

single eggs each, and a number ready for sets. No eggs had yet hatched. On two islands close together not less than 75 pairs were nesting, and among them were a few nests and eggs of the Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum antillarum*), and Black-necked Stilts.

This is the first fresh-water breeding record for this rare tern in Florida, and there is but one other fresh-water breeding record, that of Texas. Elsewhere in Florida this tern has been reported breeding in but two localities—Mosquito Lagoon by R. L. Longstreet and near Pensacola by F. Weston; and at both places few nests were found. These constitute the only actual nesting records for the Gull-billed Tern in the state. Elsewhere in the state I saw one of these terns near Narcoosee on a canal in April, 1945, and a dozen birds several different times flying over the brackish marshes seven miles west of Indian River City, Brevard County, and on the Indian River at Titusville, in May and June of 1944 and 1945.

Two specimens of breeding Gull-billed Terns found at Lake Okeechobee were presented to the U. S. National Museum, and were identified by Dr. Alexander Wetmore.—DONALD JOHN NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida*.

Wintering of the Gray Kingbird in Florida.—On January 30, 1945, a Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis*) was seen silently feeding on a small farm at Lakeport, Glades County, Florida, which village is located on the western border of Lake Okeechobee. The bird was watched for some time by Wray H. Nicholson and Donald J. Nicholson. When finally it was shot, a skin was made of this unusual specimen, which later was presented to the U. S. National Museum. The bird was silent during the time it was observed. In Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows, and their Allies,' on page 49, Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., is quoted: "It is by no means impossible that it may appear in the future, but the probability is that any bird seen after December 1 is a belated migrant and not a wintering specimen." It is difficult to imagine that the bird found as late as January 30 and apparently well-established miles from salt water could be classified as anything but a wintering bird, especially since the species appears each spring in April—a period of about two months later. Therefore it should be considered, under the circumstances, as our first authentic specimen of a wintering bird. It is odd that it should be found 40 to 50 miles inland on fresh water.

According to Sprunt, Dr. H. C. Burgess saw a Gray Kingbird at Royal Palm Park, December 26 to 28, 1917, indicating that the species does occasionally winter in southern Florida. With these two definite winter records, further debate regarding a wintering status is superfluous.—DONALD JOHN NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida*.

Curlew Sandpiper on Galveston Island—On April 13, 1947, when Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hamilton, my son Stephen, and I were driving along the beach of Galveston Island, we noticed, among a flock of Sanderlings feeding on the beach, a Greater Yellowlegs and a strange, dark-appearing bird. The Yellowlegs flew away at our approach, but the Sanderlings and the other bird remained. When frightened by our coming too near, this bird would fly off with the Sanderlings and settle with them a few yards down the beach. We examined it repeatedly during about 40 minutes with 18× Zeiss binoculars, as well as 8× Bausch & Lomb binoculars, from a distance of about 50 yards. It was a tall, rangy bird (much taller than the Sanderlings) that reminded one of a Stilt Sandpiper. The head, neck, and breast were red with a grayish tint; the back and wings were grayish brown, so that the bird looked quite dark; the brown of the back (plainly visible every time the bird flew away)