

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

Allende—a town about twenty five kilometers northwest of Tuxtla. Other pelicans reached the large River of Chiapa and stayed there for some days. Of course many of the birds that alighted on dry ground were slaughtered by relentless natives.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo de Historia Natural, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, México*.

Notes on two species in Puerto Rico.—Having resided many years on the south coast of Puerto Rico (until August, 1947) I was much interested in the article by Ventura Barnés on Puerto Rican avifauna in *The Auk* of July, 1947. On two of the species he lists I have notes.

Cape May Warbler.—Seen only twice, on both occasions near Guanica. Once, January 29, 1924; the other, April 20, 1934. Apparently the species is rare along the coast but common in the higher interior of the island.

Puerto Rican Short-eared Owl.—I have three records and three reports from others between 1919 to 1925, indicating that it was not very rare along the eastern part of the south coast in those years. No records since 1925, perhaps due to little time for observations. It was seen August, 1919, nine miles west of Guayama; April 25, 1922, four miles east of Guayama; and July 5, 1925, three miles northwest of Santa Isabel. The three reports came from points between Santa Isabel and Salinas. Altogether these three accounted for six or eight owls. My records were all of birds flushed in pastures, two near cane fields, and one from a partly wooded valley pasture. The three reports were also from pastures. An excerpt from my note of April 25, 1922, says: "It rose over my head calling 'keck keck' four or five times in a tone almost like a toy trumpet."—F. A. PORTS, *Waupaca, Wisconsin*.

Yellow-headed Blackbird breeding in western Oregon.—For many years the Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) has been one of the conspicuous breeding birds of the extensive tule marshes east of the Cascade Range in Oregon. Though it often ranges westward into the mountains about the alpine lakes, it has always been considered a rare bird west of the mountains. Shelton (1917) failed to mention this bird as occurring in west-central Oregon, and Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) list it as an "irregular visitor west of Cascades" with a few winter records from near Sweet Home, Portland, and in Curry County.

On May 10, 1947, while checking over the bird population of a marsh at the northeast end of the Fern Ridge Reservoir about eight miles west of Eugene, Oregon, I counted six males of this species. All six were singing and acting very much as though they had mates near by. Revisiting this marsh on May 16, I found a dozen males and nearly as many females. Going into the cattails, I discovered five nests of this species. Three were still empty, but one nest contained one egg and another four eggs.

This area was not visited again until June 12 at which time two males and one female were seen at the southeast end of this same reservoir. On visiting the original colony again on June 14 for the purpose of photographing the adults, I found six nests not located previously. Two had produced young as evidenced by the excreta covering the nests. Two more contained three eggs, each, and the last two nests were still under construction. Several females were observed carrying food for young but the nests containing these young could not be found. The nests in all cases consisted of the dried leaves of the cattail (*Typha latifolia*) woven into a neat but bulky nest. They were usually about 18 inches above the water surface and attached to the stems of dead cattails. Not once was a nest attached to a live stem.

Talking with several persons living in this area before the Fern Ridge Dam was