

Buteo platypterus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Only Buncombe County of the mountain counties is mentioned in its range but I have found it also in Watauga, Avery and Caldwell Counties. The greatest elevation at which it has been observed is 4200 feet (Watauga Co.).

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—A regular summer resident in Watauga and Avery counties in which lies Grandfather Mountain (5964 ft.). I have continuous records for each summer for nearly twelve years and it undoubtedly nests on Grandfather Mountain.

Falco columbarius columbarius. PIGEON HAWK.—Occurs regularly in late summer in Watauga, Avery and Buncombe Counties appearing usually in late August, once as early as the 15th (1932). From August 27 to October 1 (when I leave the mountains) it may be seen with fair regularity. It was noted on Mounts Pisgah, Mitchell and Grandfather in early September in 1929, '30 and '31.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus. RED-EYED TOWHEE.—Has been found incubating as late as July and Dr. Murray found one nest with three eggs on August 8, 1931. The young were hatched on the 9th and one was successfully reared.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Rare Birds in the North Carolina Mountains.—*Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—This warbler, though uncommon, makes a fairly regular appearance on my lawn in Waynesville, N. C., where it haunts a balsam fir, the dates ranging from April 24 to May 9. In fall I recorded it on October 23, 1906; October 7, 1913; October 4, 1914; September 29, 1916. My failure to secure further records may be due to the fact that I no longer supply the feast of grapes which the Cape Mays so greatly appreciate. I recall that one autumn I found a small flock of them on a row of grapes in my garden. The berries had been punctured and the birds sat sipping the juice, one male pausing frequently between drinks to sing his wiry little song.

Dendroica discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—According to 'The Birds of North Carolina,' this species has not been found in the higher mountains, but I have the following records: Lake Lure, Henderson Co. April 25, 1928; Swain Co. May 22, 1929; Haywood Co. September 3, 1925. Lake Lure is on the outskirts of the mountains and has no considerable altitude, but the Haywood Co. record was made at an altitude of 2800 feet. The Swain Co. record would seem to indicate breeding in that locality. The bird was near Highway No. 10 and in sight of the Great Smokies. A bird of the same species was heard there the following year, though I made no record of the date.

Oporonis philadelphia. MOURNING WARBLER.—Male in full plumage seen singing about my house, May 29-31, 1926.

Seiurus motacilla. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—My latest record on this species is September 29, 1925.

Empidonax minimus. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—This little flycatcher, so

uncommon in North Carolina, can sometimes be found during the breeding season in the large apple orchards of Haywood Co., where it appears in late April or early May. According to the 'Birds of North Carolina' "Cairns in all his years of observation, found only one nest." My own luck might have been even worse but for the assistance of a black snake which for his own purposes located a nest full of young high up in a white pine on my lawn. I saved all the youngsters except one and hung them up in a small basket in the same tree, where they remained for a day before leaving.—MARION A. BOGGS, *Waynesville, N. C.*

Notes from Baldwin County, Alabama.—The following notes are submitted in extension of the data compiled by Arthur H. Howell in his 'Birds of Alabama' (1924).

Elanoides forficatus forficatus. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.—One was seen flying over Fairhope (on Mobile Bay) by Duncan McIntosh on April 20, 1932. Howell says of this species "now extremely rare."

Charadrius nivosus tenuirostris. CUBAN SNOWY PLOVER.—On April 9, 1932, together with Homer Flagg and my son Kenneth Edwards, I found two nests of this bird at Gulf Shores on the Alabama coast about ten miles south of Foley, Ala. There were three eggs in each nest. On April 23, my two companions found five more nests about three miles west of the first location. Four contained three eggs and the other, two. Howell mentions the presence of the downy young of the Cuban Snowy Plover on the Alabama Coast, but has no note of finding a nest. The first two sets of eggs found were collected and sent to Mr. H. E. Wheeler, Curator of the Museum Department of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

Phaeopus hudsonicus. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—At Gulf Shores on April 8, 1932, I saw, on the sand-bars, a Hudsonian Curlew, which makes the third state record for this species. (cf. Auk, Vol. XLVIII, 1931, p. 595.) Howell says "the only Alabama record is that of a specimen shot by E. G. Holt from a flock of nine at the west point of Dauphin Island, July 27, 1931."

Passerina ciris ciris. PAINTED BUNTING.—In the vicinity of Mobile and Fairhope many birds of this species were noted from April 8 to 19 by at least thirty-two observers. These figures represent a noteworthy invasion, since the Painted Bunting usually occurs singly and for a day or two only in the spring migration.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

Some Recent Ohio Records.—The following observations were made, primarily by the writer, in Ohio from early December of 1931 to September of 1932, and appear to be worthy of recording. Some of these records are undoubtedly due to the abnormally warm weather of the early and middle parts of the winter of 1931-1932.

Phalacrocorax auritus auritus. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—An individual was noted at East Harbor (near Lake Erie), Ottawa County on March 20, 1932. This is an unusually early date of arrival for this species in Ohio and rather indicates a wintering bird.