

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 which supplement the accounts 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.

*Buteo platypterus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Only Buncombe County of the mountain counties is mentioned in its range but I have found it also in Watauga, Avery and Caldwell Counties. The greatest elevation at which it has been observed is 4200 feet (Watauga Co.).

*Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—A regular summer resident in Watauga and Avery counties in which lies Grandfather Mountain (5964 ft.). I have continuous records for each summer for nearly twelve years and it undoubtedly nests on Grandfather Mountain.

*Falco columbarius columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—Occurs regularly in late summer in Watauga, Avery and Buncombe Counties appearing usually in late August, once as early as the 15th (1932). From August 27 to October 1 (when I leave the mountains) it may be seen with fair regularity. It was noted on Mounts Pisgah, Mitchell and Grandfather in early September in 1929, '30 and '31.

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. RED-EYED TOWHEE.—Has been found incubating as late as July and Dr. Murray found one nest with three eggs on August 8, 1931. The young were hatched on the 9th and one was successfully reared.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

**Rare Birds in the North Carolina Mountains.**—*Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—This warbler, though uncommon, makes a fairly regular appearance on my lawn in Waynesville, N. C., where it haunts a balsam fir, the dates ranging from April 24 to May 9. In fall I recorded it on October 23, 1906; October 7, 1913; October 4, 1914; September 29, 1916. My failure to secure further records may be due to the fact that I no longer supply the feast of grapes which the Cape Mays so greatly appreciate. I recall that one autumn I found a small flock of them on a row of grapes in my garden. The berries had been punctured and the birds sat sipping the juice, one male pausing frequently between drinks to sing his wiry little song.

*Dendroica discolor*. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—According to 'The Birds of North Carolina,' this species has not been found in the higher mountains, but I have the following records: Lake Lure, Henderson Co. April 25, 1928; Swain Co. May 22, 1929; Haywood Co. September 3, 1925. Lake Lure is on the outskirts of the mountains and has no considerable altitude, but the Haywood Co. record was made at an altitude of 2800 feet. The Swain Co. record would seem to indicate breeding in that locality. The bird was near Highway No. 10 and in sight of the Great Smokies. A bird of the same species was heard there the following year, though I made no record of the date.

*Oporonis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—Male in full plumage seen singing about my house, May 29-31, 1926.

*Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—My latest record on this species is September 29, 1925.

*Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—This little flycatcher, so