

the nesting season, mainly in Transition Zone woods of Douglas fir and western larch. Though I have never found a nest, a few times in late July or early August I have observed young birds on the wing, in the company of adults.

My only occurrence records for the species that indicate its migration time in the vicinity of Fortine are the following: May 7, 1930; May 28, 1933; and August 31, 1930.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

Mourning Warbler and Lincoln's Sparrow in Western Virginia.—On September 25, 1933, at Cameron's Pond, near Lexington, Virginia, I took an immature Warbler, which Dr. H. C. Oberholser has identified as a Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*), "probably a juvenile male." I saw a similar bird at the same place on September 29. There is no previous record for western Virginia, and I believe that a record by Dr. William C. Rives for May 14, 1890, in Albemarle County is the only other occurrence in the state outside the Washington, D. C., region.

On October 18, 1933, at the same place, I took an adult Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*). I had seen one (possibly the same bird) at this place on September 21 and 29, 1933. On each occasion the bird had mounted a wire fence or bare twig in full sunlight and given ample opportunity for observation. In fact the bird I shot had returned to open view after having been frightened from his first perch. This bird, too, is rare in Virginia outside the Washington region, Montgomery County (Dr. E. A. Smyth) being the only other place where it has been taken.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Notes on the Bobolink in West Virginia.—For many years it has been known that the Bobolink breeds occasionally in the counties of West Virginia's northern pan-handle, but recently the birds have appeared in other sections of the state during the nesting season.

During the summer of 1932 I several times saw adult birds in Preston and Tucker Counties. In June, 1932, Dr. Ivan Fawcett, of Wheeling, W. Va., a member of the Oglebay Nature Training School, found a nest with eggs at Redhouse, Garrett County, Maryland, just three miles from the West Virginia border.

The birds were seen in July and August, 1933, in Tucker County, W. Va., and they were reported from the neighborhood of Aurora, Preston County. All of these localities are on the Alleghany Plateau, at an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet.

Much more remarkable is an observation reported to the writer by Dr. P. D. Strausbaugh, of the Department of Botany of West Virginia University. He reports that in July, 1933, he and a number of his students observed Bobolinks feeding young in the meadows around Summersville, Nicholas County, W. Va. This is in the south-central portion of the state, and conditions are typically Carolinian. The range for this bird as a breeding species in West Virginia is thus extended some 150 miles south

into a new life-zone. So far as the writer knows, this is the most southerly breeding record for the entire United States.

Mr. I. B. Boggs, a state leader of Boys' and Girls' Four-H Clubs, tells me that during June and July, 1932, an adult male Bobolink was in full song in the neighborhood of Jackson's Mills, Lewis County, W. Va., which is also in the Carolinian life zone.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) in Georgia.—Since the taking of this species near Augusta on November 30, 1932, by Thos. D. Burleigh (Wilson Bull., Sept. 1933, pp. 111-113), the following specimens have been identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey, and may prove the species to be more common in this section than realized. One, a female, was taken on March 1, 1931, by Mr. D. V. Hembree near Four Killer Creek in Milton (now part of Fulton) County, about twenty miles north of Atlanta. This bird is mounted and is in the museum at the State Capitol. The other one, a male, was taken on March 27, 1932, by L. M. Taylor, a cousin of D. V. Hembree, at the same location. This specimen, a skin, is in the writer's collection.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Florida Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*) in Northern Georgia.—The only record of this bird for this part of the state, is a mounted specimen in the museum at the State Capitol, taken by Mr. D. V. Hembree on March 1, 1926, at his home in Milton (now a part of Fulton) County, about eighteen miles north of Atlanta. It is a male bird and has been identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

A Breeding Record for the Florida Grackle in the Piedmont Region of South Carolina.—On April 26, 1933, while near Anderson, in Anderson County, South Carolina, in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, I was interested in finding a small colony of Florida Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*) nesting in a small grove of trees about a farm house. My attention was first attracted to the birds by seeing the females gathering nesting material in an open pasture, closely followed by the males, and by watching them for a short time I soon located the nesting site. A close scrutiny of the trees eventually revealed five nests, all practically built, but none as yet holding eggs. Four were in short-leaf pines and one in a sweet gum, varying in height from fifteen to forty feet from the ground, and without exception they were at the outer ends of the larger limbs where they could have been reached only with extreme difficulty. As there was some question in my mind as to what race these birds represented, a male was collected, and found to be typical of *aglaeus*. This is apparently the first definite breeding record for this form in South Carolina north of the coast region. Arthur T. Wayne (Birds of South Carolina) states that the Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*) "breeds in the