

for Iowa also. He says that thousands of migrating Blue Jays are seen in that state. Dr. R. M. Anderson in "The Birds of Iowa" states "While common throughout the year, the species seems to perform an imperfect migration, as scattering flocks containing hundreds of individuals are often seen flying southward in September or October, and northward in the spring." In "The Wilson Bulletin" for December, 1930, Fred J. Pierce in his article "Birds of Buchanan County, Iowa" makes this statement "The species is migratory to a considerable extent and becomes very common during the spring migration. In late September large flocks are sometimes seen proceeding southward. I have seen as many as 200 in such a flock."

Throughout its range in Canada and in the United States the Blue Jay is reported as seen by most of the takers of the Christmas Bird Census. Future investigations may find a reason for many of the species remaining within their breeding range in winter, while others migrate. Feeding tables have been visited by the same Jays all the year round, proving that they are "permanent residents."—ALTHEA R. SHERMAN. *National, via McGregor, Iowa.*

**Late Nesting of the Goldfinch in North Carolina.**—In the January number of "The Auk," vol. XLII, Mr. James J. Murray reports from Blowing Rock, Watauga County, North Carolina the nest of a Cedar Waxwing, containing four eggs, observed by him from August 12 to August 28, 1929, and a fledgling Goldfinch, apparently having just left the nest, seen during the same period. In connection with these interesting late dates I believe it worth while to report the equally phenomenal circumstance of the nest and eggs of a Goldfinch (*Astragalinus tristis tristis*) observed by me on September 10, 1930 at Highlands, Macon County, North Carolina, on the estate of Mr. Robert Eskrigge, at an altitude of 4,200 feet. The nest was located in an exposed situation on the extremity of one of the lower branches of a fruit tree two or three rods from the house. Due to the position of the branch, overhanging a steep embankment, I could not reach the nest to count the eggs, the tops of which, however, were visible from the tree-trunk. Moreover, Mr. Eskrigge, who called the nest to my attention, had noticed it but a few days before, and as I left Highlands myself three days later I have no way of knowing in what period of incubation the eggs then were or whether the brood was successfully reared. But in any event, I believe this date to be a very late one for the nesting of the Goldfinch.

The female, who was on the nest when I first observed it, was, like Mr. Murray's Waxwing, very tame and apparently quite unconcerned about the presence of four or five people gazing up at her from below. Finally, wishing to see more of her than her head, which protruded over the side of the nest, and also the interior of the structure, I had to resort to the expedient of shaking the tree before she would take wing.—CHARLTON OGBURN, JR., *Highlands Museum and Biological Laboratory, Highlands, N. C.*