

Spring Occurrence of the Tennessee Warbler in North Carolina.—

On May 3, 1932, Edmund Taylor took a specimen of the Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) from a shade tree near his house, and the preceding day (May 2) one was positively identified by Dr. J. M. Valentine. These appear to be the first spring records for the state although it is reported fairly common at several localities in the fall.—EUGENE P. ODUM, *Chapel Hill, N. C.*

Winter Occurrence of Warblers in Northern Steuben Co., N. Y.—

Dendroica pinus pinus. PINE WARBLER.—During the winter of 1929, while handing out nutmeats to the nuthatches and chickadees on January 9, 1932, a male Pine Warbler visited the lodge but did not tarry. Again on January 18, I saw two of these easy going warblers for a few minutes as they searched the closeup hemlocks. Soon they flew across the wide chasm and entered the woods of red pine. Again on February 8, a Pine Warbler cavorted on the porch where it mingled with the multitude of juncos feeding on weed seed.

Dendroica coronata. MYRTLE WARBLER.—On a hike to town on February 25, 1932, I discovered a Myrtle Warbler in a lakeside orchard. The bird was again seen by me on the 26th, as it flitted in some whip willows and it was last seen on March 1, when I found it in willow trees along the shore of Lake Keuka.—CLARENCE F. STONE, *Chasm Lodge Bird Sanctuary, Branchport, N. Y.*

The Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) on the South Carolina Coast.—

On November 12, 1932, while on a deer stand at "Cherokee" Plantation, Colleton County, South Carolina, I saw and watched an immature specimen of *Dendroica magnolia* for nearly a quarter of an hour. The bird alternately flew into a small dead bush about twenty feet from where I sat on an old log, and down into the grass at the edge of a cornfield and offered every opportunity for close observation. Though the specimen was not taken, I could easily have secured it a dozen times but refrained from doing so as there was no possible doubt as to its identity.

D. magnolia has been recorded but four times previously in the coast region of South Carolina, three of these observations being those of the late Arthur T. Wayne, and one by Francis M. Weston.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

Nesting of the Mourning Warbler Near Toledo, Ohio.—Probably the first known nidification of the Mourning Warbler in the state of Ohio, even more unusual because of the low altitude (about 650 feet above sea level), was recorded in the vicinity of Toledo by the writer on July 4, 1932.

The A. O. U. 'Check-List' gives the range of this species as Lower Canadian Zone south to central Minnesota, Michigan and Ontario, and in the mountains of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and West Virginia. No records are known for Indiana. By collecting "a very young bird that could not have been out of the nest more than two or

three days and the parent female" Mr. A. D. Tinker of Ann Arbor on June 26, 1932, established the most southerly record for the state of Michigan. This was in Hartland township, Livingston county; and Hartland township is about seventy miles north of Toledo.

In Lucas County, Ohio, the Mourning Warbler is a regular migrant usually lingering until the first week in June, but is never plentiful. On June 23, 1929, and June 20, 1930, I recorded singing males which suggested nidification; but no signs of nesting were discovered nor were any females seen on those occasions. The male birds were not seen at any later date which seemed to indicate that occasionally a male lingers in a suitable location until quite late, and then, unable to find a mate, moves on.

A pair, however, was found on June 21, 1932, in the "oak openings," a sandy area about ten miles west of Toledo which marks the shore-lines of several post-glacial lakes—principally Lake Warren. These oak openings consists of a slightly elevated sandy plain broken up by low oak-covered dunes, between which one may find wet prairies, patches of swamp forests, or shallow bogs. The two birds seemed to confine themselves to one of these bogs which lay in a clearing in a heavily timbered section and was thickly overgrown with alder, cornel, and a few large willows.

This pair was kept under observation as much as my weekly trips would permit. The male was a very persistent singer during courtship, but became silent apparently about the time the eggs were laid, and a silent Mourning Warbler is a difficult bird to find. Furthermore they refused to show themselves when a bird in distress was imitated and fifteen minutes of patient "screeching" did not bring either parent to view, although at least a dozen other species were attracted. Just as I was about to despair, I saw the female carrying a large worm and later both were seen to carry food, the female silently but the male continually scolding. As the parents entered the undergrowth more than fifteen feet from the nest and worked their way towards it, this loquaciousness of the male was of great assistance and a short search disclosed the nest with three fledglings two-thirds grown.

Constructed of weed stalks and coarse grasses, it was a rather bulky structure with a lining of fine rootlets. It had been built about three inches above the ground in a clump of slender nettles (*Urtica gracilis*) and boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) about eight feet from the base of a large willow. The young birds with heads of mouse-gray and rows of bright yellow feathers on the underparts already resembled their parents; the flight feathers were just beginning to emerge from the sheaths.

My discovery of the fledglings seemed to bring misfortune upon them for two hours later, when I returned to the nest, only one remained. Three days afterward the nest was deserted.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, 304 Fearing Blvd., Toledo, Ohio.

Northern Yellow-throat at Lexington, Virginia.—Although the Northern Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*) must be common