

camped near Everglade, Collier County, in March, 1928. They vowed that they nested in practically the same locality and still nested there. I took a trip with one Indian who volunteered as a guide and took me straight to a spot where they had nested in recent years, but the water was low and practically all dried up, and no birds were found.

My brother-in-law, Captain Chas. Lockwood, who pilots parties of tourists on fishing excursions, has told me of seeing many "Pink Curlews" flying to roost on Pavillion Key, Ten Thousand Islands, late in the evening. This was six or eight years ago.

The latest record that I have of nesting Spoonbills, was in March, 1928, in Palm Beach County, by Henry Redding. He stated he found them while on a surveying party, nesting on a small Lake, where also were a few breeding Everglade Kites. He took the pains to write and tell me this, knowing that I was especially interested in such records. No specimens were collected.

Twelve years ago they nested on the edge of the Everglades on the southeast side of Lake Okeechobee, some miles below Eupotia. This I gathered from an old resident of that place, named Carl Barber. He knew the birds well and had seen them nesting there. This information was given me in 1922.

A trip to Cape Sable in April 1927, in company with William Leon Dawson, on purpose to see these birds, resulted in failure. I was also at Shark River in March, 1928, and remained in that vicinity for two weeks in March and one week the first part of May, but saw none of the birds.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

**Early Date for Solitary Sandpiper.**—I wish to report an apparently early date for the Solitary Sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius*). A single specimen frequented a small fresh water pond with trees growing to the water's edge on the east boundary of Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., near Long Island Sound, and was seen three times, a week apart—Sunday, April 7, 1929; Sunday, April 14 and again on the 21st. It was undoubtedly the same bird as it did not leave the pond but flew only from one shore to another when disturbed. All of these dates appear very early, according to Griseom's 'Birds of New York City Region,' Chapman's 'Birds Eastern N. A.' and Eaton's 'Birds of New York State.' As it was tame I had a good chance to study it at a short distance for a long time with a strong pair of Zeiss glasses after checking up with descriptions in the above works and with the plate of Solitary and Spotted Sandpipers in Eaton's book.

My reasons for identification are as follows: its habitat was typical, and it was the right size. Its flight was quite different from that of the Spotted Sandpiper (with which I am familiar and with which it might possibly be confused) and it has a trick of holding its wings aloft when alighting, and then slowly closing them. It was pure white underneath and the edge of the wing was brown without spots, forming a strong contrast. The wing

coverts and back were brownish with small white spots. Outer tail feathers were white with brown bars while the middle feathers were quite dark brown. There was a small white eye ring but no distinct white line over the eye. The head, neck, and upper breast were streaked and spotted with brown and gray and the markings seemed to form a rather indistinct collar. The bill was black, lighter near the base and the legs distinctly greenish. I made these notes on the spot.—R. CLIFFORD BLACK, *New York, N. Y.*

**Wilson's Phalarope and Black-necked Stilt in South Carolina.—**

On May 10, 1929, I found a Wilson's Phalarope and a Black-necked Stilt in a small tidal pool on the broad sand flats of James Island near Charleston, S. C.; a most unusual experience, since both these species are exceedingly rare in this State.

There are two other South Carolina records for the Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*); May, 1881, Arthur T. Wayne, and August 16, 1928, E. von S. Dingle. At the time I knew of only one other South Carolina record for Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*), a specimen taken by E. B. Chamberlain on Sullivan's Island and now in The Charleston Museum. I learn, however, that on May 5, five days before I saw my bird, Mr. P. A. Dumont of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, saw a Wilson's Phalarope on Morris Island at the entrance of Charleston harbor. I understand that Mr. Dumont's Morris Island Phalarope was a male; my James Island bird was a female in high plumage. These, therefore, are two distinct records.

It was late in the afternoon of May 10 when I saw the Phalarope and the Stilt in the James Island pool, where Lesser Yellowlegs, Semipalmated Plovers and Wilson's Plovers were also feeding, while many other shore and marsh birds moved about over the surrounding sands or passed overhead. Early the next day I returned to the pool with Mr. Alexander Sprunt Jr., and Mr. Ellison Williams. Both Stilt and Phalarope were still present and we studied them carefully at close range. I saw them both again in the same place on May 13, but when I revisited the pool on May 17 it was deserted.—HERBERT RAVENEL SASS, *Charleston, S. C.*

**The Avocet in Georgia.—**Bent in his 'Life Histories' (Bulletin 142, National Museum) gives one casual record of the occurrence of the Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) in this state, a specimen taken at St. Marys, October 8, 1903.

On October 14, 1928, Mr. Frank Martin and I observed an Avocet on the salt mud flats known as Horseshoe Shoals, near the Savannah River entrance. No other was seen from that date until February 23, 1929, when I saw one flying by near the same locality. March 4 Mr. Martin and I saw one on a sand beach in company first with a flock of Gulls and Terns, later in the day with Black-bellied Plover and other shore birds. This bird was seen several times until March 7, when I succeeded in