

Each day from the 6th to the 10th on Portsmouth and Ocracoke Islands one to three Catbirds (*Dumetella carolinensis*) were observed. Both their song and actions were typical of the summer season. They were observed eating the berries of holly (*Ilex* sp.) and juniper.

At Ocracoke, January 10, a male Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas* subsp?) was encountered, and at Swan Quarter on the mainland coast, January 18, one Yellow Palm Warbler (*Dendroica p. hypochrysea*) was observed.

At various points along the sand dunes of Portsmouth, Ocracoke, and Hatteras Islands we saw a limited number of Ipswich Sparrows (*Passerculus princeps*). Undoubtedly this bird is an annual winter visitor to the region. In the 'Birds of North Carolina' the authors state (p. 235) that it is ". . . at present only recorded from Pea and Bodie Islands, and from Currituck County."—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Notes from Western North Carolina.—These observations were made at Cone's Lake, on the edge of the village of Blowing Rock, N. C., at an altitude slightly below 4000 feet.

Florida c. caerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—On August 8, 1932, I saw one in adult plumage and another in white on August 30, 1930. It is rare in North Carolina at this altitude and even lower down in the mountains it is more scarce in the blue than in the white plumage.

Sitta canadensis. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—A single bird was seen on August 26, 1932. I have never found it in August at Blowing Rock previously although it is common on the slopes of Grandfather Mountain.

Regulus s. satrapa. EASTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—On August 5, 1932, I found a pair feeding two young birds in a dense grove of spruce. I watched them as long as I cared to at close range and on several days. Once the family group came to the lower branches of a spruce within three feet of the ground and I almost succeeded in catching one of the young in my hand, although they could fly fairly well. The adults carried food to the young again and again just before my eyes. This seems to be fairly good evidence of the breeding of these birds at this unusually low altitude. Except for similar small patches of spruce there is no suitable breeding territory nearer than Grandfather Mountain, a dozen miles away. These birds could scarcely have travelled very far.

Vermivora peregrina. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—I saw this warbler here for the first time on Sept. 1, 1932, when I found three in immature plumage.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Additional Notes from the North Carolina Mountains.—For several years past the writer and Dr. J. J. Murray have been contributing to 'The Auk' observations on the birds of the North Carolina mountains given in the 'Birds of North Carolina,' by Pearson and the Brimleys. The following from the Blowing Rock section are in line with this practice.