

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

which had defied the weather of the fall and winter, was again being used by a pair of Thrashers. Mr. Burton showed me the nest shortly after he found that it was being used again.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Some Records from the Savannah River Entrance during 1929.—During the year several occurrences of interest were noted. None but the last one, however, has the supporting evidence of specimens taken, but all are of species not easily mistaken, except perhaps the Glossy Ibis.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. WHITE PELICAN.—On May 12, a single bird was seen resting on the water, about half a mile away. On May 19, Mr. Walter J. Erichson and the writer observed the same or another individual, for some time, under favorable conditions of light and distance.

Chen caerulescens. BLUE GOOSE.—On November 9, three birds were found in company with a mixed flock of Terns and Gulls, and observed through glasses for an hour, at about one hundred yards distance. Two were in adult plumage, and one had the darker head and neck of the immature. The next day on visiting the locality with a rifle they were seen twice, but finally alarmed, left towards the southwest.

Plegadis autumnalis. GLOSSY IBIS.—On November 24, on Turtle Island, three miles from the Savannah River, in South Carolina, a single bird was seen overhead at quite a height, but the glasses showed plainly the curved bill and other characters sufficient for identification. Two other glimpses of this species were had in the ricefield section near Savannah during the summer of 1928. The first on or about June 15 and later on August 12.

Recurvirostra americana. AMERICAN AVOCET.—While watching the Geese mentioned above an Avocet was seen on the edge of the flock, and after the Geese became alarmed and left, an effort was made to collect the bird. It was too shy, however, and lit out on the water, too far away to shoot. It was also seen the next day, but could not be approached.

Circus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK.—A female taken December 16, had paired ovaries. The organs and a portion of the skeleton were preserved, and submitted to the Biological Survey.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, U. S. Dredge Morgan, Charleston, S. C.

Notes on Some Birds Uncommon in Northern Illinois.—*Canutus canutus rufus*. KNOT.—I secured an immature male August 28, 1927, at Beach, Lake Co., Illinois.

Tyto alba pratincola. BARN OWL.—An adult female was brought to me on September 19, 1926. It had been shot by a hunter named Beck in the marsh west of Glencoe, Cook Co., Illinois.

Strix varia varia. BARRED OWL.—A female in my collection was killed by Mr. Richard Paynter near Wheeling, Cook Co., Illinois, January 29, 1928.

Passerherbulus lecontei. LECONTE'S SPARROW.—On October 8, 1927, Mr. James Stevenson secured an immature female at Beach, Illinois.