

bird the following day and was instantly struck by its strange appearance. On this second occasion it was in a lot where cattle were lying and it was engaged in walking about near the cows apparently catching the large flies attending the cattle.

Some weeks later (in July) both these observers gave me independent descriptions of the unfamiliar bird which had thus attracted their attention. It was black or very dark, they said, with a very long tail, and appeared to be somewhat larger than a Jackdaw (Boat-tailed Grackle). But what particularly struck them both was a large white patch on either shoulder so conspicuous that it was immediately noticeable and even at a distance was the most distinctive feature of the bird.

I can recall no previous record of the American Magpie on the South Carolina coast, but there is no doubt in my mind, knowing both these observers as I do, that this bird was a Magpie. This conclusion is forced by a process of elimination; there is no other bird that fits the description of this visitor.

It may be of interest to note that within half a mile of the spot where this Magpie was seen I saw and watched for a considerable time a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher on November 6, 1928.—HERBERT RAVENEL SASS, *Charleston, S. C.*

[There is a recent record of a Magpie in the vicinity of Palm Beach, Florida, too wild to be recaptured, but definitely determined to be an escape from an aviary. Another was shot recently near Atlantic City, N. J., doubtless with a similar history.—Ed.]

Troglodytes ædon baldwini—An Addition to the Breeding Birds of Virginia.—On June 5, 1934, a few days after I had received a paper by Dr. H. C. Oberholser describing the new Ohio form of the House Wren, my little daughter brought me a House Wren which she had found dead in our yard at Lexington, Virginia. It was a male with enlarged sex organs, and as other Wrens in the yard had eggs at the time, was apparently a breeding bird. I sent the skin to Dr. Oberholser, and he identified it as *baldwini*. It seems to be the first breeding specimen of this race to be taken in Virginia.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla minor aliciae*) in West Virginia—A Correction.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1934, page 241, I recorded the Gray-cheeked Thrush from West Virginia. In the note I stated that the only previous record for the state was one made by Mr. I. H. Johnson. In so stating, I inadvertently overlooked records for the species in the state made by Dr. George Miksich Sutton, and published in 'The Oölogist,' 1920, p.80, and in 'The Cardinal,' January, 1933, p. 116.

I wish hereby to make correction of this oversight, and to apologize to Dr. Sutton.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

A Report on the Starling in Iowa.—Since the first appearance of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) in Decatur County, Iowa, in December,

1923 (Auk, XLV, pp. 101-102), and its subsequent invasion after 1928, there were on July 15, 1934, reports of occurrence from 89 of the 99 counties in the state. Of the ten counties from which there are as yet no reports, one, Clarke County, is in south-central Iowa; one, Greene County, is in the west-central part; four, Cass, Mills, Pottawattamie, and Harrison counties are in southwestern Iowa; and four, Buena Vista, O'Brien, Osceola, and Lyon counties are in the extreme northwest.—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

Lawrence's Warbler Taken Near Toledo, Ohio.—On May 30, 1934, a male Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*) was taken in the "Oak Openings" about two miles northwest of the village of Whitehouse, Ohio, in Swanton Township, Lucas County. This bird which was in breeding condition was accompanied by a female Golden-wing and a male Blue-winged Warbler. The only songs heard were typical of the Blue-wing; but whether or not this was the Lawrence's song is unknown.

Inasmuch as the Golden-winged Warbler (*V. chrysoptera*) is a fairly common summer resident in the Oak Openings and Blue-wings (*V. pinus*) are confined to two or three pairs nesting in the same vicinity each year, this hybrid was not entirely unexpected. Brewster's Warblers (*V. leucobronchialis*) are found regularly in small numbers each year. In fact, one was seen less than one hour before the Lawrence's was collected.

As far as we have been able to learn this rare hybrid has never before been recorded in the state of Ohio. The prepared skin was presented to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.—LOUIS W. AND BERNARD R. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio*.

The Nesting of the Canada Warbler in Connecticut.—On June 28, 1934, at North Cornwall in the northwestern part of Connecticut, in a little clearing in the woods where an old charcoal pit used to stand, I examined a dense clump of Christmas fern. In its very center, beautifully hidden in the base of the fern was a nest made of leaves and lined with hairlike roots, containing four cream-colored eggs, blotched and speckled with chestnut brown, the blotches making a wreath around the larger end.

The bird flew off and as I caught a glimpse of its gray back I thought it was a Nashville Warbler. Later, on going to the nest with my bird-glasses, I saw the clear yellow throat, ringed eyes and necklaced breast of the Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*).

In the 'Birds of Connecticut,' Sage gives only one instance of the Canada Warbler nesting in that state.

The Christmas fern seems to be a favorite nesting place, for in 1931 on the 5th of July in North Cornwall, Conn. I found in a clump of the same a Black-throated Blue Warbler's nest, with the tell-tale pieces of decayed wood hanging to it, containing three eggs. Always before I had found the nest in rhododendron bushes and more rarely in other bushes but never before in fern. That one was not four inches from the ground.—SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR., *Haverford, Pa.*