

the Ouachita River south of Monroe in company with Messrs. John S. Campbell and Frank C. Dill, a flock estimated at 2000 in number was found. The birds were feeding energetically among the cotton rows in which only the dead stalks of the cotton plants still remained. When disturbed they all arose at once, wheeled several times, and amid a wild confusion of chipping and whistling alighted in another section of the field.

Several specimens were collected, of which one was placed in the Louisiana State University Museum. A small flock of approximately thirty-five was observed in the same locality on December 23. After that no visits were made to the place, nor was the species recorded elsewhere.

The appearance of the bird in northern Louisiana is probably in line with the cold wave that swept south to the coast during the week that preceded Christmas, accompanied by three inches of snow and sleet, the first in three years.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR., *Department of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*

**An Eastern Snow Bunting from Georgia.**—On December 24, 1932, I was fortunate enough to find a Snow Bunting, presumably of the eastern race (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) on Oysterbed Island, and collected it. The bird, a male and reasonably fat, was on a sandhill that resembled somewhat the windswept hillsides frequented by this species in winter in the more northern states.

Mr. Arthur H. Howell answered my inquiry about other Georgia records, and I can do no better than to quote him: "Your record of a Snow Bunting on Oysterbed Island appears to be the first definite record from Georgia. Several of the manuals and check-lists mention Georgia in its range and apparently all these references go back to Baird, Brewer and Ridgway (Hist. No. Amer. Birds, Vol. 1, p. 512, 1874) where Georgia is given in the range, but without definite data. A search of the U. S. National Museum collection fails to reveal a specimen from Georgia."—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

**Notes from Northern Steuben Co., N. Y.**—*Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—Following a terrific blizzard and hip deep snow on January 19, 1920, I found twenty-four Bohemian Waxwings feeding on the abundance of shriveled fruit along a choke-cherry hedge. With the flock was one Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedorum*). They were so free from shyness that I was able to approach within ten feet while they flitted through the tangled branches. At times they came towards me and hopped on the thin snow beneath the thicket, feeding on the dried fruit that they had rattled from the trees. These Bohemian birds were again seen in the same hedge on January 20, when they moved on.

*Cryptoglaux acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—On June 20, 1919, my attention was attracted by the alarm notes of the Black-throated Green and Canada Warblers and soon I discovered that the cause of their agitation was the presence of a Saw-whet Owl hidden in a thicket of hemlocks.

For the next two days I found this diminutive owl in the same place just back of the lodge, and always perched on a lower limb next to the body of the tree. The species is very rare here and has not been seen since.

*Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—Early in November 1929, a Carolina Wren came to the hemlock clad gully that surrounds the lodge, and was seen late as December 18, when it disappeared. My impression is that this wren did not fly away, but became the victim of some owl, many of which inhabit these woods.

This wren is rare in this section, but was also reported by Mr. Verdi Burtch at Branchport during the first week of November, 1932.

*Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans*. EASTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—Until May 19, 1928, this secretive sparrow had not been found in this section. On that date I found two pairs in a hummocky swale surrounded by a higher part of an abandoned pasture which had grown up to coarse weeds and clumps of briars. Each succeeding year, two or more pairs have occurred and remained to nest. They arrive as early as May 6 as noted by Mr. Chas. J. Spiker—who is a frequent visitor here and the birds are seen or heard all through the month of July, when the character of the location becomes so changed that evidently they seek other haunts. Since many farm fields hereabouts have been abandoned they have become forests of coarse weeds, thus creating typical haunts for the Henslow's Sparrow. That they are taking up with this locality, more and more, is evidenced by the fact that I located three pairs of birds in May 1932, each pair being separated a half mile from the next.

*Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.—While this whole section is worked by competent bird observers, and this bird nests thirty miles north of here, near Canandaigua, yet it had never been seen in this locality until April 29, 1929, when a lone individual spent the forenoon in a field near the lodge. I put it up several times when it ascended high and uttered its dainty, mellow, whistle.

*Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola*. NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.—On May 13, 1930, while observing birds about the lodge, I was rather amazed to hear a Pileated Woodpecker come clattering down through the gully woods. The bird flashed past to some hemlocks just below camp. I began to imitate its bill tapping and soon succeeded in arousing its curiosity so that it came out of hiding and circled around over the chasm. In many portions of the state there have been extensive forest fires and I wondered if this bird was not driven out by the dense smoke in its native haunt.

*Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—While rambling through cut over pine woods just back of the lodge, where the ground was littered with tops of pine trees, I heard on October 11, 1925, the unmistakable tearing of crisp, dried bark flakes and soon found the first Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker I have noted in this whole section of country.

The bird permitted close approach while it worked from one lopped pine tree top to another. So far as I can learn this occurrence is a record

for this and adjacent portions of the state.—CLARENCE F. STONE, *Chasm Lodge Bird Sanctuary, Branchport, N. Y.*

**Concerning the Nesting Status of Certain Birds at Princeton, N. J.**—The following notes form some additions to the data contained in 'The Birds of Princeton, N. J. and Vicinity,' by W. A. Babson (Bulletin of the Bird Club of Princeton University, Vol. I, No. 1, September 1901).

*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*. TURKEY VULTURE.—Babson failed to find this species nesting in the immediate locality, and this condition, so far as I am aware, has held good to the present year (1932) when, on May 5, Mrs. A. N. Pack of Princeton showed me a breeding place of the vulture which had been found some days previously on the wooded ridge known as Rocky Hill, just north of the town. Upon our approach to the spot we flushed what apparently was the parent from a pile of basaltic blocks. The two eggs were placed on the leafy floor of a dark recess or small cave, formed by the jumble of rocks and affording little more than enough space for the bird to turn around in. Later in the day the place was again visited by Mrs. Pack and the cavity found to be filled with sticks and rubbish, evidently by some 'vandal' who felt malignantly toward the birds but who for some reason did not take the eggs. Because the latter were too cold for hatching, they were collected by Professor A. H. Phillips, of Princeton University. He found incubation to be fairly well advanced. The shells remain in his collection.

*Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Babson mentions this bird as "a common migrant and probably a rare summer resident . . . but there are no direct records [of breeding]." On June 17, 1932, Mr. Geoffrey Carlton and I heard two birds of this species singing repeatedly near 'Rockingham,' Washington's Headquarters (three miles northeast of Princeton). The songs came mostly from thickly bushed cut-over ground. On the same day Mr. Henry Norris Russell, Jr. and Mr. Frederick Loetcher, both of Princeton, discovered a nest containing four young of this species about two miles from town in the opposite direction. The nest was placed in a bush on the edge of deep woods but near a bushy pasture. On the following day, June 18, the discoverers of this nest took me to the locality, but we found that the young had flown and were being fed out of the nest by the female.

*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. EASTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW.—Mr. C. H. Rogers, Curator of the Princeton Museum of Zoology, has told me of finding a bird of this species singing in the vicinity of a stream flowing through a marshy meadow just north of the Walker-Gordon Dairy Farm, at a date suspiciously late in May, 1931. On the chance that the bird might remain to nest, Mr. Carlton gave this vicinity a casual but unsuccessful search in June of the same year. However, both on June 17 and 21, of the following year (1932), Mr. Russell saw a Savannah Sparrow and heard it singing each time in this same locality. Babson lists it only as a transient.