

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