

its to other colonies in which feigning although the adult were near their nests. One hatched the colony and raced back to drag its wings or tail. While both pairs of birds displayed to lure us from the nests. They and then fall with the head and g feebly, sometimes remaining would lie on its side with one and remain without moving in According to E. A. Armstrong "Psychology," injury-feigning increases in intensity daily as incidence in reaction in the nesting y being freshly laid and those

UNDERBURG, Wilmington, N. C.

ere are a few records from my *Winter residents*, last dates: Sparrow; Mar. 19, Fox Sparrow Kinglet; Mar. 29, Pine Siskins; Apr. 17 (frost this morn- Warblers; May 8, White-throated Apr. 9, White-eyed Vireo (2), r (1 male); Apr. 20, Red-eyed atcher; Apr. 23, Black and White, Yellow-breasted Chat; May 1, Grosbeak; May 13, Wood Pewee, May 19, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, song; Feb. 24, Carolina Wren; Mar. 21, Brown-headed Nut- nest May 13; Apr. 9, Bluebirds 13, Phoebe has 3 eggs; Apr. 24, have young; May 8, young Blue- box, Brown Thrashers ready to ; May 27, Titmice left bird box, nest, 3 eggs on June 10, abandoned 10, 4 young Robins in driveway; e garden, and Crested Flycatchers began nest in stovepipe stuck on Catbirds have young (their second an old shoe that was stuck, toe , Carolina Wren building in bird ; July 5, Wood Pewee built nest em from the nest; July 6, Prairie d Brown Thrasher's nest in grape , found Blue Grosbeak's nest with ound Bluebirds nesting in the hole their family, Bluebird young left in the garden; July 25, Orchard 3, found Robins feeding young in the grape arbor; Aug. 24, young

Chickadees feeding in the cedars. *Winter arrivals*: Aug. 17, a flock of Pine Siskins; Ruby-crowned Kinglets (2) arrived Oct. 11 and are enjoying the diner and feeding board; White-throats came Oct. 1; haven't seen a Song Sparrow yet (Oct. 29). In addition to those mentioned were four Robin's nests, three Chipping Sparrow nests, two Field Sparrow nests, two Cardinal's nests, and three Catbird's nests. The area covers slightly over 5 acres.

Since I retired I have been tied down at home with loads of work and lots of sickness among family connections. I'm thankful I have been very well. I had hoped to get to Fontana and was so disappointed that I had to change my plans.

CLARA HEARNE, "The Brier Patch," Pittsboro, N. C.

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER SEEN AT EASTOVER, RICHLAND COUNTY,

S. C.—Late in the afternoon of Friday, October 14th, I picked up my binoculars and started on my daily walk about this hillside in search of birds. The fresh wind that had been blowing all day was stilled, the sun was shining, and it was delightfully cool. As usual I stopped on the top step at the backdoor and looked about in the trees and shrubbery for some motion that would indicate a feeding bird. Right away, I saw something move in the plum trees by the fence. Turning my binoculars that way I saw in a glance that this was not a bird with which I was familiar!

I hurried to get my Peterson's "Field Guide to the Birds" and the "Audubon Guide—Eastern Land Birds." Back again, I sat down on the bottom step, found the bird still feeding in the plum trees, and again focused my glasses on him. In the sunlight, he was really beautiful! Brilliant yellow underneath, with heavy black streaks along his sides, I thought at first that his back and wings also were black. But as he turned and reached for a worm over his head, I could plainly see that he was a dark gray, with streaks across the upper part of his back. There were narrow bars of white on his wings and he had a white eye ring, which strongly contrasted with his gray and black head.

Checking with the books, it was easy to see that he was a Kirtland's Warbler, for he was exactly like the picture in Peterson's. This was wonderful—two new names for my life list in one week, for on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Clyde Sisson and I had seen our first Black-throated Green Warbler! What more could any bird student wish for than to have this good luck? I sat there fully fifteen minutes enjoying his beauty, as he twisted and turned from one side of the trees to another, first up and then down, until I had seen him from every angle. Leaving the plums, he flew to a large *Ligustrum*, then disappeared into the dense undergrowth. I followed him down the hill, where my attention was turned by another flash of yellow in a small cherry-laurel. Here again was our Black-throated Green Warbler, an immature.

As I always do when I see a species that is new to me, I immediately got all my bird books to read everything I could find about Kirtland's warbler. The more I read, the more excited I got! The books describe it as the "rarest warbler in America." Quoting from "Birds of America," "This bird is so rare that the report of an observation of it would be apt to be doubted by the ornithologists!" This bird breeds only in three counties in Michigan, and has been seen during migration in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ontario, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. It winters in the Bahamas.

Early Monday morning, I telephoned E. Milby Burton, Director of the Charleston Museum, and told him I had seen a Kirtland's warbler, and answered his questions concerning the bird. He succeeded in getting this record included in the "Addenda" of the book, "South Carolina Bird Life." As soon as I received my copy, I looked up the Kirtland's Warbler and noted the few times this bird has been seen in our state. It was first put on the South Carolina State List on April 27, 1886, when one was shot at St. Helena Island, Beaufort County, and recorded by Walter J. Hoxie, who also saw three a week later on the same island. A female was secured at Chester, S. C., by L. M. Loomis on October 11, 1888. A male was

taken by Arthur T. Wayne on October 29, 1903, near Mt. Pleasant, Charleston County. Wayne saw another near his home on Oakland Plantation, October 4, 1910. After fifteen years, P. M. Jenness saw one in Gaffney, Cherokee County, S. C., on May 5, 1925. Then after fourteen years and five months, I happened to see this one in our yard. This was in lower Richland County, two miles north of Eastover, and about 27 miles east of Columbia. Recorded in Pearson, Brimley and Brimley, "Birds of North Carolina," (1942) are three North Carolina observations of Kirtland's Warbler, Sept. 2, 1936, Sept. 22, 1938, and Sept. 23, 1941, all at Rocky Mount, Nash County, and all by Rev. F. H. Craighill.

ANNIE RIVERS FAVER, Eastover, S. C.

WILDLIFE REFUGES.—Most of us who have visited the National Wildlife Refuges along the coast of the Carolinas have had to do so during the winter months on some of our memorable field trips and so have come to think of them as shelters for herds of geese and ducks. The Pea Island Refuge, just south of Manteo, N. C., naturally means Snow Geese to us since the colony wintering there is among the largest to be found anywhere. Reports of a good breeding season this year are therefore particularly interesting to us.

An account of the Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C., area is not immediately available but the Pea Island Refuge and the Cape Romain Refuge, near McClellanville, S. C., are covered in reports given the writer by Paul Sturm, Manager at Pea Island, and Henry Rucker, Manager at Romain.

At Pea Island, the breeding colony of Gadwall brought off approximately 325 young this year. This is real noteworthy. Gadwall do not normally breed in the southeast at all. Bent (Bulletin 126, 1923, U. S. Nat. Mus.) gives central Minnesota as the southeastern limit. However, *Birds of North Carolina* records "the surprising discovery of a pair of these birds with ten young at Pea Island Refuge, June 12, 1939. Eight pairs bred on the refuge in 1940 and some bred there in 1941." Today the colony seems to be doing very well. Nests should be looked for in adjacent areas.

Mr. Sturm's estimate of the numbers of other young reared on Pea Island this summer includes: Snowy Egret, 50; Louisiana Heron, 15; Black-crowned Night Heron, 50; Black Duck, 175; Blue-winged Teal, 40; Laughing Gull, 300; Royal Tern, 500.

Immature Black Terns were seen on the refuge but it was thought that they were from a colony to the north of the Island where the following were estimated to be raised: Laughing Gull, 150; Black Skimmer, 100; Common Tern, 50; and Least Tern, 75.

Besides the breeding of Black Ducks at Pea Island, breeding birds were reported again this year on a pond at Pleasant Oaks, in the Wilmington census area.

At the Cape Romain (S. C.) Refuge, some 300 miles down the coast from Pea Island, Royal Terns stole the show. The total estimate is thirty-five thousand Royal Terns! Ten thousand of them were young birds (in three colonies). Other species numbered as follows: Brown Pelican in four colonies, 1500 adults, 500 young; Great Blue Heron, 300 adults, 50 young; American Egret, 1000. There was no breeding colony of American Egrets on the refuge. Snowy Egret, three colonies, 1000 adult, 100 young; Little Blue Heron, 1500, with no breeding colony; Wood Ibis, 2000, no breeding colony; Wood Duck, 60 adults, 20 young; Oyster-catcher, 200 adults, 100 young; Willet, 5 colonies, 800 adults, 350 young; Least Tern, 500 adults, 200 young; Cabot's Tern, 100 adults, 25 young; Black Skimmer, 6 colonies, 700 adults, 300 young; Ground Dove, 30 adults, 10 young. Four Ground Dove nests were found. This little dove does not seem to be holding its own on the South Carolina coast.

Reference to the Carolina Wildlife Refuges would not be complete without mention of the excellent work of the personnel there. We regret to learn of the transfer from Pea Island of Paul Sturm, and also E. O. Mellinger's move from the Romain