

previous day in the southwest corner of Pamlico Sound between Portsmouth and Harbor Island and within twelve or fifteen miles of the place where the before-mentioned Dovekie was taken. The specimen was in good physical condition, very fat in fact, weighing one pound six ounces. I am only familiar with four previous records of the Razor-bill in North Carolina.—H. H. BRIMLEY, *State Museum, Raleigh, N. C.*

Supplementary Records for Upper South Carolina.—South Carolina is the only Atlantic State from Maryland to Florida that sends no water into the Gulf of Mexico, its most northern boundary, however, follows the dividing ridge for a number of miles. Since Georgia and North Carolina are contiguous for quite a distance, I have found the avifauna of the triangular space representing the piedmont and alpine region of South Carolina interesting in the determination of the southeastward distribution of certain forms. The notation "from Virginia (or elsewhere) to Georgia," may not include this State. Loomis worked the lower piedmont and alpine regions very thoroughly in the period from the late '70's to the early '90's. Since that time the development of a number of large hydro-electric dams has probably rendered more common some of the water-birds in the region above the fall-line. The following forms have not, I believe, been previously recorded in 'The Auk' for this section.

Larus argentatus, HERRING GULL. Occasional on larger bodies of water.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis, BLACK TERN. For the material evidence for this and the preceding form, I am indebted to Dr. D. T. Smith, now of New York, but formerly of Greenville. The specimens were taken near Greenville.

Mycteria americana, WOOD IBIS. This form I have seen above Columbia on the Broad river.

Botaurus lentiginosus, BITTERN. This specimen, also taken in the vicinity of Greenville, I found in the D. T. Smith collection.

Rallus elegans, KING RAIL. Two nests found by Mr. William Hahn, Jr. near Greenwood, one on May 14, 1924, another, May 2, 1926.

Buteo platypterus, BROAD-WINGED HAWK. Mr. Hahn found one nest near Greenwood, April 21, 1926; the eggs were half-incubated.

Aquila chrysaetos, GOLDEN EAGLE. Occasionally occurs in this vicinity. One was shot in this county in the spring of 1926 and brought in to the city. This is the last record in my possession.

Colaptes auratus luteus, NORTHERN FLICKER. This form occurs locally, as I determined from measurements of a specimen secured by students during the winter of 1924-5, which I have added to a local collection in the care of Prof. G. A. Buist. In answer to a letter of enquiry, Dr. Thomas Smyth of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, reports that the same sub-specific form has been obtained there, on January 25, 1926. To the same authority I owe thanks for material evidence of the next form, taken at Lakeview.

Dryobates borealis, RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER. This coastal plain form occurs in the very edge of the piedmont.

Corvus ossifragus. FISH CROW. Somewhat rare. Occurs in the lower piedmont. Mr. Wm. Hahn, Jr. found a nest on Rocky Creek near Greenwood, April 1, 1925.

Passerina ciris, PAINTED BUNTING. No specimen taken, but a single bird on Broad River above Columbia I observed carefully with a high-powered binocular, May 21, 1923.

Protonotaria citrea, PROTHONOTARY WARBLER. Occasional in the lower piedmont below the five-hundred foot level. No specimens. I have a personal record of one observed near Troy, S. C., about ten years ago. Mr. P. M. Jenness reports it from the Catawba river near Great Falls in a letter of May 24, 1926.

Compsothlypis americana usneae, NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER. This appears to intergrade in this vicinity with *C. a. americana*, a specimen I got in upper Anderson county I refer to *americana*, but I have observed what is apparently the other form. The specimen of *americana* attributed by Chapman to "Caesar's Head in the mountains of western North Carolina," was probably taken from Caesar's Head in this county, that point being very near the state boundary. (Warblers of North America, p. 103). This, and the two preceding are of course hypothetical. Curiously enough many biological forms found both on the coastal plain and in the mountains I have not found in the intermediate piedmont, and while the Parula breeds along the coast, and in the mountains, between these regions it appears chiefly, or entirely as a migrant.—A. L. PICKENS, Greenville, S. C.

Effect of An Early Spring on the Resident Breeding Birds of Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia.—Through the middle of January the weather this past winter, 1926-27, was quite normal, and devoid of any incidents worthy of comment. January 16 witnessed the lowest temperature so far experienced for it hovered between 14° and 18° F. that day, and for the first time in a year or more the few lakes and ponds about Athens were completely frozen over. The following day there was a marked moderation in the weather and there followed five weeks, clear and warm, with practically no rainfall, and conditions that rarely are experienced before the middle of February. At the end of January the Weather Bureau reported but 1.11 inches of rain, the lowest on record for that month, while on January 21 the thermometer registered 76° F., with days both preceding and following almost as warm. Vegetation responded at once to this incentive to growth, and by the latter part of February the appearance of the scattered stretches of woods about Athens was typically that of late March. On the 18th of February the weather changed again and for the following three weeks there were days when it was rather cold, with frequent rains and high winds, and, on March 2nd, an inch of snow, the first that had fallen here in three years. During this long stretch of