatcher. This was repeated a number of times.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—On September 10, 1935, a fast flying individual in immature plumage darted over some cattails, bordering an area of mud flats, down upon a company of Killdeers, taking chase to an individual until lost to sight.

Charadrius melodus. PIPING PLOVER.—While this species is commonly found along the shores of Lake Michigan, it does not regularly occur in the interior of this state, and therefore I think it worthy of recording a flock of six seen near the Starved Rock Dam, July 19, 1935.

Tyto alba pratincola. BARN OWL.—A nest of this species was found in a sandstone cliff on July 2, 1935, which contained four downy young; they remained until August 5, 1935.

Vireo belli belli. BELL'S VIREO.—A Bell's Vireo's nest was discovered two and one-half feet above the ground in an elder-willow thicket on June 22, 1935. At that time the nest contained three young; several good photographs of the adults feeding the fledglings were secured.—FRANK BELLROSE, Ottawa, Illinois.