

Bay), and eastern Virginia (Cobbs, Smith islands); formerly in . . . South Carolina (Bulls Bay)." Robbins and Van Velzen (*The Breeding Bird Survey 1967 and 1968*, United States Fish and Wildlife Service Special Scientific Report-Wildlife No. 124, p. 95) show that Forster's Terns were recorded on Breeding Bird Survey routes in Florida, Virginia, and Maryland in 1967 and in Florida, Georgia, and Maryland in 1968. It is quite probable that these birds breed in North Carolina. A thorough search during late June in the marshes and small, grassy islands in Alligator Bay and New River disclosed no nests. However, much suitable habitat exists near the gull and tern colonies of Ocracoke, Hatteras, and Oregon Inlets, in the Morehead City-Beaufort area, and in the lower Cape Fear River. Careful search by ornithologists familiar with the field marks of the Forster's Tern should be made in the above areas in late May, June, and early July to determine to what extent, if any, this species breeds in North Carolina.

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2 March 1970

BOOK REVIEWS

SOUTH CAROLINA BIRD LIFE (Revised Edition). Alexander Sprunt Jr. and E. Burnham Chamberlain, with supplement by E. Milby Burton. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, 1970. 655 p., illus., index. \$18.50 (\$25.00 beginning 1 January 1971).

The revised edition of *South Carolina Bird Life* adds 25 species to the state list and also points out a surprisingly large number of changes in status. E. Milby Burton's 69-page supplement to the 1949 edition is a valuable contribution to the ornithological literature. On the whole he has shown excellent judgment in his evaluation of data accumulated in the past 20 years. The only problem I have noticed can be attributed to a confusing change in the vernacular name of *Buteo jamaicensis kriderii*. On page 161 this pale subspecies of the Red-tailed Hawk (formerly Krider's Hawk) is added to the state list because of a bird first seen in South Carolina but actually collected in Georgia, while on page 639 this same race is placed on the hypothetical list on the basis of recent sight records. If Dr. Murphey's specimen has been discredited, there is no mention of it in the supplement. However, the status of *B.j. kriderii* is a small point that in no way impairs the usefulness of the new state bird book to those who are primarily concerned with bird study at the species level. *South Carolina Bird Life* is a handsomely produced and thoughtfully revised book of great interest to bird students throughout the southeastern United States.--EFP

FROM LAUREL HILL TO SILER'S BOG. John K. Terres, illustrated by Charles L. Ripper. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1969. 227 p. \$6.95.

Based on the author's experiences afield while he was living at Chapel Hill, *From Laurel Hill to Siler's Bog* gives the reader a rare opportunity to roam the North Carolina countryside with a naturalist of extraordinary keenness and charm. With him we discover the secrets of the muskrat pond, search for the old black gobbler, and wonder how the vulture finds its prey. Each chapter brings a new adventure, a new appreciation of animals we tend to take for granted. The book also includes a brief history of the Mason Farm and of the family that bequeathed the 800-acre plantation to the University of North Carolina. It should be on the shelves of every school and public library in North Carolina, though its appeal extends far beyond the boundaries of the state.--EFP