

the Pacific War Memorial and the National Research Council, I spent a day, Nov. 12, 1946, on Babelthuap Island in the Palau Archipelago. In a swamp edged with large, old trees, I saw about a dozen anhingas (presumably *Anhinga melanogaster*) sunning themselves and perching in the upper branches. Two birds were soaring on the warm updrafts. The area looked quite suitable for supporting a small nesting colony.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut*.

**Extension of breeding range of the Inca Dove.**—The Inca Dove (*Scarcapella inca*) was formerly confined, in southern Texas, to the region between San Antonio and the Rio Grande. The first record of the dove for Austin, Texas, was in 1889, while by 1909 it had become a common nester in that region (Bent, 1932). Bent gives southern Texas (Kerrville [Kerr Co.], Austin [Travis Co.], and Columbus [Colorado Co.]), as the northern limits of distribution, and Columbus and Santa Maria [Cameron Co.], Texas, as the eastern limits. Davis (1940) makes no mention of this species in Brazos County, Texas. Oberholser (1938) says that it is entirely accidental in Louisiana.

During the winter of 1946, several small flocks of Inca Doves were observed in the city limits of Bryan, Texas, feeding on the seeds of the hackberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*). Four to eight birds comprised these flocks, which fed boldly to within 15 feet of the kitchen window. At this time, it was not considered unusual to see these birds in winter, as they had been reported by various observers during the last four years.

On March 20, 1947, a pair was observed in Bryan, Texas, the county seat of Brazos County. The male was strutting on a limb of a hackberry, carrying his fanned tail at the vertical position and uttering the guttural growl note which is associated with courtship, while the female patiently watched the performance. Shortly, the two flew to the ground and fed on the seeds of the tree, but the amorous male continued to strut, on the ground, and twice pursued the female in short dashes. A Mourning Dove joined the two feeding birds with no evidence of friction. After ten minutes of feeding, the two Incas flew back to the hackberry tree and contented themselves with the incessant cooing which characterizes the species.

On April 11, 1947, two birds were seen and heard calling in Bryan, and the same day one Inca was observed on the Texas A. & M. campus, at College Station, four miles south of Bryan.

On May 14, at 8:30 A. M., one of this species was seen carrying nesting material, which consisted of liveoak twigs, some with the leaves attached, in its bill. Each twig was deposited on a crude platform 15 feet from the ground and 16½ feet out on the horizontal limb of a juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) which stands in front of Science Hall on the A. & M. campus. Both male and female were present, the male making five round trips in ten minutes with nesting material, while the female remained at the nest location. She was straightening and shaping the new material into place, as the male simply dumped the material near her. This was evidently the first day of construction. At 6:30 P. M. of the same day, there was no activity, and neither bird was seen on or near the nest. By the 19th, the nest was complete and the female was incubating. On the 27th of May, the young were at least one day old. On either June 10 or 11, the young left the nest, but stayed in the nest tree for 24 hours before disappearing.

On June 16, a second clutch of two eggs was being incubated in the same nest. These were photographed and observed for three days, after which time they disappeared.

In a personal conversation with Fred L. Cavitt of Bryan, it was disclosed that this

species has nested in his back yard for the last three years, at least. Dr. C. C. Doak, head of the biology department, states that he has seen them for a number of years in the vicinity of College Station, but never has been able to locate the nest.

These records constitute a northeasterly extension of breeding range for this species. Bryan, Texas, lies approximately 85 miles east-northeast of Austin, Texas, and 67 miles north-northeast of Columbus, Texas, the previous northern and eastern limits of the range.

## LITERATURE CITED

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—FRANK W. FITCH, JR., *Bryan, Texas.*

**Hawk Owl in Illinois.**—During the cold weather of January, 1947, a Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) appeared on the farm of Russell S. Davis, well-known bird-bander and trap maker, at Clayton, Illinois. It remained for nearly three weeks during the severest weather. The bird roosted on the root of a large tree exposed under a creek bank. It was observed by a number of interested bird enthusiasts both while feeding, roosting, and while coursing the fields. Because of these opportunities the identification was positive. The bird was a swift flyer, hunting by day, and was observed eating rabbits and Starlings. This is the first record of this bird for Adams County if not for Illinois.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois.*

**Kingbird wintering in Florida.**—The stated winter range of the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) is "from southern Mexico to Colombia, British Guiana, Peru and Bolivia" (A. O. U. Check-List, 1931). It therefore seems advisable to report a record from southern United States. On February 5, 1947, my wife and I observed an Eastern Kingbird eighteen miles south of Tallahassee, Florida, on the highway to the Gulf. The bird was well seen and heard on wires alongside the road. The previous night had been cold but insect life was reappearing and the bird was feeding actively. It did not appear injured or in any way abnormal.—Dr. NORMAN P. HILL, *Arlington, Massachusetts.*

**Smith's Longspur in North Carolina.**—One of the birds which I least expected to see anywhere in the Southeast was Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*). However, on December 28, 1946, in an overgrown airport about two miles southwest of Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina, I had the good fortune to observe one of these birds. The location was approximately two hundred yards from the highway and twenty yards from a small patch of flooded woodland, and the bird was in the company of a flock of 15 or 20 Slate-colored Juncos. I was equipped with a pair of 6 x 30 binoculars and quite often was able to approach within fifteen feet of the longspur and juncos. Upon seeing that it was a longspur, I noted the buffy under side and the tail pattern, in contrast to those of the Lapland Longspur, and identified it as Smith's with the aid of Peterson's 'Field Guide.'

The most unfortunate part of this occurrence was my failure to collect the bird. I had been combing the field with three friends who were carrying shotguns, but they had gone ahead when I had stopped. On realizing the desirability of securing the specimen, I hurried after them and was met by a burst of gunfire around me. Startled,