

seem to relieve matters. I was returning from a visit to a trap in the grove when my attention was attracted by the cries of a bird in the broom sedge near me. Advancing cautiously I discovered a Shrike throttling a Mockingbird which it had pinned down on its back on the ground. I watched until the Mockingbird was killed and then noticed another hovering about with drooping wings, but it made no attempt to drive the Shrike away. I picked up the dead bird then and found that its neck was broken and a large patch of skin missing from its occiput. Evidently it was killed by its neck being broken, which the Shrike accomplished by repeated blows with its hooked beak. I squatted perfectly still and held the dead bird in my right hand, which was gloved, and the Shrike came and endeavored to take it from me, alighting on it and tugging at its head with all its might. Putting the bird down I returned to the house for my camera but when I got back I found the Mockingbird disemboweled and the Shrike nowhere in sight. The entrails were removed through a small hole in the bird's back, about over the kidneys. The measurements of the dead Mockingbird exceeded those given in Coues' 'Key' for the Shrike, although I judge that it was a young one. It is my opinion that the Shrike attacked such a large bird only under stress of hunger, everything being frozen. I am almost sure that this is the same bird I photographed Jan. 10.—  
ERNEST G. HOLT, *Barachias, Ala.*

**Wintering of the Blue-headed Vireo** (*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*) **at Aiken, South Carolina.**— On January 28, 1913, I saw a Blue-headed Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*). The bird was fitting about in the branches of a long-needled pine (*Pinus palustris*) in company with two Brown-headed Nuthatches, two Brown Creepers, and a Golden-crowned Kinglet. The bird was tame, allowing me to approach within a few feet before paying any attention to me.

As this species is not credited with wintering as far north as this point, I consider it a note worth recording.— JOHN DRYDEN KUSER, *Bernardville, New Jersey.*

**The Magnolia Warbler** (*Dendroica magnolia*): **an Addition to the Fauna of the Coast Region of South Carolina.**— On September 29, 1912, I shot on Oakland plantation, Christ Church Parish, a superb young male of this species. There was a tremendous migration that morning and, although Sunday, I thought I would take a short walk and see if there were any *rarae aves* among the thousands of Warbler's which had arrived. When first seen I was satisfied that the bird was a young male Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*), as the morning was dark without sunlight, and it was not until I had the bird in my hand that I realized I had made a mistake and had taken a bird that I had never seen before. One shot was fired, but it brought to me a new bird for the coast of South Carolina.

Dr. Eugene Edmund Murphy has taken this species in the autumn at Augusta, Georgia, but he has found it excessively rare there.— ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*