

from the same state, it seems really astonishing that these two, which seem to completely reverse usual procedure, should have occurred in the same state at the same time!

On July 20, 1945, Prof. C. L. Epting of Clemson College found the nest of a Bluebird "saddled on the horizontal limb of an oak tree" on the Clemson campus. It was new to him and he called Prof. Sherman's attention to it. The latter visited the site that afternoon and the next morning (July 21). He saw the female make two visits to the nest in the afternoon and "feed the clamoring young" and this was repeated the next morning. The nest was between 12 and 15 feet from the ground, about 15 feet out from the trunk of the tree, and the limb overhung a much-frequented street. The limb itself is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter where the nest is built.

This is the first instance of which the writer has ever heard when a Bluebird did not use a cavity, either natural or otherwise, for its nest. Indeed, some ornithological works state that the species is "dependent upon" such locations. It is an extraordinary occurrence.

Referring once more to the Eastern Kingbird's abnormal nesting in which this species bred in a martin-box near Smoaks, S. C., in July, 1945, we have, in it, a bird with normally exposed nest using an inclosed space, whereas in the Bluebird, we have a species normally nesting in an inclosed space, using a perfectly open situation! No explanation of either of these reversals of custom occurs to the writer.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

A nesting record for the Golden Pileolated Warbler.—The Golden Pileolated Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla chryseola*) is a fairly common summer resident of western Oregon but the nest of this species has been reported only once before (Gabrielson and Jewett, *Birds of Oregon*, 1st ed.: 517, 1940). On July 20, 1945, in company with my son, I discovered a nest of this subspecies on the shores of Hidden Lake on the southwestern slope of Mt. Hood at an elevation of about 4,000 feet. The nest was about eight inches above the ground, deep in a clump of squaw grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) located on a rocky slope about twenty feet above the water surface of the lake. It contained four eggs and was composed of a brown material resembling the shredded inner bark of red cedar. The female was flushed from the nest and remained in the close vicinity while we examined the nest and observed her with binoculars. A mountain alder thicket at the upper end of this small lake seemed to be a desirable habitat for this subspecies as a number of these birds were observed there within a small area.—NORBERT LEUPOLD, *Portland, Oregon.*

Nesting of Eastern Purple Finch in Randolph County, West Virginia.—The first definite breeding records for the Eastern Purple Finch (*Carpodacus p. purpureus*) in West Virginia were made near Cheat Bridge, Randolph County, on June 12, 1945. On this date three nests, all under construction, were found. Two were in red spruce, *Picea rubra*, and one was in balsam fir, *Abies balsamea*. Two were placed on small branches against the trunks about four feet from the top of 40-foot trees. The third was located on a horizontal limb at a height of 25 feet. All three nests were within 200 yards of Cheat Lodge at an elevation of 3,600 feet. A fourth pair of breeding birds was noted in the same area, but the nest was not found. On July 18, one of the completed nests was obtained for detailed examination. The framework is largely of small twigs of dead spruce with scattered St. John's wort (*Hypericum*). The lining is rather compact and made up largely of dead grass