

progress. A short pursuit caused the little feathered mite to drop its treasure and take refuge in unhampered flight. The object proved to be the cocoon of a polyphemus moth (*Telea polyphemus*) with an enclosed viable pupa. The cocoon was as large as the body of the Chickadee and contained enough rations for several good meals. Apparently the little fellow was about to enjoy a feast that Lucullus himself might have envied. L. L. GARDNER, *Fort Riley, Kansas.*

Hudsonian Chickadee in Michigan and Wisconsin.—On July 12, 1926, Mr. B. Twombly and I observed a flock of about ten Hudsonian Chickadees in a spruce-tamarack swamp in Gogebic County, Michigan, near the shore of Mamie Lake. Two of the birds were collected, one adult and one young. They were first seen at the top of a dead spruce among some vines. Their notes "chee-dee-dee" uttered much slower than the note of the Black-capped Chickadee, combined with their smaller size, which I could even recognize at a distance of thirty feet, identified them. The two collected were in excellent plumage, the adult having the darker brown cap.

These birds were collected practically on the State line between Gogebic County, Michigan, and Vilas County, Wisconsin. Either State may easily claim the record.

In looking up previous records for the Hudsonian Chickadee, I find that Norman A. Wood found some in a similar swamp many years ago in Michigan; but as far as I know there are no summer records for Wisconsin, even the winter records being few and questionable.—CHARLES D. KLOTZ, *Winnetka, Illinois.*

Rare Birds in North Carolina.—An immature hybrid between a Brant and a Snow Goose was killed from the Duck Island Club, Wanchese, N. C., on December 21, 1926, by Mr. Albert Daniels, the club superintendent, and by him sent to the Museum in the flesh. On request for particulars regarding the capture, Mr. Daniels writes as follows: "This bird was alone when I shot it and was flying swift over the decoys. This is the first one I have ever seen, but on December 28 I did see a flock of five of the same kind of birds and have been informed of one other flock being seen on Christmas Day." The feet and legs of this bird were of a greenish gray color. It was quite poor in flesh, its weight when received being three pounds six ounces. I took it for an immature Barnacle Goose until the identification was made by Dr. H. C. Oberholser.

Is it possible, or likely, that this specimen, together with the other five mentioned by Mr. Daniels, constituted a hybrid brood?

On December 27, 1926, a Dovekie (*Alle alle*) in the flesh was received by the Museum from the eastern part of Core Sound, near the small town of Atlantic. The specimen was in poor condition.

An immature specimen of the Razor-billed Auk (*Alco torda*) was received in the flesh on January 19, 1927, the bird having been taken on the

previous day in the southwest corner of Pamlico Sound between Portsmouth and Harbor Island and within twelve or fifteen miles of the place where the before-mentioned Dovekie was taken. The specimen was in good physical condition, very fat in fact, weighing one pound six ounces. I am only familiar with four previous records of the Razor-bill in North Carolina.—H. H. BRIMLEY, *State Museum, Raleigh, N. C.*

Supplementary Records for Upper South Carolina.—South Carolina is the only Atlantic State from Maryland to Florida that sends no water into the Gulf of Mexico, its most northern boundary, however, follows the dividing ridge for a number of miles. Since Georgia and North Carolina are contiguous for quite a distance, I have found the avifauna of the triangular space representing the piedmont and alpine region of South Carolina interesting in the determination of the southeastward distribution of certain forms. The notation "from Virginia (or elsewhere) to Georgia," may not include this State. Loomis worked the lower piedmont and alpine regions very thoroughly in the period from the late '70's to the early '90's. Since that time the development of a number of large hydro-electric dams has probably rendered more common some of the water-birds in the region above the fall-line. The following forms have not, I believe, been previously recorded in 'The Auk' for this section.

Larus argentatus, HERRING GULL. Occasional on larger bodies of water.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis, BLACK TERN. For the material evidence for this and the preceding form, I am indebted to Dr. D. T. Smith, now of New York, but formerly of Greenville. The specimens were taken near Greenville.

Mycteria americana, WOOD IBIS. This form I have seen above Columbia on the Broad river.

Botaurus lentiginosus, BITTERN. This specimen, also taken in the vicinity of Greenville, I found in the D. T. Smith collection.

Rallus elegans, KING RAIL. Two nests found by Mr. William Hahn, Jr. near Greenwood, one on May 14, 1924, another, May 2, 1926.

Buteo platypterus, BROAD-WINGED HAWK. Mr. Hahn found one nest near Greenwood, April 21, 1926; the eggs were half-incubated.

Aquila chrysaetos, GOLDEN EAGLE. Occasionally occurs in this vicinity. One was shot in this county in the spring of 1926 and brought in to the city. This is the last record in my possession.

Colaptes auratus luteus, NORTHERN FLICKER. This form occurs locally, as I determined from measurements of a specimen secured by students during the winter of 1924-5, which I have added to a local collection in the care of Prof. G. A. Buist. In answer to a letter of enquiry, Dr. Thomas Smyth of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, reports that the same sub-specific form has been obtained there, on January 25, 1926. To the same authority I owe thanks for material evidence of the next form, taken at Lakeview.