

lining is of fine rootlets.—WHARTON HUBER, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

**Notes from Northern New Jersey.**—*Spizella monticola monticola*. TREE SPARROW.—An exceptionally late individual of this species was observed on May 5, 1929 at Troy Meadows, N. J. by Messrs. J. L. Edwards, W. Downin, and the writer. This is, so far as can be determined, the latest record for the bird in New Jersey.

*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*. MOCKINGBIRD.—A lone bird appeared in a city park in Passaic, N. J. on April 29 and remained at least until July 25. The bird sang profusely throughout its stay and was a very good mocker. It seemed to have a particular aversion to Robins, which it constantly chased out of its "territory."—ROBERT T. CLAUSEN, *Passaic, N. J.*

**Notes from Washington, D. C.**—*Colymbus holboelli*. HOLBOELL'S GREBE. I watched one of these Grebes for half an hour on the Anacostia River in front of the Washington Navy Yard, D. C., February 5, 1929. The presence of a Horned Grebe (*C. auritus*) nearby enabled me to make direct comparison between the two species. It was seen again February 9.

*Clangula hyemalis*. OLD-SQUAW. I saw a female on the reservoir at Sixteenth and Kennedy Sts., N. W., D. C., November 20, 1927.

*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*. SNOW BUNTING. Two seen on the mud-flats off Hains Point, D. C., November 29, 1928, one being secured for the District exhibit in the U. S. National Museum. Mrs. Wm. J. Whiting saw one on the flats at Four Mile Run, Va., January 12, 1929, and here on February 7, 1929 two were noted by Mrs. T. M. Knappen.

*Vireosylva philadelphia*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO. Two observed in West Potomac Park, D. C., September 8, 1928. At Chevy Chase Lake, Md., September 16, 1928, I watched four for some time; on one occasion within ten feet of me and all lined up on the same limb.

*Cistothorus stellaris*. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN. One flushed in an old field along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal about two miles east of Cropley, Montgomery County, Md. It was studied at close range, the barred head and tail being noted. This is the fourth definite record for this region.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, *1233 Irving St., N. W., Washington, D. C.*

**Some Abnormal Breeding Records from the South Carolina Coast.**—Together with Mr. E. Milby Burton, of Charleston, S. C., the writer has been engaged in banding many of the breeding birds of the Carolina low country during the past season. Of the many nests seen and examined, a few interesting developments have been noted.

Among a large colony of Least Terns (*Sterna a. antillarum*) on Dewees Island, two instances were noted of a Tern laying its egg in a nest of a Wilson's Plover. When the first one was found it was thought that perhaps, some former observer had placed the Tern egg with the Plover's for mis-

chief, but another was found a short while afterward, and from this nest, a Least Tern was seen to leave the eggs. It was plainly evident that the Tern was incubating both her own egg, and those of the Plover. In many years of observation along this coast, and the hundreds of Tern nests examined these are the sole instances of such a finding. In this colony there were about 100 pair of Terns and 20 pair of Plover.

On the same island, and on the same day which the above observation was made, June 4, 1929, a nest of the Willet (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus*) was found with six eggs. As the normal number of eggs laid by this bird is four, this record is worthy of note. Whether they were the product of one female, or two was not determined. Some unknown agency had disturbed the eggs, two being rolled a few feet down the slight mound which formed the nest, but it was established that, a week before this the nest had been intact, as it was seen by a party visiting the island. It is highly possible that the original owner had rolled the two strange eggs out herself, if, indeed, there were two females involved.

Some two weeks afterward, on a visit to one of the marshland heronries, a nest of the Snowy Heron (*Egretta c. candidissima*) was found which contained six eggs, another very unusual setting. Three or four is the usual number. There were about 125 pair of Snowies breeding on the islet and two nests of six eggs were found.

In a cypress swamp rookery, in one small tree, four species were nesting, the lowest nest being that of a Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*), the next a Little Blue Heron (*Florida c. caerulea*), the one above this belonged to a Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*), and the upper one a White Ibis (*Guara alba*). Even in a thickly populated rookery it is unusual to find so many birds occupying the same tree. In the same rookery which contained the tree with four nesting species, a nest was found which held three well feathered young of the Little Blue, and one Louisiana Heron. The adult was seen to feed all of them impartially.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

**Notes from Champaign County, Illinois.**—During the spring of 1929, I collected the following birds which seem worthy of record.

*Passerherbulus lecontei*. LECONTE'S SPARROW. Two males, April 13, Staley.

*Chondestes grammacus grammacus*. LARK SPARROW. Female, May 8, Champaign, and male, May 9, Urbana.

*Spizella pallida*. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW. Male, May 21, Urbana.

*Vireo belli bell*. BELL'S VIREO. Female, May 12, Champaign.

*Vermivora celata celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER. Female, May 12, and male, May 15, Champaign.

*Dendroica vigorsii vigorsii*. PINE WARBLER. Female, April 25, Urbana.—LELAND QUINDRY, Marion, Illinois.