

to them, but these were apparently accidental inclusions, having been with the roots when gathered. The lining of the nest was composed of feathers, coarse toward the outside, downy adjacent to the eggs. The feathers were chiefly those of the Bald Eagle; one large secondary wing feather had been conspicuously shoved into the nest. Also identified was the breast feather of an adult Red-tailed Hawk. The five eggs were typical of the Barn Swallow. Nest and eggs were saved and are incorporated in the collection of the Cranbrook Institute of Science.—ROBERT T. HATT, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.*

Raven's nest in Rockbridge County, Virginia.—Ravens (*Corvus corax principalis*) are still not uncommon in parts of the Virginia mountains, but few Virginia nests have been found in recent times. For many years I have had mountaineers searching in vain for nests. On April 17, 1938, my friend, Mr. J. H. Hostetter, finally located one, and on the following day I visited it with him. The nest was on a narrow ledge, twenty feet up in a steep eighty-foot cliff and under a large overhang on a mountain, which for obvious reasons I leave unnamed, in the western part of Rockbridge County. It was at an elevation of something over 3,000 feet. The nest was a large mass of sticks, loosely constructed on the outside but well built within and lined with grape and cedar bark and animal hairs. It contained but one young bird, about a week old. The adult, which we saw fly from the nest when we came within three hundred yards, only called once during our visit, but the young bird was very noisy.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Southern Brown Creeper and Southern Winter Wren at Lexington, Virginia.—On December 20, 1937, I collected a Brown Creeper near Lexington, Virginia, which was later identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Certhia familiaris nigrescens* Burleigh, the recently described southern race (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 48: 62, May 3, 1935; Mount Mitchell, North Carolina). This, I believe, is the first definite report of this race for the State of Virginia. The only specimens reported by Burleigh at the time of the description were a single one from West Virginia and twelve from North Carolina. Wetmore (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 84: 418, 1937) has since reported another West Virginia specimen. The only evidence for the breeding of the Brown Creeper in Virginia is the fact that Dr. William C. Rives saw some of these birds near the summit of White Top Mountain in July, 1888 (Auk, 6: 50-53, 1889).

On the same day, December 20, 1937, and at the same place, I collected a Winter Wren, which Dr. Oberholser kindly identified and which turned out to be *Nannus hiemalis pullus* Burleigh. This is the first winter record of this southern race for Virginia.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Mockingbirds in central western Illinois.—Previous to 1930, Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) were very irregular migrants in Adams County, Illinois, and in other central western Illinois counties. In 1933, five birds wintered at a feeding station in Quincy. Following a mild winter in 1936, there was a general northward drift of Mockingbirds. This extended as far north as Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois. This year, nearly every farm in Adams County had at least one nesting pair of "Mockers." This is the first time since bird records have been kept in this locality that Mockingbirds seem to have established themselves.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois.*

A second Willow Thrush in New Jersey.—'The Auk' has already published (vol. 52, p. 191, 1935) my record of our first *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*, a young female at Princeton, September 10, 1934. On August 12, 1936, I found another

fresh specimen killed against the same building (Guyot Hall, which houses the P. M. Z.). This was a male, with unossified skull and some juvenal wing feathers; scattered body feathers were still partly sheathed. Like the first specimen, this one is very small: wing (chord) 95 mm., one millimeter under Ridgway's minimum for *salicicola* males and 3.5 mm. below the minimum for males of *H. f. fuscescens* (see 'Birds of North and Middle America,' 4: 65, 68, 1907). In comparison with the 1934 skin, it is an even 'better' *salicicola* in the slightly darker, less bright-tawny shade of its upper parts, but the spots on the chest are not so dark; the flanks are lighter and grayer, less olive.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoölogy, Princeton, New Jersey.*

Nesting and re-mating of a pair of Bluebirds.—In the spring of 1934, at Washington's Birthplace, Virginia, as an experiment to determine the nesting territory of each pair of Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis sialis*) as well as to encourage their nesting nearby, I put up a number of nest boxes, made of hollowed sections of tree trunks, identical in size and shape. Seven boxes were placed at approximately 100-foot intervals on a rail fence along two sides of a horse paddock. Two others were put up near my residence about five hundred feet away, separated from the first group by a narrow strip of woodland.

A pair of Bluebirds occupied one of the first group of houses, completing their nest on May 12. Six eggs were laid on succeeding days from May 13 to 18, and all six were hatched on the morning of May 31. Two young left the nest on June 17, the remaining four on the 19th, all able to fly fairly well when they left the box. Both parents and young were banded. The same pair rebuilt the nest in this same box on July 1 and 2, and deposited four eggs on the dates of July 4, 5, 7 and 9, respectively. One egg hatched on the 20th, two more on the 21st and the last on the 22d. Two young disappeared from the nest on the 24th and a third on the 26th; reason unknown. The remaining one flew from the box on August 7. No other box in the first group was occupied that season. One house of the second group was occupied and four young were reared; no data available. Two of the young were banded but I was unable to capture the adults.

The same pair of banded adults returned to the same nest box in April 1935, and worked on the nest intermittently during the month. Six eggs were deposited on the following dates: April 28, 29, 30, May 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Three young hatched on May 16, two on the 17th and the sixth on the 18th. All left the nest on June 4. This pair rebuilt their nest June 15 to 18. Five eggs were deposited on succeeding days from June 19 to 23. The female was killed in nest box by a black snake on June 26 and the eggs were taken. One house of the second group was occupied again this same year. The male of this pair was already banded but I was unable to capture him to record the number. He was without a doubt one of the young reared in one or the other of these boxes the previous year. The female of this pair was banded during nesting activities. Eggs were deposited on May 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8. All five young hatched about May 22 and left the nest on June 7. This pair attempted to raise a second brood in July but something broke up the nest.

In the spring of 1936 the same male of the previous two seasons returned to his old nest box, having replaced his dead mate with the female that had nested in the box near my residence the previous season. They reared two broods again but I do not have any data on them as my records for this year were accidentally destroyed. Again, in 1936, all of the other boxes remained empty although there were numerous other Bluebirds seen nearby at various times during the nesting season.