

Corvus ossifragus. FISH CROW.—One eating shellfish on the flats was swooped at and driven away by terns. Mr. Brockway said there used to be a nesting colony of Fish Crows to the east of here, but not in recent years.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

Notes from the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.—*Colymbus grisegena holboellii*. HOLBOELL'S GREBE.—One in beautiful nuptial plumage was seen on the river at Smiths Ferry on the remarkably late date, May 24, 1933.

Nyroca americana. REDHEAD.—A pair spent April 13 on the Oxbow at Northampton, making our first twentieth-century record.

Charitonetta albeola. BUFFLEHEAD.—A male was on the Oxbow April 15.

Mergus serrator. RED-BREADED MERGANSER.—Two males were on the Oxbow, April 7–10. A female in poor-looking plumage was on the river-side "Sandy Beach" of Hadley, May 24.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—One was noted in the western part of Northampton on May 13.

Thryothorus l. ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—One, first noted by us on April 24 and for three weeks thereafter, but said by people living near it to have stayed from late March to late May, sang constantly in a certain thicket at Northampton.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans. MIGRANT SHRIKE.—One spent April 15 in a certain Northampton orchard.

Guiraca c. caerulea. BLUE GROSBEEK.—A female was observed with two male and one female Rose-breasted Grosbeaks at Northampton May 14, the day of a great spring "wave." On May 18, a male was seen at South Hadley.

Carduelis carduelis. EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH.—One was seen at Northampton on April 10. At the very place, there, where two spent April 26–May 4, 1932, a pair appeared again on April 30, 1933, and again one of them was banded. They did not stay.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*, and S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton, Mass.*

Notes from Jones Beach, N. Y.—The following data from the south shore of Long Island seem worthy of recording. Unless otherwise stated, the birds were observed by the writer at the Jones Beach State Bird Sanctuary.

Casmerodius a. egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—Two birds of this species were first observed May 17, 1933, by Mrs. Carl Tucker and Drs. Elliot and Janvrin of New York City and Mr. James Terry, of Freeport, N. Y. One Egret was present, almost daily, until May 27.

Nettion crecca. EUROPEAN TEAL.—On April 9, 1933, the writer, in company with J. and R. Kuerzi, of New York, noted an apparently unusual amount of white in the wing of a flying Teal, in a flock of Green-wings. After the birds dropped onto the water, careful scrutiny resulted in identification of a male of this species. Several times the greater amount of

white was seen in the wings of a flying bird, but since it was impossible certainly to identify the flying individual with the swimming European Teal, the value of this area as a field mark in flight must remain merely suppositious. It seems probable that this individual was one of those that wintered at Hempstead Lake State Park.

Coturnicops noveboracensis. YELLOW RAIL.—One found dead, September 10, 1932, near the water tower, Jones Beach State Park.

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—This species observed September 5, 9, 16, 1932.

Erolia testacea. CURLEW SANDPIPER.—First noted, August 7, 1932, with a flock of Dowitchers, by Richard Herbert, of the Bronx County Bird Club; his attention was attracted by the broad white stripe in the rear edge of the wing. The bird, in virtually intact breeding plumage, was studied at leisure by several observers as it fed in deep water with Stilt Sandpipers. This is an early record for Long Island.

Limosa fedoa. MARBLED GODWIT.—Noted August 1, 1932, while in company with J. and R. Kuerzi. The bird permitted an approach within fifty feet.

Limosa haemastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—This species seen in flight, but at close range in good light, May 22, 1932.

Steganopus tricolor. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—A bird of this species was first noted at Gilgo Flats, August 28, 1932, by Mr. Frank E. Watson of the American Museum of Natural History, and members of the Woodmere Academy Bird Club, and seen the next day by many observers, including the writer.

Rynchops n. nigra. BLACK SKIMMER.—Three seen May 14; one on June 5 (with R. T. Peterson of Brookline, Mass.); two on September 7, near Gilgo Flats (Peterson); one juvenile, October 2, had been banded at Avalon, N. J., by J. A. Gillespie. All dates 1932.

Tyrannus verticalis. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.—This bird, present for several hours on August 19, 1932, was observed by several people within 200 feet.

Mimus p. polyglottos. EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD.—This species present at the Sanctuary September 7, 9, 13, 21, 24, October 1, 2 (singing both days) 4, 15 (singing), 1932.

Oporornis agilis. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—This species recorded at Jones Beach State Park, September 10, 30, October 7, 1932.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—This bird was seen in the marshes at the east end of the Sanctuary pond on September 1, 1932, by Miss Helene Lunt, of the N. Y. Botanical Gardens. It was observed during an hour and so accurately described as to leave no doubt concerning its identification. A bird of this species, possibly the same individual, was present for some time near Bayside, N. Y., during the spring.

Chondestes g. grammacus. EASTERN LARK SPARROW.—On August 21,

1932, an individual of this species was momentarily though clearly seen, and the central breast spot and white in the tail observed; at such close range glasses were not necessary. The sparrow disappeared from a telephone wire into nearby bayberries and poison ivy, with a shrike-like swoop.—WILLIAM VOGT, *Jones Beach State Bird Sanctuary, Wantagh, N. Y.*

Notes from the Virginia Mountains.—*Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—On April 14, 1933, a companion and I found a pair of Duck Hawks nesting in a cliff at the top of Jump Mountain. We could not actually see the nest, as the cliff was inaccessible, but both adults flew out from the cliff, one of them, which we took to be the male, cackling harshly. They remained in sight for three hours, flying back and forth continuously. Once the bird which we took to be the female from her greater solicitude, flew near the cliff with a harsh squeal, and the loud "cheek-cheek-cheek" calls with which the young birds answered showed us the approximate location of the nest. This seems an early date for well grown young, but nothing else could have made the answering noise.

Falco c. columbarius. EASTERN PIGEON HAWK.—For several years I have looked for this bird in vain to finally see it at widely separated points on two successive days this spring, April 13 and 14, 1933. The second bird, a female, I was able to watch from the top of Jump Mountain for several minutes as it flew in bright sunlight below me almost around the peak. The dusky-brown back and tail and the moustache markings could easily be distinguished.

Larus delawarensis. RING-BILLED GULL.—I shot an adult female in winter plumage at Big Spring Pond, seven miles from Lexington, February 13, 1933. This is my only record here. It had previously been crippled and was very thin. Several times it lit in the snow on a nearby hillside.

Corvus corax principalis. NORTHERN RAVEN.—This great bird is still fairly common in Rockbridge County, occurring both in the Blue Ridge and in the spurs of the Alleghanies. I see it frequently, recent records being May 29, 1933, two seen on Thunder Hill in the Blue Ridge; and June 5, 1933, four seen near House Mountain. I estimate the raven population of the county at from twelve to twenty. I have never seen more than four at one time but have authentic reports of as many as seven or eight together. It nests annually somewhere near White Rock Mountain, as family groups always appear in May, but neither I nor the mountaineers whose coöperation I have enlisted have yet succeeded in finding a nest. The raven is a filthy feeder, often joining the vultures at the carcasses of sheep. On both of the occasions mentioned they were worrying Turkey Vultures. I have never actually seen them strike at a buzzard, but a mountaineer friend, who is a keen student of nature, tells me that he has seen them harry a Turkey Vulture until it disgorges its carrion food, which the raven then proceeds to follow to the ground and devour.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington Virginia.*