

for the privilege of recording the first authentic record of the occurrence of the Brant on the South Carolina coast. On the afternoon of December 28, 1924, Mr. Manigault, in company with a friend, was duck shooting in the Charleston Harbor, when he saw a lone bird swimming some distance from the boat. Twice, on the approach of the boat, the bird flew up but it was secured on the third attempt. The exact locality in which this bird was killed is between Fort Sumter and Morris Island, about two miles from Charleston.

Recognizing the bird as a small Goose, Mr. Manigault brought the specimen to the Charleston Museum, where the writer identified it. This Brant is an adult female, in fine plumage, though very thin, weighing only two and a quarter pounds. An examination of the stomach contents revealed the fact that the bird had been feeding on sea-lettuce (*Ulva lactuca*), procured probably from the jetties at the harbor entrance, within a half-mile of which the bird was taken. Aside from about three ounces of sea-lettuce, the stomach contained a scant ounce of coarse sand.

At the time this Brant was shot the temperature was at 45, the sky overcast, and a twelve mile wind blowing from the northeast.

Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, in 'Birds of South Carolina' says: "In Dr. Coues' list (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 1868, 125), this species is mentioned as occurring in winter, and in 'Distribution and Migration of North American Ducks, Geese, and Swans,' Prof. Wells W. Cooke says: 'It is common during the winter along the Atlantic coast from Florida to New Jersey.' Audubon, in his 'Birds of America' says: 'This species has never been seen by my friend Dr. Bachman in South Carolina.'

"Like Dr. Bachman, I have never observed one of these birds on any part of the coast of the State. Dr. Coues' record was evidently based on presumptive rather than positive evidence, and Prof. Cooke's statement requires confirmation."

The Charleston Museum likewise has no record of the occurrence of this bird in South Carolina.

Mr. Manigault has had this specimen mounted and it is at this writing in his possession.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

King Rail Wintering on Long Island.—On December 24, 1924 while attending some muskrat traps at Bayside, L. I., I was surprised to find a King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) in one of the traps. The bird was securely held by the toes and was alive. The trap was set in an open run which emptied into a larger stream, where the tide water entered. This bird was caught within thirty paces of the location in which a nest of the same species was found the previous summer.—WM. J. HAMILTON, JR., *Ithaca, N. Y.*

Type Locality of *Ardea herodias wardi* Ridgway: A Correction.—During a recent study of the Florida forms of *Ardea* I have had occasion to locate on the map the locality whence came the type specimen of *wardi*. This is given by Mr. Ridgway (Bull. Nuttall Ornithological Club, VII, 1882,

p. 5) as "Oyster Bay, Florida," and is so designated in the 1910 edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' but this name is not used on modern maps of the State.

The collector of the type, Mr. Charles W. Ward, in an article published in 'The Auk' (Vol. I, 1884, pp. 161-163) refers to specimens procured by him in 1881 at Estero Bay, on the southwestern coast of the Peninsula just below the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River, and careful reading of the two papers indicates that these were the same specimens from which Mr. Ridgway drew his description of Ward's Heron. Moreover a search through old atlases discloses the fact that this bay was sometimes designated as Oyster Bay. But as oyster is not the English equivalent of the Spanish *estero*, and as Estero Bay is the name currently applied to the body of water, it would seem advisable to change the designation of the type locality of *Ardea herodias wardi* in the next edition of the 'Check-List' to read Estero Bay in conformity with modern geographical usage.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Purple Sandpiper at Cape May, N. J.—While taking our annual Christmas census at Cape May, N. J. on December 28, 1924, we walked out to the end of the stone jetty located at the mouth of the harbor. We had been sitting on this rocky breakwater, which projects about a mile out into the ocean, for perhaps a half hour, when suddenly the head of a small bird appeared around the end of one of the rocks. A moment later the bird hopped into full view and Mr. Yoder identified it as a Purple Sandpiper (*Arquatella m. maritima*). A 'Bird Guide,' which we had with us was immediately consulted and the bird conformed in all details to the picture and description of the Purple Sandpiper. By this time two other individuals had joined the first. The birds were not more than twenty-five feet distant and, with the aid of our binoculars, the black bill, orange feet, dark back and head, and all other details of the plumage were noted. The Purple Sandpipers continued to clamber and flit about the rocks the entire time we were on the jetty. They were apparently oblivious to our presence, and one of them approached to within eight feet of where we were sitting. The birds seemed to be feeding on some form of marine life which they found in the sea moss and sea weed covering many of the rocks. They were very sure-footed and would run down the rocks as the waves receded, extract some morsel of food from the sea weed, and dash back again before the waves could overtake them.—WM. YODER AND A. HENRY GAEDE,

Wilson's Phalarope in Bronx Park, New York.—Since observing the Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) in the Bronx, we find that other observers also satisfactorily identified a bird of this species, in the Bronx, on the same date. At Bronx Park, a single bird was observed by Messrs. Myers, Rosner, Herbert, and Matachieski. At Hunts Point, a few miles further down the river, possibly the same bird was seen, several hours later, by the two last named and also Messrs. Hickey and Cruick-