

Unusual Birds in Western North Carolina.—Apparently since 'Birds of North Carolina' by Pearson, Brimley and Brimley came out in 1919, aquatic bird life in Buncombe County which is in the mountains has changed appreciably. I have found some formerly rare Ducks to be of regular occurrence here although from reports it appears that Ducks are not at all common this year on Lake Ashnoca near Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina. All of the below mentioned Ducks have been seen here before in recent years, and sometimes in considerable numbers. Following is a list of rarer birds seen in this locality since fall:

Mareca americana. BALDPATE.—One adult male in flock of Scaups on November 7, 1935.

Nyroca collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—Fairly common from November 7 to December 20, 1935.

Nyroca affinis. LESSER SCAUP.—Common throughout November, 1935. One female taken November 7, without any white on the face whatsoever.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—One male on December 2, 1935.

Charitonetta albeola. BUFFLEHEAD.—One male on December 2, 1935.

Lophodytes cucullatus. HOODED MERGANSER.—One female on December 2, 1935. In the last few years this bird has been reported commonly after wet weather.

Mergus merganser americanus. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—One female on November 16, 1935.

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis. OSPREY.—One seen about the lake at intervals in early fall, 1935.

Fulica americana. AMERICAN COOT.—Not uncommon in late October and early November. An immature bird was taken alive on October 28, 1935, and subsequently made into a skin upon its death from disease.

Megaceryle alcyon alcyon. BELTED KINGFISHER.—One bird remaining throughout the winter.

Corthylio calendula calendula. EASTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—This bird has been present throughout the winter in small numbers in the alders along the lake shore. I took one male on January 16, 1936. The previous latest date for this region that I have been able to locate is November 6.

Dendroica p. palmarum. WESTERN PALM WARBLER.—Large migration in last half of October, 1935. One collected on October 22. This bird is known here as a rare spring migrant.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.—On the school campus on November 19, 1935, I noticed what I believed to be several Rusty Blackbirds which are not uncommon here. They were females, and fortunately they were tame enough so I could approach so close as to see their dark eyes with my naked eye, although I used a pair of 10x glasses to make doubly sure of their identity. Brewer's Blackbird is, of course, extremely rare anywhere in the state.

Melospiza georgiana. SWAMP SPARROW.—Fairly common this winter in nearby marshes. I am not aware of any other winter records for the region.—ROBERT B. WALLACE, Asheville School, Asheville, North Carolina.

Notes on the Breeding Birds of Southeastern Ohio.—The southeastern quarter of Ohio, comprising 22 counties, is entirely of unglaciated Allegheny Plateau. For many years the writer has been making intensive studies of the breeding bird populations throughout this entire area. During the last two breeding seasons he has been fortunate to reside and engage in biological work in the center of this

unglaciated region and extensive week-end trips have covered the important habitat types in each county.

Except for parts of the western third, this unglaciated area has received little ornithological attention, especially during the breeding season. Characteristic birds breeding in this region include: Broad-winged Hawk, Northern Pileated Woodpecker, Bewick's Wren, Eastern Mockingbird, Worm-eating Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Northern Pine Warbler, Northern Prairie Warbler, Summer Tanager, Eastern Lark Sparrow and Bachman's Sparrow. A number of southern forms breed forty to ninety miles farther north in the state in this unglaciated plateau region than in the relatively level glaciated country to the west. The average size of the known list of breeding birds for all Ohio counties is 103 species. In the whole state 181 species are now known to nest or to have nested. These 22 unglaciated counties average 101 breeding species each, while the 17 glaciated Allegheny Plateau counties, being well supplied with northern and aquatic habitats, average 19 more or 120.

Some brief notes on the breeding birds of this area are listed below:

Ixobrychus e. exilis. EASTERN LEAST BITTERN.—Three pairs nested in 1934 at a cat-tail pond at South Zanesville, Muskingum County, and two pairs on a calamus pond near Conesville, Coshocton County. Several pairs nested in 1935 at a large cat-tail marsh two miles east of Cambridge, Guernsey County.

Anas p. platyrhynchos. COMMON MALLARD.—Two broods were raised on the cattail marsh east of Cambridge, Guernsey County, in 1935.

Anas rubripes tristis. COMMON BLACK DUCK.—A brood of five young was produced at the above marsh in 1935. Both Duck species are almost unknown as breeders in the unglaciated counties.

Buteo p. platypterus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Found to occur regularly in summer in ten counties: Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Washington, Noble, Monroe. Two breeding specimens collected along the Ohio River near Marietta in Washington County.

Rallus e. elegans. KING RAIL and *Rallus l. limicola*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Both species nested in 1934 and 1935 at a cat-tail pond near South Zanesville and in a cat-tail marsh east of Cambridge. Both species are almost unknown in the unglaciated counties.

Cryptoglaux a. acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—Adult present in June and July 1934, two miles north of Mt. Sterling, Muskingum County.

Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola.—NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Four nests were found and 57 adults seen in Muskingum County in 1935.

Riparia r. riparia. BANK SWALLOW.—Almost absent in unglaciated Ohio. A colony of 162 pairs nested in a sand bank two miles south of Dresden in Muskingum County in 1935.

Telmatodytes palustris dissaepius. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—Twelve pairs nested in a calamus pond near Conesville, Coshocton County, and nine pairs in the cattail marsh near Cambridge, Guernsey County in 1935.

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Twenty-six pairs nested near Roseville (on Perry-Muskingum county line), and nine pairs two miles southwest of Adamsville, Muskingum County, in 1934. Absent from both localities in 1935.

Mimus polyglottos. EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD.—Locally common north to the National Road (Zanesville-Wheeling) but usually rare or absent north of that line. In 1934 and 1935, 52 pairs were located in Muskingum County, twelve in Noble County, 18 in Guernsey County and 23 in Morgan County.

Vireo g. griseus. WHITE-EYED VIREO.—Known northern breeding limit extended to include Licking, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson counties.

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—Fifteen pairs nested at Ellis Pond, Muskingum County in 1934 and 1935, and one pair along the Muskingum River near Lowell, Washington County, in 1935.

Vermivora chrysoptera. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.—No nests located but adults present in summer of 1935 in several localities of Monroe and Morgan counties.

Compsothlypis americana pusilla. PARULA WARBLER.—Two pairs present during the summer of 1935 on either side of the Perry-Muskingum county line, nesting in hemlocks along the banks of Jonathan Creek gorge.

Dendroica d. discolor. NORTHERN PRAIRIE WARBLER.—A pair nested in 1935 in a pastured crab apple thicket near Duncan Falls, Muskingum County (male collected). This extends the known Ohio breeding range at least thirty miles to the northward.

Setophaga ruticilla. AMERICAN REDSTART.—Though commonly regarded as rare or absent in the unglaciated counties in summer, this species was found to be rather common in several localities in Monroe, Washington, Muskingum and Scioto counties.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. BOBOLINK.—Nests abundantly in old lake basins and swamp beds in northern Muskingum County south to within six miles of Zanesville. This is the most southern breeding locality in the unglaciated counties.

Icterus spurius. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—Found to be fairly common locally in parts of Muskingum, Morgan, Athens, Jackson and Scioto counties.

Piranga r. rubra. SUMMER Tanager.—Found to be rather common, though somewhat local, in all of the southeastern counties north to the National Road (Zanesville-Wheeling) but in very small numbers north of that line, though breeding north to Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Carroll and Columbiana counties.

Passerherbulus h. henslowi. WESTERN HENSLow's SPARROW.—Eighty-two pairs were found in 11 colonies in Muskingum County in 1935.

Chondestes g. grammacus. EASTERN LARK SPARROW and *Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*. BACHMAN'S SPARROW. Both species were found during 1935 breeding in at least a dozen localities of Muskingum County.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

Records of Unusual Birds in Eastern Wisconsin.—During the year 1933, three unusual birds were seen in the valley of the Lower Fox in eastern Wisconsin. These were the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*), the Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*), and the Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). As far as can be learned from published records for the state, these birds had not previously been found as far north in Wisconsin as the region indicated.

On August 15, a local newspaper reported "White Storks" in the river bottoms below Kaukauna. Under observation, the birds proved to be American Egrets, nine in number. A close approach was not possible, but with the aid of binoculars, the black feet and yellow beaks were clearly seen. For a month the flock occupied the broad river shallows below the city, and the birds were seen frequently during that period. While the American Egret was at one time not uncommon in southern Wisconsin, it is now rare, and has not been previously recorded from the Fox River Valley.

The finding of the Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) in Outagamie county extends the known range of this species one hundred miles north of its former limit in the state. The occurrence of the bird here adds to the body of evidence already