

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.

One of Wayne's specimens was sent to Wm. Brewster; and one was destroyed while the third, Richland County bird, is now in the Charleston Museum, along with the present bird (No. 33,384).

Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa. ALASKA YELLOW WARBLER.—On the morning of October 10, 1933, Miss E. B. Richardson, of the Museum staff, found a small yellowish-green Warbler, dead, in the garden of 87 Church Street, this city. Being unable to arrive at a satisfactory identification, the writer sent the specimen to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for determination. He pronounces the bird an Alaska Yellow Warbler (*D. a. rubiginosa*), remarking that "It is marked by dark coloration, in this agreeing with specimens from the coast of Alaska." Dr. H. C. Oberholser who also handled this specimen states that it is not to be confused with *D. a. amnicola* which occurs as far west as eastern Alaska.

This is the first recorded occurrence of this subspecies in South Carolina, and, judging from a check-up of 'The Auk', anywhere east of Brownsville, Texas. The specimen, an immature bird of indeterminate sex, now bears No. 33,318 in our collection.

The writer is indebted to Dr. Wetmore and Dr. Oberholser for their unflinching courtesy in this matter, and to Miss Richardson for the privilege of recording an interesting addition to the birds of this state.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Notes from South Carolina.—*Chen hyperborea atlantica*. GREATER SNOW GOOSE.—On November 26, 1933, a local sportsman shot a bird that was new to him and which proved to be an immature male Greater Snow Goose. It was turned over to the Charleston Museum and is the second record of the capture of the species since the days of Audubon and Bachman, the other recorded by Wayne was shot October 27, 1914. The present bird was one of a flock of six some of which were pure white.

On January 23, 1934, in company with H. C. Oberholser and E. B. Chamberlain the writer saw two of these birds, one in the same rice field in which the above specimen was secured and the other about two miles distant. It is inferred that these were of the same form as the one secured and were probably remnants of the same flock.

Oidemia deglandi. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—On January 20, 1934, with the same companions, we saw fifteen of these Scoters in Winyah Bay, off South Island, Georgetown Co., S. C. They flew past our boat at close range in company with many Lesser Scaups and both American and Surf Scoters. Two flocks were seen one of four and the other of eleven. This is the third record for the state, all in January.

Buteo lagopus s. johannis. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—One seen on January 3, 1934 by the writer and Mr. J. Willcox Brown, on rice fields of the Grove Plantation, So. Edisto River, Charleston Co., S. C. It was in the light phase of plumage and hovered in characteristic manner finally dropping straight down into the rank growth for some prey. The white basal half of the tail and the broken band across the belly were diagnostic and we were able to