

Frigate Birds since 1910, my attention was attracted to what I at first sight took to be a Fish Crow hovering above the combers. But as the bird was swept towards and past me, I realized that it was no Crow. In the course of ten minutes I saw four more of the same species. They would occasionally skim close to the waves, stretching the feet towards the water and almost alighting but keeping the wings outspread, never behaving after the manner of the fork-tailed Terns.

I tentatively set the new birds down as Sooty Shearwaters, and upon looking them up in the books, was confirmed in my belief. However upon receiving the Noddy on the 20th, I at once saw the striking similarity in general appearance between the Noddy and the Sooty Shearwater, and I have since read (Bartsch's 'Bird Rookeries of the Tortugas') that the Noddy has habits of flight similar to those I observed, and so have little doubt that the five birds I saw on the 18th were of this species.

The books seem to make no mention of the fact that in general appearance, the Noddy and Sooty Shearwater are strikingly alike. Unless one were fortunate enough to note the shape of bill or the color of the forehead, or were well acquainted with the flight of the two species, it would be almost impossible to separate them in the field. The descriptions as written in the literature are not sufficient to separate them.

Mr. A. H. Howell, U. S. Biological Survey, writes me that this is the first record for the Noddy on the Florida east coast. The bird breeds, of course, in the Tortugas, but those seen on the 18th more probably came from the Bahamas, for the hurricane was from that direction.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida.*

Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*) and Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaetheta*) on the South Carolina coast.—On July 29, 1926, a tropical hurricane passed the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., the height of the storm was reached during the late afternoon and early part of the night; after 12 o'clock it began to lull. A maximum wind velocity of about 54 miles per hour was reported.

It was not until the morning of August 2, that I visited the Isle of Palms (Long Island) for the purpose of gathering whatever birds might have been washed ashore. Landing on the southern end of the island, which is practically uninhabited I walked the entire length, a distance of approximately nine miles, and back. About halfway up the island, I came upon the carcasses of two Terns, lying within twenty-five feet of each other; they were putrid and partly eaten by crabs, but at a glance were seen to be either *fuscata* or *anaetheta*.

I hurried on and found a number of Audubon's Shearwaters (*Puffinus herminieri*), likewise putrid and stripped of flesh; a careful count showed that there were fourteen of these birds dead on the beach.

The Terns were obviously different species, and on my return home, I took them to Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, who brought out specimens from his great collection. We compared them and found beyond all question that

they were specimens of *Sterna fuscata* and *Sterna anaetheta*. Unfortunately they could not be preserved entire, but I succeeded in saving the bills, wings and tails.

This is the third South Carolina record for the Bridled Tern, and, so far as I know, the second record for the Sooty.—E. VON S. DINGLE, *Mt. Pleasant, S. C.*

Two Birds New to the Fauna of South Carolina.—A Noddy Tern (*Anous stolidus*) was captured by Mr. T. M. Evans, County Agent, on July 29, 1926, near Myrtle Beach, Horry Co., and sent by him to Prof. Franklin Sherman at Clemson College who skinned and prepared the specimen which is now in the collection of that institution.

In my book 'Birds of South Carolina,' published in 1910, I placed this species in my hypothetical list on account of insufficient evidence of its occurrence in the state. The present specimen was evidently blown here by the hurricane which wrecked Nassau, N. P.

On July 30, 1926, a female Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaethon lepturus catesbyi*) was captured alive in a road at Jocassee, Oconee Co., which is at the Blue Ridge Mountains and was sent by Miss Sarah Godbold to Prof. Franklin Sherman at Clemson College who skinned the specimen. Prof. Sherman in a letter to me said that the bird was brought to him by Mr. L. E. Young of Charlotte, N. C., but the owner of the specimen was Miss Godbold. This bird was also brought to South Carolina by the hurricane and is the first record for the state. The specimen is now in my [Wayne's] collection.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, and FRANKLIN SHERMAN, Clemson College, South Carolina.*

White Pelican in Southeastern Pennsylvania.—A White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) was captured alive on the evening of October 5, 1926, on a sand-bar near Overview, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, by Mr. William E. Givler of Camp Hill, who brought it to this office for identification. It had been chased by several persons during the afternoon of the day of its capture, but evaded its pursuers until a passing motor boat frightened it to shore where it was easily overtaken, although its wings seemed to be in sound condition. I believe it had been weakened by starvation, for it weighed but little more than eleven pounds, despite the apparent bulk of its body. It was apparently not fully adult for the plumage of the upper back and the lesser wing coverts was pale brownish gray, not white, and the eyes were blue-black. It was sent to the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens.

On October 7, Mr. S. G. Millhouse saw a flock of five White Pelicans circling above a pond on his farm, which is located between the ridge road and the mountain two miles north of Shippensburg, Cumberland County. He shot one of these birds, believing it to be a Goose. The specimen, which has a wing spread of eight feet two and one-half inches will be mounted for the Pennsylvania State Museum.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*