

vously now and then, and at my first move it slid into the water and disappeared so suddenly that I was almost sure that it had dived, and I did not see it again. The chick I had left partly in the shell about one-half hour before was now free and struggling to rise. After placing my camera and when nearly ready to make the exposure another chick appeared at the edge of the nest, peeped faintly and was answered by the chick in the nest. Then it climbed up the side and into the nest, climbing over the newly hatched one and I got the picture showing the older one with its wing (showing both digits) resting on an egg and the younger one not yet dry.

I took the older one home with me and it seemed content to nestle in my hand or in a basket. One-half hour later I put it back into the nest and the younger one was not yet dry. They were both quite lively but did not attempt to leave the nest.

The young are born with their eyes open. The body is covered with a thick down, jet black and sooty black beneath; the head and wings are nearly naked; base of bill bright carmine; end of bill orange yellow; a tuft of down under the chin white, with a sprinkling of fine black, giving it a silvery appearance. The eyes show purplish through the skin. The outer digit of the wing is armed with a hooked spur or claw about one-eighth of an inch long, and I noticed a young one use the wing to pull itself up the side of the nest. The feet and legs are dull black.

June 28, there were but two eggs left in the nest and both were pipped. I caught a youngster just as it was getting away through the flags and it was the only one that I could find. I put it up on some bent over flags and got a good picture showing it nearly three-fourths life size with the bare wing and claw and the white beard prominent. It is almost impossible to catch a glimpse of a young one in the nest after they get dry as they leave immediately if they hear one coming, but after I had caught and put them back into the nest they remained still and I had no trouble to focus my camera and make exposures.

I heard the female about several times when I was at the nest but she did not show herself. I visited the nest several times after this date but saw no more of the family.—VERDI BURTCHE, *Branchport, N. Y.*

Wilson's Phalarope, A New Species for South Carolina.—On the 7th of September, 1910, while shooting on the eastern end of Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina, I killed a Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). The bird is a male in winter plumage. It had alighted with about fifteen Yellow-legs on the edge of a freshwater pool left by recent rains. The pool is among sand dunes a few hundred yards from the nearest house and near the car lines. Sullivan's is one of the sea islands and is thickly settled except where the bird was found. The specimen has been deposited in the Charleston Museum (Spec. No. 7249). This is the first record for the species in South Carolina, and, so far as I know, for the Atlantic coast south of New Jersey.—BURNHAM CHAMBERLAIN, *Charleston, S. C.*