

(= *F. s. rovuma*, a form of this species with distinct ventral stripes). He remarks that in plumage there is no difference and the type of *spilogaster* differs from *kirki* only in its greater size.

In their later review of this species, Grant and Mackworth-Præd (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 66: 74-77, 1946) divide these francolins into two species, on the basis of whether or not they have ventral stripes. Here too, the name *spilogaster* is left in the synonymy of *grantii* and characterized as without chocolate spots or stripes below. Irrespective of the advisability of dividing these birds into two species, which is more than doubtful, both in Salvadori's original description and in Ogilvie Grant's comments on the re-examination of the type, *spilogaster* has brownish stripes on the underparts and is not a "plain-bellied" bird.

A further point must be made. In the case of species, the type (not the description of the type) is all important in determining the allocation of a name, but in the study of subspecies, which deals with populations, it is the composition of the population at the type locality which is important. The type itself may be aberrant, and we must use the average characters of the birds at the type locality.—A. L. RAND, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

A Summer Record of Long-billed Curlew, *Numenius a. americanus*, in Florida.—The Long-billed Curlew is now so rarely seen on the Atlantic coast that all records of its occurrence are worth reporting. At approximately 5:15 p. m. on July 8, 1949, the writer, accompanied by Gustav Hall and Dean Leach, observed a curlew on the beach along the Eddie Rickenbacker Causeway which connects Miami, Florida, with Virginia Key across Biscayne Bay. With a 14-power spotting scope this bird was watched for about 15 minutes, after which Leach crawled through scrubby vegetation to within ten feet before it took wing. The large size of this bird, the exceptionally long, decurved bill (about 7 inches) and the absence of a distinct dark line from the bill through the eye served to identify it as a Long-billed Curlew. The bird was feeding with several dowitchers, *Limnodromus griseus*, Ruddy Turnstones, *Arenaria i. morinella*, and Black-bellied Plovers, *Squatarola squatarola*. The curlew was not present on the following morning when the group returned to study it further.—FLOYD B. CHAPMAN, *Ohio Division of Wildlife, Columbus, Ohio.*

Another Nest of the Smooth-billed Ani, *Crotophaga ani*, in Florida.—The only known nesting records of this species in Florida have been published by Sprunt (Auk, 56: 335, 1939) and Dilley (Auk, 65: 313, 1948). Sprunt found it nesting in the Miami area, and Dilley in the vicinity of Clewiston and at Moore Haven. On July 6, 1949, while driving southward on Florida State highway A1A, the writer observed an Ani on a telegraph wire at the Golden Strand Hotel, just north of Surfside and about five miles north of Miami Beach. The bird permitted close observation with binoculars and 14-power telescope for about 20 minutes and it was easily identified. Dean Leach, Gustav Hall and I located the manager of the hotel, Mr. William Myers, and were advised by him that the Anis had a nest in a tree at the southwest corner of the hotel. The nest was rather bulky, appeared to be composed entirely of grasses and was about 15 feet from the ground. Neither of the birds was at the nest. It was impossible to make further observations that day but on the following morning the site was revisited, and Mr. Myers kindly permitted the group to enter the hotel and observe the nest about eight feet from a lower window. One of the birds was sitting on the nest. While the party watched, this bird left for a few minutes, then it or its