

of this species walked out from between the reeds on a limestone mud flat, and paraded before me, calling loudly, at a distance of about eighty or ninety feet, as I watched it through 8 x glasses.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—On July 28, at Miller Lake, I observed an individual of this species at a distance of twenty feet in good light. According to Mr. Saunders, this constitutes the second summer record for the species on the peninsula.—WILLIAM C. BAKER, 223 W. Pershing St., Salem, Ohio.

Notes from the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts.—*Gavia immer immer*. COMMON LOON.—On May 17, 1930, a loon flew over the Smith College Campus at Northampton, heading northwestward. On May 24, 1931, one was swimming on Ashley Pond, southwest of Holyoke. These late-spring dates suggest breeding somewhere near. On October 12, 1931, a loon was seen on the river at Longmeadow, still in breeding plumage.

Sterna paradisaea. ARCTIC TERN(?).—Terns are accidental in the Valley. On April 11, 1931, three were seen at Ashley Pond, both flying and swimming. Their species, not determinable by observation, was deduced from the early date, since Common and Roseate Terns are not due on the Massachusetts coast until May 1, but Arctic Terns come a month sooner.

Dafila acuta tzitzihoa. AMERICAN PINTAIL.—During October, 1931, at least nine Pintails were observed at Northampton, on four different days.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—Two females were seen at Ashley Pond, April 1, 1931.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—An immature and unwarly bird was watched at Northampton from October 2 to October 7, 1931; and at the same pond another or the same was surprisingly seen again October 20.

Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—One was closely approached and absolutely identified at Northampton, September 1, 1931.

Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.—The field in northwestern Hadley where a pair of these birds have-nested in recent years was deserted in 1931 for another a short distance away. Apparently only two young were reared.

Pluvialis dominica dominica. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—One was seen, August 31, 1931, on the Hadley bank of the river, in a flock of seven Killdeer, and identified by its marked differences from them. On the same day, incidentally, four were seen by C. W. Vibert at South Windsor, Conn.,—a number augmented to five on the following day, as though the Hadley bird had gone down and joined its fellows.

Bonasa umbellus umbellus. EASTERN RUFFED GROUSE.—At West Chesterfield on June 5, 1931, a little partridge family was discovered spending the heat of the day under a low bridge (over a small brook) made of great slabs of slate. One chick wedged himself tightly into a chink and stayed motionless, but another (the only other one visible) walked peeping away from the

observer, through the tunnel, and fell into a pool at the farther end, from which it was fished and "brooded" and dried by human hands, while its mother came within arm's length, alternately bristling and defiant, or abject and scuttling.

Coccyzus a. americanus. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—An extremely rare bird hereabouts in recent years, one was noted at Northampton on the unusually late date, October 6, 1931. It was a young bird, lacking the strong black-and-white marks in the tail, but was identified by the yellow mandible, tawny wing-patch, and lack of red around the eye.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Though noted regularly at Northampton in the five years 1924-28, this species has not since been found there. Two were seen at Longmeadow on August 6, 1931.

Spinus pinus pinus. NORTHERN PINE SISKIN.—It seems curious that this bird should be almost exclusively a May migrant here. It is often common in the first third of May, and has been seen as late as May 28, 1926.

Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans. EASTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—A breeding colony was discovered this summer (1931) near Northampton.

Hirundo erythrogaster. BARN-SWALLOW.—On the same day, April 11, 1931, as the terns appeared at Ashley Pond, two remarkably early Barn Swallows were seen there. The very strong southwest wind that was blowing may have had something to do with the presence of both species.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—These are increasing in this region. A pair began to excavate a hole between May 6 and May 13, 1931, but gave up. Another pair was later seen at a small Bank Swallow colony, apparently trying to oust the owners of one hole there.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans. MIGRANT SHRIKE.—One was seen at Northampton on August 25, 1931.

Vireo philadelphicus. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—One was seen at Northampton on September 7, 1931.

Vireo griseus griseus. WHITE-EYED VIREO.—One was heard singing eight or ten times, but could not be seen, in a thicket at Northampton, early in the morning of September 19, 1931. The date is late, and the species not known to breed hereabouts.

Vermivora pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—At a typical location, a wet but brushy pasture near Northampton, the unmistakable song of this warbler was heard on both May 16 and May 17, 1931. As most bird students know, it is a very difficult song to place, and the singer eluded all efforts to see him; so he may possibly have not been *pinus* but *leucobronchialis*!

Wilsonia citrina. HOODED WARBLER.—An adult male was observed daily from May 2 through May 5, 1929. This has not been recorded heretofore.

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—A colony was found breeding in the same meadow as the Henslow's Sparrows. An unusually belated individual was noted, some seven miles south of there, on October 10, 1931.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

Several Late Nesting Dates at Lexington, Virginia.—*Spizella pusilla pusilla*. EASTERN FIELD SPARROW.—On September 5, the writer in company with Dr. J. J. Murray, located the nest of a pair of Field Sparrows in a forsythia shrub on the lawn. The nest was situated about four feet above the ground and contained three eggs. On the morning of September 8 the eggs were hatched. They had hatched within twenty-four hours of that time. The young birds developed normally until September 16 on which date they were taken from the nest, probably by a cat.

Melospiza melodia melodia. EASTERN SONG SPARROW.—On September 4, Dr. Murray observed a Song Sparrow carrying food to young which were apparently just out of the nest.

Richmondena cardinalis cardinalis. EASTERN CARDINAL.—On Sept. 19 he saw a pair of Cardinal Grosbeaks feeding young nearly fully grown.—MERRIAM G. LEWIS, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Notes from Western North Carolina.—*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—According to 'The Birds of North Carolina,' by Pearson and the Brimleys, there have been but few records of this species in western North Carolina, most of these coming from Blowing Rock, where I also observed one flying over Cone's Lake, August 4, 1931. This is the first I have seen in the five years in which I have made protracted late summer visits to Blowing Rock. It remained only a few minutes after I saw it, circling upward until it went out of sight high in the air toward the southeast. It was in full adult plumage.

Richmondena cardinalis cardinalis. EASTERN CARDINAL.—Pearson and the Brimleys speak of it as "resident throughout the whole state." In my experience this has not been the case in the higher parts of the state, particularly above 4000 feet. However, Mr. Charles G. Vardell, Jr. and I saw one at Blowing Rock, at an altitude of 4000 feet, the first which I have found there in five years. Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., who has been going to Blowing Rock much longer has only seen one there. At the foot of the mountain, only ten miles away but about 1500 feet lower, they are common. I have not found it at Boone, which, though on the mountain plateau, is 700 feet lower than Blowing Rock. Blowing Rock is on the border line between the Alleghanian and Canadian zones.

Seiurus motacilla. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—In speaking of the range of this bird in North Carolina, Pearson and the Brimleys say that it "is found in practically all parts of the state, ranging in the mountains up to 4,000 feet and possibly beyond." I had never found it in the Blowing Rock section until this summer, when I saw one in thick damp woods on a