

distance in another direction. The birds taken proved to be males. Search for a nest at this locality was unrewarded.

On May 29, about a mile southeast of Linesville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, I flushed a Short-billed Marsh Wren and found a nest with four eggs in it. The nest was located in a grass covered, abandoned onion field. The ball-shaped nest, woven of dried grasses stood about a foot above the ground in a tuft of grass and had a small circular opening, one inch in diameter, on the south side. When I went back to photograph it two days later it contained six eggs. I believe this is the first record for western Pennsylvania. About a quarter of a mile southwardly a dummy nest was found guarded by a scolding male. This nest was made of green grass and placed in a bunch of the same material, about one foot from the ground.

On May 20 in a flooded field one mile south of Linesville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, I saw three birds resembling Wilson's Snipe feeding with a flock of Lesser Yellow-legs. As I approached, the Yellow-legs flew off, but the other birds remained. Looking them over with an eight power glass and getting to within a hundred feet of them I saw that they were Dowitchers. They became alarmed upon my approach and flew away joining the Yellow-legs circling over the field. They circled close over head and I was fortunate enough to drop one from the flock, making identification certain. The bird was a female Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus griseus*), ovaries small, throat and breast bright reddish-brown. This bird is the second specimen of the Dowitcher from western Pennsylvania in the Carnegie Museum.

On July 19, 1930, while visiting the Duquesne Boy Scout Camp, located on Loyalhanna Creek near Rector, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, I observed the Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*). While rowing up the creek I saw a large white bird standing near the bank. As the boat approached the bird flew up stream. Because of the shallow water near the bank, I abandoned the boat and waded. As I rounded a bend in the stream, screened by low black willows I again saw the bird at a distance of one hundred feet. It stood about two feet high; plumage white, feet and legs greenish yellow. After watching it for about three minutes it became alarmed and flew away. The next afternoon three of these birds were observed flying over camp and the same evening a flock of nine all in the white plumage. At this time the slate colored wing tips were noticeable.—REINHOLD L. FRICKE, *Preparator, Section of Public Education, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg.*

Notes on Water Birds of the Piedmont of Virginia.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1929 (Vol. XLVI, No. 2, p. 226) the writer reported observations on migrating waterfowl at Timberlake, a new artificial lake near Lynchburg, Va. Until the past spring the number of birds visiting the lake has never been as large as during the fall of 1927, the greatest number for the autumn of 1929 being forty-eight individuals listed on one day,

November 23, 1929. On April 2, 1930, however, eighty-six Ducks, ten Pied-billed Grebes and a Herring Gull were on the lake. This is the largest number of water birds seen on the lake at one time since its development in the spring of 1926.

Since the appearance of the first note above referred to, in which seventeen species were listed, eleven new species have been found at the lake, and a rather rare species previously reported has been observed again. Notes on these species follow:

Larus argentatus. HERRING GULL.—One bird seen April 2, 1930.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—A single bird, still in winter plumage, was observed at the lake during a storm on April 15, 1929.

Mergus serrator. RED-BREADED MERGANSER.—Six males and one female observed on April 2, 1930; two males and ten females on April 20; one or two birds observed at other times.

Mareca americana. BALDPATE.—Two males, March 30; four males and one female, April 2, 1930.

Querquedula discors. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—One male, March 26, another male on April 24, 1930.

Spatula clypeata. SHOVELLER.—Four males and five females seen on April 3, 1930.

Aix sponsa. WOOD DUCK.—A pair seen on April 2 and 3, and a male on April 13, 1930.

Marila valisineria. CANVAS-BACK.—A single male seen November 28, and December 7 and 14, 1929.

Totanus melanoleucus. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Two birds were found on April 7, 1929. Only one bird was seen this past spring, on April 25.

Totanus flavipes. YELLOW-LEGS.—Two birds joined the Greater Yellow-legs on April 12, 1929. The four birds stayed at the lake until about April 19. A larger flock of *T. flavipes* was seen at the lake on April 28, 1929. On May 16, 1930, a flock of twenty was seen.

Nyroca collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—A single female was seen on March 3, 1930. This bird did not stay, but on March 11, 1930, two males and a female were observed closely with a telescope. On April 1, there were three females, and on the next day, a male and eight females. Since April 2, only one female has been seen, but it was seen many times up to May 18.

Colymbus holboelli. HOLBOELL'S GREBE.—Reported in the former note, and the Ring-necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*) are of particular interest because of few reports of them for this section. The Grebe has been observed by the writer several times this past spring, on the following dates: February 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, and March 6 and 8. Without a doubt the one bird stayed at the lake through the period from February 21 to March 8.

Dr. Wm. C. Rives, in his 'Catalogue of the Birds of the Virginias' (1890) speaks of it as "a not uncommon winter resident on the sea coast and larger rivers of eastern Virginia," but indicates it was rare or seen

only occasionally on Buckhannon, Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers in West Virginia. Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., records only one Holboell's Grebe (January 26, 1914) in his published list for Montgomery County, Virginia. Miss May Thacher Cooke, in 'Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region' (Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, Vol. 42, pp. 1-80) states that Holboell's Grebe is an "Occasional visitant for which there are few definite records." She gives one date each for the years 1850, 1854, 1877, two dates for 1916, and one for 1921. Mr. W. H. Ball in 'The Auk' for October, 1929 (Vol. XLVI, No. 4) reports finding *C. holboelli*, one individual, on the Anacostia River in front of the Washington Navy Yard, February 5 and 9, 1929. Dr. J. J. Murray of Lexington, Virginia, writes that he has no local record for *C. holboelli*.

Of the Ring-necked Duck, Dr. Rives states, "Drs. Coues and Prentiss report this species as a rare winter resident on the Potomac near Washington . . . I have no other record of its occurrence in the Tidewater region, though it is probably not very rare." Dr. Smyth states: "In some numbers during March and April, 1906, as many as five together at one time. Only twice since have they been recorded." (Montgomery County, Virginia.) Dr. J. J. Murray, in 'The Auk' for July, 1929 (Vol. XLVI, No. 3, p. 379) reports two males for Lexington for the spring of 1929.

The manager of Timberlake reports seeing "about one hundred white Herons (sp?)" during the spring of 1926, and twenty-six Loons in a flock in 1928. Forty-one Ospreys have been shot at the lake in an effort to protect the fish with which the lake has been stocked at various times.—RUSKIN S. FREER, *Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia.*

Notes from Eastern North Carolina.—The following notes from Robeson County, in the southeastern corner of North Carolina, are given as additions to the records in 'The Birds of North Carolina,' by Pearson and the Brimleys.

Dryobates borealis. RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER.—Pearson and the Brimleys note it only from nine counties in the State. I would add Robeson Co. They note very few nesting records. I found a pair feeding young in a nest near Red Springs, N. C., May 17, 1930.

Sturnus vulgaris. STARLING.—Now a common breeder in Robeson Co.

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—Pearson and the Brimleys say, "In this State we have but few records of nests having been found." On May 16, 1930, at St. Pauls, N. C., I saw a pair, or rather the female, which seemed to be doing all the work, building a nest in a hole about fifteen feet up in a dead stub in a swamp. She made thirteen trips with moss or plant down in twenty minutes. The male was usually singing in the vicinity, and occasionally escorted her to the hole, looking in while she was out of sight within.

Dendroica magnolia. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—Recorded by Pearson and the Brimleys only from Raleigh west. I saw one male in a swamp near Red Springs on May 12, 1930.