

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.

Richmondia 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.

Richmondia 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