

Random notes from Florida.—In the course of recent field work in Florida several birds were noted that are of sufficient interest to justify being placed on record at this time. Although collecting was incidental to other activities a gun was always available, and in each case identification was verified by having the specimen in hand.

ARKANSAS KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus verticalis*.—A bird seen November 14, 1941 was on a telephone wire at the side of a road four miles west of Madison, and approximately fifty miles east of Tallahassee. On being collected it was found to be a female, in partial moult, and exceedingly shabby in appearance. There appear to be few recent records for this species in Florida, and none for this part of the state.

MIGRANT SHRIKE, *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*.—An adult male taken at Bell, thirty miles south of Lake City, on November 23, 1941 is typical of this northern race in respect to both color and measurements. Both above and below it is noticeably paler than specimens of *Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus* taken at this time, a character that frequently makes it possible to separate these two races in the field. The wing measures 97.0 mm., the tail 96.8 mm., these measurements comparing closely with those given by Dr. Alden H. Miller for typical *migrans* in his 'Revision and Natural History of American Shrikes' (University of California Publications in Zoology, 38: 57-59, 1931), in which the average tail measurement is given as 98.25 mm., the wing as 98.42. This is apparently the first record for the occurrence of this race in the state, but it is suspected that a close scrutiny of all shrikes encountered would reveal other individuals.

OVEN-BIRD, *Seiurus aurocapillus*.—A male taken at Tallahassee on January 30, 1942 marks the northern limits reached by this species during the winter months, as it has never been recorded at this season of the year in either Georgia or Alabama.—**THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, Gulfport, Mississippi.**

Bird records from Virginia.—From June 15 to 20, 1941, the authors made a collecting trip to the Atlantic side of the eastern shore of Virginia in the Delmarva peninsula. The observations here recorded were made on Rogue Island, Acomac County. This island, a low untenanted marsh, is eleven miles off the main coast, and is situated between Hog and Cobb islands. The island is approximately forty acres in extent. Not over twenty per cent of it is above tide level. Along the middle of the island is an elevated ridge, which at its highest point is possibly five feet above the high-water level. The ridge forms a long crescent-shaped strip, about one hundred feet wide and runs east and west along the northern side of the island. This portion is characterized by a heavy growth of eel grass and more or less continuous clumps of 'tide-water bushes.' The latter are low shrubby plants rarely growing over four or five feet in height. Among the drier marsh-grasses we found many nesting Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*), Clapper Rails (*Rallus longirostris*), one King Rail (*Rallus elegans*), and Seaside Sparrows (*Ammodramus maritimus*). Boat-tailed Grackles (*Cassidix mexicanus*) were everywhere on the island. Along the middle of the ridge are three isolated groups of stunted cedars. These probably cover less than an acre altogether. The area was at one time completely forested, but after many fires these few cedars are the only surviving trees. Among the wind-buffeted cedars and the tide-water bushes several herons nested in considerable numbers, among them the Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*), found for the first time nesting in Virginia.

Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula thula*), Louisiana Herons (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*), and Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea caerulea*) nested side by side in a