

into a new life-zone. So far as the writer knows, this is the most southerly breeding record for the entire United States.

Mr. I. B. Boggs, a state leader of Boys' and Girls' Four-H Clubs, tells me that during June and July, 1932, an adult male Bobolink was in full song in the neighborhood of Jackson's Mills, Lewis County, W. Va., which is also in the Carolinian life zone.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

**Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) in Georgia.**—Since the taking of this species near Augusta on November 30, 1932, by Thos. D. Burleigh (Wilson Bull., Sept. 1933, pp. 111-113), the following specimens have been identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey, and may prove the species to be more common in this section than realized. One, a female, was taken on March 1, 1931, by Mr. D. V. Hembree near Four Killer Creek in Milton (now part of Fulton) County, about twenty miles north of Atlanta. This bird is mounted and is in the museum at the State Capitol. The other one, a male, was taken on March 27, 1932, by L. M. Taylor, a cousin of D. V. Hembree, at the same location. This specimen, a skin, is in the writer's collection.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

**Florida Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*) in Northern Georgia.**—The only record of this bird for this part of the state, is a mounted specimen in the museum at the State Capitol, taken by Mr. D. V. Hembree on March 1, 1926, at his home in Milton (now a part of Fulton) County, about eighteen miles north of Atlanta. It is a male bird and has been identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

**A Breeding Record for the Florida Grackle in the Piedmont Region of South Carolina.**—On April 26, 1933, while near Anderson, in Anderson County, South Carolina, in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, I was interested in finding a small colony of Florida Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*) nesting in a small grove of trees about a farm house. My attention was first attracted to the birds by seeing the females gathering nesting material in an open pasture, closely followed by the males, and by watching them for a short time I soon located the nesting site. A close scrutiny of the trees eventually revealed five nests, all practically built, but none as yet holding eggs. Four were in short-leaf pines and one in a sweet gum, varying in height from fifteen to forty feet from the ground, and without exception they were at the outer ends of the larger limbs where they could have been reached only with extreme difficulty. As there was some question in my mind as to what race these birds represented, a male was collected, and found to be typical of *aglaeus*. This is apparently the first definite breeding record for this form in South Carolina north of the coast region. Arthur T. Wayne (Birds of South Carolina) states that the Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*) "breeds in the