

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

BENT, A. C.

1932. Life histories of North American Gallinaceous birds. U. S. National Museum, Bull. 162: 444-450.

DAVIS, W. B.

1940. Birds of Brazos County, Texas. Condor, 42: 81-85.

OBERHOLSER, H. C.

1938. The bird life of Louisiana. State of Louisiana, Dept. of Conservation, Bull. No. 28: 322.

—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,

I looked up to see a flock of almost three hundred Meadowlarks rising and being fired upon not only by my friends but by nine other wild-shooting hunters also. I flattened myself in a fairly dry ditch until the barrage ceased, and when it was over neither the juncos nor the Smith's Longspur could be found.

The nearest definite records seem to be in Chester County, South Carolina, where Loomis took a specimen on December 1, 1880, and another on February 9, 1889 (Wayne).

My record was listed in the May, 1947 'Audubon Field Notes', Carolinas Section, as the first state record, by Mr. E. B. Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, but he failed to say which state. Upon searching for information on the status of the bird in North Carolina, I found this note in the May-June, 1946 'Field Notes' about the Smith's Longspur in North Carolina: "In mid-January, J. C. Crawford saw 6 birds digging through half a foot of snow on his farm near Statesville (Miss Anderson) to get at oats dropped from a drill; from a book illustration he determined them to be Smith's Longspurs." Doubts arose in my mind when I saw in the May, 1946 'Chat', North Carolina publication, the following note: "Lapland Longspurs at Statesville, North Carolina. J. C. Crawford reports seeing six Lapland Longspurs on his farm one day this winter after a snow. The birds were digging under the snow for seeds. Grace Anderson."—GEORGE B. RABB, *Charleston Museum, Charleston 16, South Carolina*.

More about the Broad-winged Hawk in South Carolina.—After reading the article by Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., on the winter occurrence of the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo p. platypterus*) in South Carolina in the July, 1947, issue of 'The Auk,' the writers felt it proper to add their own records of this hawk in South Carolina to the very few which have been published.

The record of ours which has the most bearing on Mr. Sprunt's article was made on February 22, 1947, a mile east of the John P. Grace Memorial Bridge spanning the Cooper River on U. S. Highway No. 17-701, Charleston County. We observed two birds of this species through 6 x 30 binoculars on this cold and windy day (for Charleston) for about ten minutes as they soared about; our observation ended when they disappeared into a pine forest.

The first time we saw this hawk was on September 8, 1946, at Old Town Plantation, Charleston County, in the company of Mr. Henry Hill Collins, 3rd, of Lanham, Maryland, and Mr. Newton H. Seebeck, Jr., of Charleston. Our most recent view of a Broad-wing came while on a collecting trip to the Piedmont section of the state. We saw this bird sailing at a height of not more than thirty feet above State Highway No. 31, about a mile and a half northwest of Cameron, Calhoun County, on April 25, 1947.

Mr. Sprunt said of his two winter records: "They apparently constitute the only winter records for the state." However, we find that besides our later observation on February 22, there was at least one other winter record for South Carolina from Mr. A. C. Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Birds' (1937). This was made by Wayne, who took a specimen on January 15, 1889, near Charleston.—GEORGE B. RABB AND JAMES E. MOSIMANN, *Charleston Museum, Charleston 16, South Carolina*.

The White Pelican in the interior of Chiapas, México.—During the middle of February, 1947, several flocks of White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*) were seen flying above the valley of Tuxtla Gutierrez. They were noted for about a week flying in all directions, apparently lost and exhausted, because many birds now and then came to earth; some flocks alighted as far from water as the mountains of Villa