

March 25; at Northampton, three males, two females, March 26; a pair March 27, two males and later two pairs March 31, and a pair April 3 and 5. At Agawam one and at Southwick two males April 4. At Belchertown a pair April 5 and for some days longer, and two females April 16; and at North Hadley two more females April 16.

*Mergus merganser americanus*. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Little noted in the winter, presumably because of the profusion of open water, flocks began to increase as usual in late February, reached a peak in early April, and were noted, with fewer and fewer males, until April 20.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*, and S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton, Mass.*

**Notes from the Washington, D. C. Region.**—*Egretta thula thula*. SNOWY EGRET.—One seen September 1 at Alexander Island, Virginia, and four seen September 6 at Four Mile Run, Virginia, by Murray T. Donoho; eight seen September 7, two seen September 8, 1930—one collected, at Four Mile Run, by the writer. Six seen August 8 at Alexander Island, and one seen September 6 and 7, 1931 at Alexandria, along Hunting Creek, Va., by the writer.

*Nyctanassa violacea violacea*. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Robert Bruce Overington has in his collection the following specimens taken by him at Laurel, Maryland: male and female—June 30, male—July 14, two females—July 22, 1927.

*Chen hyperborea atlantica*. ATLANTIC SNOW GOOSE.—A mounted specimen of this form in the possession of Edwin B. King of Warrenton, Virginia, was recently examined by the writer. It was shot by Mr. King from a duck blind at Brent's Point, at the junction of Aquia Creek and the Potomac River, Stafford County, Virginia, November 4, 1929. This is the first known record for this area.

*Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASITIC JAEGER.—George Marshall of Laurel, Md., has an immature male in his collection taken by Louis F. C. Heintz on Little River, between Analoatan Island, D. C. and the Virginia shore, September 23, 1899. Mr. Heintz turned it over to Lee Young, from whom Mr. Marshall received it while the latter was taxidermist at the U. S. National Museum. This is an addition to the local avifauna.

*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—R. B. Overington took an adult male at Laurel, Md., May 19, 1908. This is the first spring record for the region.

*Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.—A male was taken along the Potomac River, about two miles above Great Falls, Md., May 17, 1931, by Paul Bartsch and the writer.—W. HOWARD BALL, *1861 Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.*

**Notes from Chapel Hill, North Carolina.**—Below are a few recent observations and records made by Edmund Taylor, Coit Coker and the writer working together. They may serve to modify or add to the previously recorded status of several species in central North Carolina.

*Colymbus auritus*. HORNED GREBE.—A dead specimen was found by Edmund Taylor, November 14, 1930, and is now in his collection. This is the first record of this straggler in this vicinity, and one of the few for inland North Carolina.

*Tyto alba pratincola*. BARN OWL.—On May 15, 1931 one was brought to the University's Zoological Department. This was the second positive record for this vicinity, though Mr. Roy M. Brown tells me that an owl which he was positive was a Barn Owl stayed in his barn much of the winter of 1930-31. He had numerous close views, and hardly any other owl would roost continually in a barn. There is no particular reason why this species should be unusually rare in central North Carolina although there are few records, most of which are in winter. Perhaps the secretive habits of this species have much to do with it.

*Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, and *Spinus pinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN.—This winter of 1931-32 appears to be what one might call a "Siskin and Red-breasted Nuthatch winter." Both species have been observed a number of times, while in most winters they are not present. At Raleigh, N. C., for instance, in forty-five years of continuous observation the Nuthatch was observed in only fourteen winters and the Siskin in only eight.

*Vermivora chrysoptera*. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.—There seem to be few records of this transient in central North Carolina. A single male was observed by myself on August 31 and September 1, 1930, and September 3 and 4, 1931.

*Sturnella magna magna*. EASTERN MEADOWLARK, and *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. RED-EYED TOWHEE.—Both species have been in the past considered as winter visitors in central North Carolina, but were suspected of breeding. On May 15, 1931 a nest of the Meadowlark containing eggs was found by some boys near Chapel Hill, and was later examined by Edmund Taylor. Though we have no actual breeding record for the Towhee I observed a pair almost every day during June and July, 1931, the birds were apparently mated, and the male often sang.

*Euphagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Though usually considered a transient here we have found it not infrequently in winter, especially during the mild winter of 1931-32. Usually fifteen or twenty birds or less compose a flock, but on January 27 and 31, 1932 I observed a flock of over 300 birds eating berries and singing in the woods. This unusually large flock was undoubtedly to be classed as already migrating north and not as wintering.

*Spizella passerina passerina*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Has been practically a permanent resident this year, being observed rather commonly throughout the winter months (1931-32). This seems noteworthy in view of the fact that at Raleigh, thirty miles east of here, there is but one winter record in forty-five years of observation (1885-1930), and this is the first winter that we have found it here.—EUGENE P. ODUM, Chapel Hill, N. C.