

*Poliophtila caerulea caerulea*. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—In many places in the state I have seen these birds at high elevations, but nowhere else quite so near the 4,000 foot mark.

*Helmitheros vermivorus*. WORM-EATING WARBLER.—This is another Carolinian form that climbs the mountains in this state. A pair was observed in June, 1932, along Red-bridge Run, near one of the tops.

*Oporornis formosa*. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—One of these birds was heard and seen singing in the same thicket with a Mourning Warbler on June 10, 1933.

*Wilsonia citrina*. HOODED WARBLER.—Not uncommon in the deciduous borders but not found in the evergreen thickets.

Yellow-breasted Chats, and a stray Cardinal (seen in August, 1929) are other Carolinian forms. I know of no other region in the state with such a crossing-over of life-zone forms.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

**1933 Notes from Chapel Hill, N. C.**—We believe that the following notes will be of more than local interest since they include some information supplementary to Pearson and Brimleys' 'Birds of North Carolina,' C. S. Brimley's 'Birds of Raleigh' and other publications from this and other parts of the state.

*Egretta thula thula*. SNOWY EGRET.—A single individual was observed at various times between July 15 and September 12 both on a small pond and the large lake and constitutes our first record. Inland records for this species seem to be very scarce up to the present time and we hope that its appearance here is indicative of a comeback on the part of this species similar to that which the American Egret has experienced during the past few years.

*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT. May 21 and November 5 (1 bird).

*Glaucioneitta clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE. March 26 (1) and April 2 (small flock).

*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. HERRING GULL. April 16 (flock of 200) and April 22 (1).

*Sterna hirundo hirundo*. COMMON TERN, October 15 (1).—These are our first local records for these coastwise species. The first two are probably regular inland transients, but, nevertheless, no other records from central North Carolina have come to our attention. The latter two species have been observed at Durham and Raleigh, and Durham respectively, and are probably to be looked upon as irregular stragglers. The Herring Gulls appeared following heavy rains.

*Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—This bird is ordinarily a rare transient this far east of the mountains, but a sizable flight was observed between October 15 and 25. The maples outside of the University zoology building were full of Cape Mays for several days, the birds ranging from extremely dull immatures to individuals with bright yellow rumps. Several specimens were taken.

*Dendroica castanea*. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—A full plumaged, singing male was observed May 11 and 12 at the same place, in fact in the same tree on both days (Odum). Brimley lists one spring record from Raleigh (May 5); other North Carolina spring records all come from the mountains and foothills.

*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—A specimen was observed September 28 (Odum and Arnold Breckenridge); attempts to collect it failed. There seem to be no other fall records from the piedmont section.

*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. EASTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW.—A specimen was taken by Taylor June 22. Upon examination it was found that the intestinal tract of the bird was literally filled with parasitic worms. Both small round worms (Nematodes) and tapeworms (Cestodes) were present, although unfortunately the parasites were not preserved and fully identified. One tapeworm measured almost three inches long. Apparently the infection was so chronic that the bird had been unable to migrate north.

*Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans*. EASTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—Henslow's Sparrow was again found to be a locally common summer resident in 1933 as in 1932 (see Auk for April 1933). Taylor and Arnold Breckenridge, who observed the birds closely through June and July, strongly believed that two or more pairs bred in a certain field although they could find no nests or young. There can be little doubt, however, that North Carolina should be included in the summer range of Henslow's Sparrow in spite of the lack of actual breeding records.—EUGENE P. ODUM AND EDMUND R. TAYLOR, *Chapel Hill Ornithological Club, Chapel Hill, N. C.*

**Notes from Eastern Long Island.**—*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia* WILSON'S PLOVER. Two were seen at Mecox Bay, on September 17, 1932, and one collected. Another was seen on the shore of Gardiner's Bay on August 27, 1933. There are but two other recent records of this species for Long Island and very few old ones.

*Pisobia bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. One seen August 23, 1930, at Shinnecock Bay, another on September 17, 1932, at Bridgehampton, and a flock of at least eighteen on September 16, 1933, after a hard storm, at Mecox Bay. A single bird was also seen on August 23, 1933, at Easthampton.

*Erolia testacea*. CURLEW SANDPIPER. Since collecting a specimen of this species in 1923 and learning how to recognize it in the field, I have seen it three times on Long Island—October 11, 1930, at Easthampton, a single individual; September 13, 1932, one at Mecox Bay; September 17, 1932, two at Bridgehampton. All were seen at close range and carefully differentiated from the Red-backed Sandpiper, with which it is most likely to be confused.

*Tryngites subruficollis*. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER. One seen at Bridgehampton, September 27, 1930 and on October 11, three associated