

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.

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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,