

to them, but these were apparently accidental inclusions, having been with the roots when gathered. The lining of the nest was composed of feathers, coarse toward the outside, downy adjacent to the eggs. The feathers were chiefly those of the Bald Eagle; one large secondary wing feather had been conspicuously shoved into the nest. Also identified was the breast feather of an adult Red-tailed Hawk. The five eggs were typical of the Barn Swallow. Nest and eggs were saved and are incorporated in the collection of the Cranbrook Institute of Science.—ROBERT T. HATT, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.*

Raven's nest in Rockbridge County, Virginia.—Ravens (*Corvus corax principalis*) are still not uncommon in parts of the Virginia mountains, but few Virginia nests have been found in recent times. For many years I have had mountaineers searching in vain for nests. On April 17, 1938, my friend, Mr. J. H. Hostetter, finally located one, and on the following day I visited it with him. The nest was on a narrow ledge, twenty feet up in a steep eighty-foot cliff and under a large overhang on a mountain, which for obvious reasons I leave unnamed, in the western part of Rockbridge County. It was at an elevation of something over 3,000 feet. The nest was a large mass of sticks, loosely constructed on the outside but well built within and lined with grape and cedar bark and animal hairs. It contained but one young bird, about a week old. The adult, which we saw fly from the nest when we came within three hundred yards, only called once during our visit, but the young bird was very noisy.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Southern Brown Creeper and Southern Winter Wren at Lexington, Virginia.—On December 20, 1937, I collected a Brown Creeper near Lexington, Virginia, which was later identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Certhia familiaris nigrescens* Burleigh, the recently described southern race (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 48: 62, May 3, 1935; Mount Mitchell, North Carolina). This, I believe, is the first definite report of this race for the State of Virginia. The only specimens reported by Burleigh at the time of the description were a single one from West Virginia and twelve from North Carolina. Wetmore (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 84: 418, 1937) has since reported another West Virginia specimen. The only evidence for the breeding of the Brown Creeper in Virginia is the fact that Dr. William C. Rives saw some of these birds near the summit of White Top Mountain in July, 1888 (Auk, 6: 50-53, 1889).

On the same day, December 20, 1937, and at the same place, I collected a Winter Wren, which Dr. Oberholser kindly identified and which turned out to be *Nannus hiemalis pullus* Burleigh. This is the first winter record of this southern race for Virginia.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Mockingbirds in central western Illinois.—Previous to 1930, Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) were very irregular migrants in Adams County, Illinois, and in other central western Illinois counties. In 1933, five birds wintered at a feeding station in Quincy. Following a mild winter in 1936, there was a general northward drift of Mockingbirds. This extended as far north as Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois. This year, nearly every farm in Adams County had at least one nesting pair of "Mockers." This is the first time since bird records have been kept in this locality that Mockingbirds seem to have established themselves.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois.*

A second Willow Thrush in New Jersey.—'The Auk' has already published (vol. 52, p. 191, 1935) my record of our first *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*, a young female at Princeton, September 10, 1934. On August 12, 1936, I found another