

Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Of this species he says: "seems to be much more numerous of late years than when I was growing up. I have some fine specimens."

Mycteria americana. WOOD IBIS.—For many years our only record for this species in West Virginia was a somewhat uncertain note printed in a sportsman's magazine a number of years ago. A. Sidney Morgan now has a mounted specimen which was killed by a gunner on Coal River, Kanawha County, in July, 1928. As the bird was freshly killed when it came into the possession of the taxidermist, there can be no doubt that it was taken in West Virginia at the time and place named.

Chen caerulescens. BLUE GOOSE.—A bird of this species was taken by Thomas A. Morgan at Morgantown, Monongalia County, on November 21, 1914. This specimen is now in possession of West Virginia University at Morgantown, and is the only one ever taken in the state so far as records indicate.

Aix sponsa. WOOD DUCK.—A. Sidney Morgan gives an interesting record for this species in the following words: "In the summer of 1927 I found an old Wood Duck with a whole brood of young here at my landing on the Kanawha River. I caught one to make sure, and then let it go. They still had the down on, and evidently had not been hatched more than a few days."

Melanitta deglandi. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—In a great flight of water-fowl in late November, 1932, Mr. Morgan observed a number of birds of this species along the Great Kanawha.

Rallus elegans elegans. KING RAIL.—The record runs, "I found a King Rail here in my pond on December 31, 1930. The pond was frozen with three inches of ice, and the bird was lively and active and running on top of the ice. I think this was unusual to find it here that late in the winter and in very cold weather."

Rallus limicola limicola. VIRGINIA RAIL.—In a letter dated September 5, 1933, A. Sidney Morgan says, "I secured the nest and eggs of the Virginia Rail here by the pond about four years ago."

Steganopus tricolor. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—One was taken by A. Sidney Morgan on the Great Kanawha River in August, 1930. He speaks of seeing several birds of this species in August, 1928. This is the first record of the occurrence of this species in West Virginia.—EARLE A. BROOKS, 166 Plymouth Rd. Newton Highlands, Mass.

Notes on the Occurrence of Certain Birds in Princess Anne County, Virginia.—At the start of a faunal survey of the coast of North Carolina in the spring of 1932, it was deemed advisable to spend a few days in extreme southeastern Virginia to determine the possible occurrence of certain birds of rather uncertain status in that region. Accordingly, three days, May 17-20, were spent in camp near Pungo, approximately twenty miles southeast of Portsmouth, and the bird life was examined in some detail. Apparently there is still much to be learned of the distribu-

tion of certain species in the southeastern states, for even in this brief time information was obtained that adds materially to our present knowledge of the birds of tidewater Virginia.

Troglodytes aëdon aëdon. EASTERN HOUSE WREN.—In view of the fact that the few breeding records for this species in North Carolina are at Greensboro, Salisbury, and Durham, it was rather a surprise to find it fairly plentiful near Pungo, within twelve miles of the North Carolina line. Four pairs, as evidenced by singing males, were observed and doubtless others were overlooked. In each case they were about houses, and as in several instances the females were likewise seen there is little doubt that they were nesting there.

Telmatodytes palustris waynei. WAYNE'S MARSH WREN.—This subspecies was found to be plentiful, occurring in both fresh and salt water marshes. It was especially numerous in the extensive marshes bordering Back Bay, where males could be heard singing on all sides. Because of the difference of opinion that had existed for some time concerning the form of *palustris* breeding on the North Carolina coast we were especially interested in getting a series of these birds for comparison with other specimens taken farther north and south on the coast. As suspected, they proved similar to the race breeding on the North Carolina coast, recently described by Dingle and Sprunt from a wintering bird taken at Charleston, South Carolina.¹

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—About half a dozen pairs of these birds were found in an open marsh bordering an inlet near Pungo. The males were singing, and displayed such an interest in the females that were invariably close by that it seemed very probable that they would nest here. As this species is not known to breed south of northern Delaware, it is unfortunate that this supposition could not be established beyond question.

Turdus migratorius achrusterus. SOUTHERN ROBIN.—This species proved to be somewhat scarce here, and while observed at Deep Creek and at Pungo, apparently breeds rather sparingly close to the coast. A breeding bird was collected at Deep Creek.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL and THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Unusual Birds in South Carolina.—*Cryptoglaux a. acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—On November 25, 1933, Miss Caroline Prince presented the Charleston Muesum with a male specimen, in the flesh, of this little Owl. The bird had been found the preceding day, badly injured, in a garage on East Bay Street.

This is apparently the fourth record of capture, and the sixth of occurrence, for South Carolina. Wayne has recorded four occurrences (*Birds of South Carolina* and *Auk*, XXVIII, p. 112), and on November 24, 1929, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Horlbeck and Mrs. Louise S. Barrington reported seeing one at Mt. Pleasant, which was studied at very close range.

¹ *Auk*, vol. 49, p. 455, October, 1932.