

man's Warbler which has ever been taken in this State since Dr. Bachman took the type specimen near Charleston in July, 1833. After I had killed the bird I hunted for the female and nest for several hours, but was unsuccessful. In the afternoon I again visited the place and with the help of a friend, Lieut. J. D. Cozby, we searched for the female and nest, but could find neither. No doubt whatever exists in my mind that this bird was breeding and that his mate was incubating or else building a nest, as the sexual organs of the male proved that procreation was going on. This bird was certainly not a migrant as the migration of *wood-land* birds had passed. The *latest* migrant, the Gray-cheeked Thrush, was last noted May 13, when a single bird was seen. I am positive that I have heard this song nearly every summer in the same localities where the male was found, but I always keep out of such places after April 10 on account of the myriads of ticks and red bugs which infest them. Then, too, such places are simply impenetrable on account of the dense blackberry vines, matted with grape vines, fallen logs piled one upon another, and a dense growth of low bushes. In these jungles the rattlesnake is at home and the stoutest heart would quail.—ARTHUR S. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*) again on the Coast of South Carolina.—It is with much pleasure that I am again able to record the capture of this interesting bird. The first specimen was recorded in 'The Auk,' Vol. XI, 1894, p. 80. I shot the specimen I now record on November 17, 1900.

When first seen the bird was mistaken for the Grass Finch, but upon approaching it too closely it flew upward in circles until it was nearly out of vision when I realized that it was a veritable Sprague's Pipit. I continued to watch this mere speck in the heavens hoping that it would again alight. Suddenly the bird pitched downward and alighted in a grassy field. I hastened to the spot and as it flushed I shot it. The specimen is an adult female, and, like the first one taken, is in fine unworn plumage.

This second specimen was captured within a quarter of a mile of the spot where I shot the first specimen on November 24, 1893. The capture of this second specimen seems to warrant the belief that this bird is something more than a mere wanderer or accidental visitor.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Wheatear Not a Bird of Maine.—In a recent article, Dr. Stejneger (*cf.* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXIII, p. 473) cites the Wheatear (*Saxicola enanthe*) as a bird recorded from Maine. Now as I have shown (*cf.* Knight, List of Birds of Maine, p. 141) there are no valid grounds for admitting this species to the avifauna of the State.

Careless and ignorant writers of the past have recorded the species in