

But the Connecticut Warbler, if published records are any indication, is a rarity in Florida. The files of 'The Auk' show but three records for the State—Scott, at Anclote Keys, May 24, 1887, and Wayne, at Old Town, May 10 and 11, 1893. In Washington this summer I called on Mr. Arthur H. Howell, asking him if he knew of other records for Florida. Mr. Howell informed me that for his forthcoming 'Birds of Florida' he had but four additional records of the Connecticut Warbler for the state.

Accordingly, we have eight records now for this species in Florida, the peninsula that is supposed to direct the entire north and south flight to and from South America. Is it not possible that Cooke's routing is in error and that the bird launches out across the Gulf as do so many other migrants? Otherwise it seems difficult to account for the observation of but a dozen individuals of the species in Florida in the course of forty years.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida.*

**Some Unusual Records for South Carolina.**—The following records made by several bird-lovers of upper South Carolina seem to me enough out-of-the-ordinary to warrant publication:

*Cathartes aura.* TURKEY VULTURE.—On May 1, 1927, I was at the home of Mr. Elihu Wigington in Anderson County, S. C., and he took me to an old and neglected barn in a wood near his home to see a nest of this bird. I found the eggs, two in number, on the refuse of the stable floor, close up in a corner. About ten feet away a domestic hen was brooding on her nest in a pile of forage, the two being separated, however, by a low partition. The vulture could gain access to its nest through a small window in the stable, or through a door at some greater distance. Mr. Wigington told me that this was the third year this place had been used by the Vulture for a breeding spot. As we approached, the bird flew up and alighted in a nearby tree, and I had a good opportunity to examine it. This indicates a degree of adaptability on the part of this species that I have not previously encountered.

*Icterus galbula.* BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Mr. C. A. David of Greenville, S. C., magazine writer and veteran bird-lover, casually mentioned sometime since that Orioles once nested in a tree near his home in Greenville. I made a point to see him personally and ask about the matter. The species was undoubtedly the Baltimore Oriole, judging from the finder's description and from a sketch of one nest which he collected. Mr. David reported that he had not seen one for about ten years. Audubon recorded the bird as nesting in the interior of this state, and it is evidently a former breeder driven from us by deforestation.

*Melospiza melodia.* SONG SPARROW.—For some time I have had hopes of locating this bird in South Carolina in summer. I found it last year a fraction of a mile from the state boundary in North Carolina. Quite by accident on July 4, with a picnic party, I detected the familiar notes of one or two birds at River Falls on Middle Saluda river. I was able to approach

within about ten feet of one of the birds taking a sun-bath on a wire fence, and could see the little songster so easily that identification was possible, even if I had not been equipped with army binoculars which I used. I still have no record of a nest in this state. The elevation at this point was about 1100 feet, which is about 1800 feet lower than my most southerly record for the nearby North Carolina mountains, and it may be possible the bird was a mere temporary straggler from over the high state boundary ridge.

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*. WHITE-EYED TOWHEE.—One of my most faithful correspondents, Mr. Wm. Hahn, Jr., before leaving the state on a collecting tour left with me some interesting data collected around Greenwood, desiring that any material found unusual be published. One of his best records is that of a White-eyed Towhee found nesting in May, 1923. From the nest, which contained the young, he secured one egg that failed to hatch. This is apparently a record for this subspecies both as to altitudinal and northern range. To Mr. Hahn I am also indebted for the next two records.

*Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—In a letter from Norwood, Ohio, is recorded a find that indicates a hitherto unrecorded adaptability on the part of this attractive Warbler. A bird was found at Indian Lake nesting in a tin can nailed to a tree 15 feet from the ground. No great amount of doubt remains after reading the description in the letter and recalling the nesting habits of all our eastern Warblers, and since this is not on the list of species, recorded by the U. S. Biological Survey as availing themselves of man-made nesting sites, I think it worthy of record.

*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*. HOUSE WREN.—As this bird is unusual in upper South Carolina at any season it is worth recording that one nested on the front porch of another upper South Carolina nature-lover, Dr. S. C. Hodges of Greenwood, S. C., in June, 1925.—A. L. PICKENS, 202 Grove St., Greenville, S. C.

**Swimming Ability of Fledgling Birds.**—On August 6, 1927, a Barn Swallow's nest was discovered under a wharf at Coronado, Calif., by some bathers. The nest was the normal mud cup lined with feathers and it contained well-feathered young. One of these became frightened by the too close approach of the observers and jumped from the nest. As it was unable to fly it fell into the water. It at once started to swim and with apparent ease reached one of the wharf pilings where it clung on a bunch of barnacles. This perch was rather precarious and the baby bird was splashed by every wave. From here it was rescued by two Boy Scouts who, after much effort, succeeded in placing it near the nest on one of the girders.

On July 21, 1924, I saw two fledgling Arizona Hooded Orioles leap from their nest in a eucalyptus tree and fall twenty feet into a pond. They at once swam ashore, paddling with their feet and with their wings spread