

as very rare on Currituck Sound, and in looking over hundreds of the smaller species of *Marila* I saw none of *collaris*, though *M. affinis* abounded. In recent years the Little Blackhead has practically ceased visiting the Sound and *M. collaris* has become common. This observation holds for the territory from Narrows Island, N. C. to Sand Bridge, Va. at the extreme upper end of Back Bay.

*Harelda hyemalis*. OLD SQUAW.—A male and a female are in the cabinet at Narrows Island, the latter bird being labelled Nigger Creek, January 21, 1918. C. A. Cass.

*Branta canadensis hutchinsi*. HUTCHINS' GOOSE.—Brant Island, November 15, 1888, W. H. De Forest (Specimen at Narrows Id. Club).

*Anser albifrons*. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.—Brant Island, Dec. 14, 1900, C. P. Fox (Specimen at Narrows Id. Club).

*Numenius americanus*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—One seen on Currituck Beach, east of Swan Island, September 1909, by Jasper B. White and W. L. McAtee.—W. L. McATEE, *Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

**Notes from Central South Carolina.**—Not many bird records seem to have come from the State of South Carolina for a number of years, save from the coastal region, with the bird life of which the name of Arthur T. Wayne is so closely linked. Since the fall of 1925, I have been living in Columbia, in the center of the State, and while here the following records have been of special interest to me.

Mr. Wayne, in his 'Birds of South Carolina,' says that it has been stated that the Ring-necked Duck is common in the State, but that he has been unable to verify the assertion. He records the taking of a single bird on January 11, 1886. A second specimen is recorded in a footnote as taken February 8, 1908. Both birds were taken on the Cooper River, near Charleston. On October 28, 1925, immediately after a storm, I saw a young drake Ring-neck in company with a Ruddy Duck and a Pied-billed Grebe on a small pond, known locally as "Horse Shoe Pond," about three miles west of Columbia. The flank feathers of the Ring-neck were still largely brown, and the black of the back seemed to have a rather brownish cast. The white bands of the bill were rather faint, especially the basal one. Apparently this species has not been recognized very often in South Carolina.

November 11, 1893, is given as the earliest record for the Pintail, though Wayne adds that the species doubtless arrives much earlier. On October 22, 1925, at "Lakeview," an artificial body of water a few miles north-east of Columbia, I watched a female of this species for half an hour—a great contrast—so lithe and trim—to five substantial little Wood Ducks that were a short distance up the pond. There were also five Coots feeding along in straggling fashion in the vicinity.

The Red-breasted Nuthatch apparently is not a regular visitor to South Carolina. I find Wayne has records for the years 1895, 1901, 1903,

and particularly 1906, all from the neighborhood of Charleston. Two other records are given, both from the interior of the State; the first by Mr. Leverett M. Loomis, who captured a single specimen February 24, 1877, in Chester Co., in the north central part of the State; and the second by my father, Dr. Ellison A. Smyth, Jr., who took a specimen October 4, 1886, in Clarendon Co., midway between Columbia and Charleston.

On October 10, 1925, and again on the 17th, I saw several specimens of *canadensis* in the pine woods at "Lakeview." On the first date there were several White-breasts present also. The contrast between the two species was quite marked. Subsequently *pusilla* was found in the same strip of woods, though not associated with the other species.—THOMAS SMYTH, *University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.*

**Notes on the Nesting Birds of Northern Santa Fe County, N. M.—**

Since my notes under this title were published in 'The Auk,' July 1923, I have spent considerable time in the field and have succeeded in adding the following species to my list of summer birds of this section:

116. *Querquedula cyanoptera*. CINNAMON TEAL.—Two birds, male and female, were seen flying over the swamps along the Rio Grande near San Juan Pueblo, May 11, 1924.

117. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. FERRUGINOUS ROUGH-LEG.—One or two birds seen on several occasions near La Bajada Hill during April and May, 1924, and again in May, 1925. In Arroyo Hondo, five miles southeast of Santa Fe, I have occasionally seen this Hawk.

118. *Buteo borealis krideri*. KRIDER'S HAWK.—A Red-tailed Hawk with a pure white underside was seen near Espanola, May 11, 1924. I watched the bird through my field-glasses for some time. I am familiar with Krider's Hawk in North Dakota and am convinced my identification is correct. The eggs of the Red-tail are here usually laid during the first half of April, and I believe this bird must have had a nest somewhere among the sandstone bluffs in the neighborhood.

119. *Selasphorus rufus*. RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD.—Several seen in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains during spring and summer. About August 15, they leave the mountains and become common in the Piñon Flats.

120. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD.—Not uncommon. I have frequently met with nesting Kingbirds in Pojaque, Cyamunge, Santa Cruz and San Juan Indian Pueblo.

121. *Loxia curvirostra stricklandi*. MEXICAN CROSSBILL.—My only record is from June 1, 1924, when I saw several birds in the Santa Fe Canyon. I was walking along the mountainside at an altitude of between 9,000 and 10,000 feet, when I heard a bird note quite unfamiliar to me. I followed up the sound and found a flock of eight birds, four males and four females. They were very tame, and I could approach to within a few feet of the flock. I watched the birds for several minutes until they flew away. A few minutes later they returned to the same place. Later, the same day, I saw three more birds higher up in the canyon.