

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.

*Icteria virens virens*. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—Pearson and the Brimleys record it from the central and western parts of the State but say that "it appears to be absent from the eastern border." I found it fairly common in the thickets on the edge of a savannah near Shannon, N. C., on May 17, 1930.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

**Some Recent Notes from Coastal South Carolina.**—*Florida caerulea caerulea*. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—While engaged in banding young birds in a rookery among the salt marshes of James Island, Charleston County, S. C., on June 21, 1930, the writer, together with Mr. E. Milby Burton and Herbert R. Sass examined a nest of the Little Blue Heron which contained nine eggs. The rookery is on a small island owned and protected by the Charleston Museum, and supports a thriving population of Little Blue, Snowy, and Black-crowned Night Herons. While it occupies but two or three acres, the nesting birds were estimated at about 1500 pairs and more than 500 young were banded during June, 1930. The writer mentioned ('The Auk', Oct., 1929) that a nest of the Snowy Heron was found there last year which contained six eggs. Three nests with six eggs each were found this year but the nine egg nest is absolutely unique in the writer's experience of many years in the low country. The eggs were piled on each other for lack of space and the only conclusion possible is that two Herons were using the nest though this has never come under the writer's observation heretofore.

*Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—On June 28, 1930, three Marbled Godwits were seen in a small pond on Cape Island, C. S., a short distance from the Cape Romain Lighthouse, and in the area recently acquired by the Government as a bird sanctuary. The writer with Mr. E. Milby Burton of Charleston, was examining a colony of Black Skimmers (*Rynchops nigra*) and seeing a Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) fly down into the nearby dunes, we walked over to see the pond behind the sand hills, and with the Curlew were the three Godwits. They allowed us to approach to within fifty yards, preening their plumage and standing about in an unconcerned manner. The upcurve of the bills was noticeable without the aid of glasses and we watched the birds for sometime before flushing them purposely. The Curlew appeared small in comparison. The Marbled Godwit is an uncommon bird on the South Carolina coast and certainly not to be expected as late as the last of June. All three appeared to be in perfect health and flew away with strong wing beats. The writer has now observed this rare species in September, November, February, and June on the coast of this state.

*Toxastoma rufum*. BROWN THRASHER.—The writer is indebted to Mr. E. Milby Burton an enthusiastic bird bander, of Charleston, for the opportunity of recording a strange piece of behavior on the part of a Brown Thrasher in using the same nest two years in succession. Mr. Burton banded the young of a Thrasher which built in a rose vine on the porch of a dwelling house, and this spring was surprised to find that the old nest