

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

shoulder of Flat Top Mountain at an altitude of about 4400 feet, July 29, 1931. There was no stream near. I saw it again an hour later farther down the hillside.

Regulus satrapa satrapa. EASTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., and I found a number of these birds on the lower slopes of Grandfather Mountain, in Avery County, at an altitude of not over 4500 feet, July 31, 1931. This seems worth recording because of the unusually low altitude.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

Further Notes from the North Carolina Mountains.—The writer, during the past twenty years, has visited western North Carolina during each summer and has been privileged to work over much of the ground covered by earlier observers. As might be supposed, a residence of from one to three months each year for many years, has resulted in observations which were not possible to one working for only a limited time. The following data on the migratory and seasonal movements of some species show interesting comparisons with those of former observers.

Junco hyemalis carolinensis. CAROLINA JUNCO.—Little is known about the time when this most characteristic bird of the higher mountains leaves for lower levels on the coming of fall. On page 247 of 'The Birds of North Carolina' it is stated that "Kopman was in the mountains in 1893 as late as September 28, and saw none lower than Cranberry, 3200 ft. elevation." The writer has kept a sharp watch on this form and, until this year (1931) never observed it below 3000 ft., before leaving the mountains on October 1. However, on September 30, 1931, two of these birds were seen at Montreat, Buncombe County, at an elevation of 2800 ft. For four days previous to their appearance there had been sharp frosts and the thermometer ranged from 37 to 42 degrees in the early hours. This is the first time the writer has seen this form as low as 2800 feet in this region though careful search has been made yearly. Above 3500 ft. it is abundant throughout spring and summer, but observes with remarkable accuracy the line of demarkation which is just between 3200 and 3500 ft. It is reasonable to suppose that no movement toward lower levels is undertaken until the first frosts but that when such occur, the birds begin drifting downward from the higher ranges almost at once.

Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons. EASTERN CLIFF SWALLOW.—This species is not included in 'The Birds of North Carolina' as a fall migrant, having been noted only in spring. I found several in the vicinity of Boone, Watauga County, on August 27, 1929, and at Blowing Rock and Boone, on August 20, 1930. During this past summer (1931) it was observed at Valle Crucis on August 5, and at Black Mountain and Lake Eden, Buncombe County, in some numbers from September 9 to 12. At the last named locality it was quite in evidence, perching on telephone wires and circling about over the lake and adjacent cornfields. No proof of its breeding in the mountains has been found as yet.

Dendroica tigrina. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—But one fall record for this