

I have hunted successfully for Swainson's Warblers near Charleston, S. C. with my friend the late Arthur T. Wayne, but did not expect to find them in the mountains in such an entirely different environment. After writing Mr. H. H. Brimley, Director, State Museum, Raleigh, N. C., I believe that this is the first record of Swainson's Warblers for western North Carolina.

I was also surprised to find in looking through the Index to 'The Auk' only two references to Swainson's Warbler during the past ten years.—ELLISON A. WILLIAMS, 27 Limehouse St., Charleston, S. C.

**Breeding of Swainson's Warbler in Robeson County, North Carolina.**—According to Pearson and the Brimleys 'Birds of North Carolina,' (pp. 275, 276) Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsoni*) has been reported in North Carolina only from the semi-coastal counties of Craven and Chowan, the only nest found being in the latter county. On May 2, 1935, I found a nest of this species in Little Raft Swamp, at the edge of the town of Red Springs, Robeson County, N. C. Red Springs is 90 miles inland and 35 miles southeast of Pinehurst. The nest was located two feet from the ground in the top of a mass of honeysuckle vines growing over a small bush, and was the usual bulky mass of leaves, lined with fine rootlets. It was in a rather dry section of the swamp, 200 yards from the stream. There is very little cane growth in this swamp. When found the nest was apparently completed but empty. The first egg was laid on May 6, and the second on May 7, after which I had to leave the region. The eggs were creamy white, with no markings. I had seen both birds, but not being able to actually see one on the nest during the day I visited it at night with a flashlight and studied the bird on the nest at arm's length at my leisure. Not having a state permit I did not collect the bird or eggs. Another empty nest was found on May 2, a mile or more away in the same swamp and near the stream, and a bird observed in the vicinity; and a fourth bird was seen at still another place. I did not hear any of the birds sing, but heard the call note, more throaty and full-bodied than that of most Warblers.—J. J. MURRAY, Lexington, Virginia.

**The Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) in the Northern Neck of Virginia.**—While in a field between King George and Shiloh, King George County, Virginia, on July 4, 1935, we were somewhat surprised to see a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) which flew up from the ground at a distance of six or eight feet.—AUSTIN H. AND LEILA F. CLARK, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**Dickcissel in South Carolina.**—Mr. W. B. Gadsden, on January 20, 1935, described to me a strange bird which he had noticed in his yard at Summerville, S. C. From the description it seemed likely that the bird was a Dickcissel. To positively identify it, Mr. E. B. Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, and Mr. Dungar Robb and I made two trips to Summerville and were rewarded on the second with an excellent opportunity of observing it at arm's length on Mr. Gadsden's window feeding station. It proved a male Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) in rather dull plumage. From information furnished Mr. Chamberlain by the United States Biological Survey, this is the first winter record for the United States.

The bird remained until April 10, when it was last observed by Mr. Gadsden. It was usually to be found in company with a flock of English Sparrows. It sang incessantly, despite temperatures which at times dropped to 18° F. Its plumage, which had at first been so dull as to cause difficulty in picking it out from the Sparrows at a distance, brightened considerably in the weeks it stayed in Summerville.—W. W. HUMPHREYS, 15 Limehouse St., Charleston, S. C.