

Record of Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) in North Carolina.—

Following the verbal report of a Snow Bunting in eastern North Carolina, the following letter from Miss Grace Wheat, of New York State, is submitted: "The Snowflake was first seen by me near the Love Cottage at White Lake, N. C. (Bladen County), on January 23, 1934. It was feeding with several Fox Sparrows and many White-throated Sparrows under the grape vines in the pullet pen. I saw the bird three days in succession near the buildings, and during three different cold spells after that the bird was seen feeding with Sparrows. Never but one seen. There is no question as to the identity of the Snowflake, as I have seen flocks of them in the dooryard of my home in central New York state."

I have no hesitancy in presenting the foregoing letter as constituting an acceptable record.—H. H. BRIMLEY, *Raleigh, N. C.*

Notes on Some Rare Birds in Southwestern Maine.—*Colinus virginianus virginianus*. BOB-WHITE.—After many years of absence this bird appeared in Berwick in 1932; a flock was seen within half a mile of our house that season. In 1933 one was heard near the house, and it was repeatedly heard in Wells the same season.

Zenaidura macroura carolinensis. MOURNING DOVE.—Though of regular occurrence in southern Maine, its occurrence is rare enough to be of interest. I saw one at Berwick August 17, 1933; flushed another in Wells, August 10, 1934, and on June 6, 1935, saw a pair feeding about two miles from this place in Berwick. I saw one July 26, 1928, at Mount Desert Island in Hancock County.

Telmatodytes palustris dissaepius. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Many years ago this bird appeared in our marsh in Berwick, bordering the Salmon Falls River, where I found one of its nests. I have not seen it here since that season.

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—This evasive little Wren is now known to be a summer resident in various places in Maine, eastward to the Penobscot River valley and northward somewhat beyond Bangor; but few of these stations have been recorded. July 12, 1933, near Belgrade Station in Kennebec County, in a marshy place I saw closely and heard the outpouring of song of one of these birds. As the botanizing party of which I was a member was moving on, I had not time to look for the nest which I suspected to be near. Several others saw the bird at the same time.

Corthylio calendula calendula. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—On July 9, 1932, I closely observed a young Ruby-crowned Kinglet in Berwick, the first I have ever seen here in summer.

Dendroica discolor discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—July 24, 1921, I saw a pair of Prairie Warblers feeding young, out of the nest, in a scrub oak barren in Sanford, York County, Maine, and again in the same area July 6, 1922, I saw them. No opportunity to visit that section again occurred until the summer of 1932, when I found that an extensive and very destructive fire had consumed all vegetation in the region. Though this bird has not been reported from Maine its occurrence in New Hampshire, some forty-five miles distant, has long been reported.

Ammodramus savannarum australis. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—For over forty-five years, to my certain knowledge, at least two pairs of these birds have nested annually on our farm in Berwick. So far this year, (1935), I have seen only one singing male.—ANNE E. PERKINS, M.D., *Berwick, Maine*.

Bird Records New or Uncommon to Maryland.—While engaged in field work in Worcester County on the coast of Maryland, May 22, 1935, the writers observed a flock of four Brown Pelicans (*Pelecanus o. occidentalis*) on Sinepuxent Beach some

six miles southwest of Ocean City. When first observed, the birds were flying southward over the tidal marsh as if flying from Sinepuxent Bay to the ocean beach. A short time later they were noted on a small sand spit on the ocean side of the barrier beach about a mile south of where first seen. No previous record of this species is known for Maryland.

It was somewhat surprising to find the Boat-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus major*) a fairly common bird in the tidal marshes of this same beach, since the area is near the extreme northern limit of the species' range. Birds of both sexes were also observed a short distance north of Ocean City. While no young or eggs were seen, the birds were obviously nesting.

Because the Goshawk (*Astur a. atricapillus*) is so extremely uncommon in Maryland, it seems advisable to report an unpublished record of one shot near Taylors Island, Dorchester County, about the middle of March, 1918. The specimen was mounted by a local taxidermist and is now in the collection of Ralph W. Jackson, Route 1, Cambridge. A few other records, including a breeding record, are known for the state.—CLARENCE COTTAM AND F. M. UHLER, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

Rare Birds in the District of Columbia.—On June 25, 1935, in company with W. Howard Ball I visited a moist bottomland and rather sterile meadow bordering the Potomac River below Congress Heights and about three miles due south of the Capitol which were formerly swampy flats covered with reeds, reed-grass, wild rice and sedges but now reclaimed by filling in. The area, a few acres only in extent, is now a lush thicket of herbs, button bush and black willow. Here a number of birds which are very rare in this vicinity were found. A single male Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), frequently seen singing in the top of a dead shrub. Several Short-billed Marsh Wrens, and their dummy nests were present but no nests with eggs was found. On the more sterile meadow two Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) and some Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*).—DR. TITUS ULKE, *5000 Fourteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.*

Notes of Interest from Georgia.—*Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—An adult of this species was observed May 21, 1932, feeding on a mud flat with Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers and a Semipalmated Plover at South River near Atlanta, Georgia. The bird's similarity to the Pectoral Sandpiper was immediately noted, but its white upper tail coverts and other points proved it to be neither the preceding nor Baird's Sandpiper. It was observed at fifteen feet with 8 x glasses and good light.

Chordeiles minor chapmani. FLORIDA NIGHTHAWK.—A specimen taken in Atlanta May 25, 1933, by Mr. Arthur H. Howell of the Bureau of Biological Survey establishes *chapmani* as the breeding form there; however, we should like to place on record the occurrence of a bird of this form in Rabun County, August 27, 1933. The wings of the bird, found dead on the highway, were used as the basis of identification by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser.

Cyanocitta cristata cristata. NORTHERN BLUE JAY.—A bird collected May 29, 1933, in Atlanta, Georgia was identified by Dr. Oberholser as an intermediate between the northern and southern races but nearer *cristata* (*bromia*). The bird was certainly breeding as evidenced by the condition of the testes, and this specimen helps to establish the definite range of the northern form.

Sitta carolinensis atkinsi. FLORIDA NUTHATCH.—A bird taken at Lake Rabun, Rabun County, was identified as *atkinsi* by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. The bird was collected during the middle of the breeding season, June 22, 1933. This occurrence