

thirty Willetts, six White-rumped Sandpipers, and one Baird's Sandpiper.

Returning to the point where I had first seen the Buff-breasted Sandpipers, I saw six birds flying in. The four had returned with two others. They immediately "froze" in a half squatting position. One slowly turned his head, looking up as if expecting an attack from above. Soon they relaxed and while four started to feed in a rather indifferent sort of manner, the other two bathed. This was not a vigorous process as is the habit of most waders. One dipped the rear half of his body by teetering exactly like a Spotted Sandpiper. The other one just wet the under surface of his body by a series of squats. The wings were fluttered without touching the water. Both bathers seemed to fear disarranging their immaculate brown feathers. The birds moved about on the ground in a very deliberate manner, their folded wings extending just beyond their tails. Suddenly one uttered a short throaty "err," "err." Immediately alert, they all took flight, settling on the Brigantine Golf Course, about fifty yards away. Here two of them indulged in the curious performance of stretching one wing straight up over the back. Possibly the bathers were pluming themselves. Scattering they began to feed in the short grass—their backs just showing. Now and then their heads were raised for danger signs. I moved toward them but had taken only a few steps when they flew, darting swiftly inland. As they went, I heard weak twitters again.

From the viewpoint of the field student, this Sandpiper when on the ground could aptly be described as a diminutive Upland Plover brown and buff-colored from the base of his bill to the tips of his toes. In flight, the underwing pattern is quite distinctive. These characteristics are possessed by no other shore bird, I believe.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Collingswood, N. J.*

**Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) again in South Carolina.**—On August 16, 1928, I secured a specimen of the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) in an old rice field bordering the Cooper River, South Carolina. The bird was a young male.

The Stilt was with a flock of Least Sandpipers (*Pisobia minutilla*) and Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*) and a few Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*).

So far as I can ascertain, this is the first record for the Stilt in South Carolina in nearly fifty years. Mr. Arthur T. Wayne in his "Birds of South Carolina," p. 43, tells of seeing several pairs of Stilts on Sullivan's Island in May, 1881; judging from their actions, he was sure the birds were breeding.—E. VON S. DINGLE, *Huger, S. C.*

**The Possibility of Tularemia in the Ruffed Grouse.**—An article on "Tularemia in Birds" occurs in the 'Journal of the American Medical Association' for May 26, 1928. It seems to be a condensation of an