

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

species appears in 'The Birds of North Carolina,' made by Cairns in Buncombe County during mid-September, 1894. I have records as follows: Montreat, Buncombe County, September 22, 24, and 28, 1930, and September 23, 1931.

Dendroica pensylvanica. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—The departure of this species in the fall is listed in 'The Birds of North Carolina' as September 22. For several years I have seen it in positive abundance at Montreat, Buncombe County, up to the first day of October, which has been my date of departure from the mountains. It is quite the commonest of the warblers throughout the entire migration at this place, at least one sees many more of them than of any other species.

Seiurus motacilla. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—The limit of stay for this species in fall is given in 'The Birds of North Carolina' as "the end of August." I saw and watched one for at least fifteen minutes on the shores of Lake Eden, Buncombe County, on September 27, 1930. The bird frequently came within a few yards of me as I sat quietly near the lake edge and every detail of its plumage was plainly visible without the aid of a glass. The white line over the eye and the unspotted throat were conspicuous.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Some Nesting Records from Stutsman County, North Dakota.—*Sayornis sayus*. SAY'S PHOEBE.—June 23, 1931, nest with three eggs in the gable of an abandoned barn in Woodbury Township; an adult male was collected August 9, 1931, to substantiate the record, as this is the first breeding record for this county of which the writer is aware.

Empidonax trailli brewsteri. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.—July 2, 1931, a nest with one egg found in an upright fork of a box elder, also in Woodbury Township; though the set of three eggs was completed by July 5, only one nestling survived.

Icterus spurius. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—June 30, 1931, nest with one egg in a box elder at a height of about fifteen feet and in the same district as the above mentioned nests.—ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, Route 2, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Notes from Baldwin County, Alabama.—The following notes, submitted in extension of the data compiled by Arthur H. Howell in his 'Birds of Alabama,' were made on August 30, 1931, at Fairhope, on Mobile Bay, and at Gulf Shores, on the coast about ten miles south of Foley. Mr. Francis M. Weston, of Pensacola, Fla., who was a member of our field party that day, saw and identified all the species listed.

Querquedula discors. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—A flock of twelve, seen at Gulf Shores, is the earliest known occurrence of this species in the state, since Howell mentions nothing earlier than the ones that were "observed at Greensboro in the west-central part of the state as early as September 10." The present instance is even earlier than anything known on the adjacent part of the Florida coast, where Mr. Weston tells me that he has never seen this species in fall before September 4.