

Louisiana Heron in Virginia in December. (Plate 8.)—Wachapreague, Virginia, is situated on the ocean side of the peninsula about thirty miles north of Cape Charles village and forty miles north of Cape Charles Point. The bay is separated from the ocean by an island (Paramour Island, I believe?), its mainland side bordered by extensive marsh with deep tidal channels, most tenacious soft mud, and the marsh growth consisting entirely of what the natives call "wild oats," on which the ducks feed. The locality is interesting to a naturalist on account of being unspoiled, apparently on the borderline between north and deeper south.

On December 3, 1943, which was mild (65° F.) and calm with bright sunlight, a Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*) was observed in the middle of the marsh at close range. It seemed in perfectly good condition, but was not at all wild, and, when flushed, returned to the same spot thrice. Photographs of it in flight were obtained which prove positive identifications. A single Boat-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus major*) was also present, perched on a tall upright stake in the meadows.

When I was there again on January 7 and 8, 1944, winter had set in (28° F. and snow), and neither of these species was seen. However, a Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) was observed, although this is a northerly locality for a wintering bird of this species.—HEATHCOTE KIMBALL, 121 East 60th St., New York, New York.

A Chimney Swift from Colombia.—Some months ago, Brother Nicéforo María of Bogotá, Colombia, submitted to me a small collection of birds from that country for identification. Included in the series was a specimen of the Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), labeled as from Santa Rosa, north of Tunja, Colombia, May, 1931. The specimen had the wings clipped but was otherwise in excellent condition, and a notation on the label explained the imperfection by the statement: "Captured and spoiled by a boy."

This appeared undoubtedly to be the first example of the species to be secured anywhere in South America, but the lateness of the month recorded on the label—a date when the species should be back in the United States—led me to write to my correspondent to see if this might not be the date of his receipt of the bird and not that of actual collection. In reply, I was advised that the boy had obtained the bird in April, which would be a quite reasonable month in which the bird might still have been in winter quarters or at least on its way northward.

In the mean time, Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln had obtained positive evidence of the winter quarters of the species in the neighborhood of the Río Napo, in northeastern Perú, and was able to write the interesting account that appeared in 'The Auk' in October of last year (61: 605-609, 1944). Mr. Lincoln's data concern birds that were taken much later than the Colombian specimen now before me, but they have the honor of being recorded first. It is interesting to note that the Río Yanayacu, Perú, where the birds were discovered, New Haven, Connecticut, where one of the wintering birds had been banded, and Santa Rosa, Colombia, where the specimen now at hand was collected, are all close to the 73rd meridian west longitude. A bird traveling from New Haven to the Río Yanayacu by the most direct route would pass over the neighborhood of Santa Rosa.—JOHN T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

Duck Hawk nesting in the Great Valley of Virginia.—Ten or more years ago, while making intensive botanical explorations of the mountains of Virginia, the writer located an eyrie of a pair of Duck Hawks (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) situ-