

sents a considerable extension of the known breeding range of the species, in the New York Region, though perhaps a sporadic instance.

The following is a list of the more interesting species recorded on June 22, which, for obvious reasons, does not include those treated in detail above: Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Great Blue Heron, 3; Sora, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 3; Turkey Vulture, 4; Northern Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 8; Orchard Oriole, 2; Purple Finch, 1; Grasshopper Sparrow, abundant; Henslow's Sparrow, 5; Purple Martin, 3; Cliff Swallow, 15; Tree Swallow, 4; Rough-winged Swallow, 1; Northern Parula Warbler, 1.—IRVING KASSOY, JOHN AND RICHARD KUERZI, *New York City*.

Further Notes from the Savannah River Entrance.—Several of the low marsh islands near the mouth of the Savannah River, are in a doubtful status as to whether occurrences should be recorded as from South Carolina or Georgia. After talking the matter over with the only two bird students giving more than a passing interest to the area, it was decided to record all occurrences as given below, until some better method or authority appears. The two persons mentioned above are Mr. W. J. Erichson and Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol.

South Carolina: Jones Island, Long Island Fill, Horseshoe Shoals.

Georgia: (a) All the islands on the south side of the river, including: Cockspur Island, Long Island, Maurice Island, Elba Island. On the north side of the river: (b) Oysterbed Island, (c) The entire main river channel, including both north and south jetties.

The Long Island Fill is a recent engineering work connected to Jones Island and will soon reach to Oysterbed Island. It is about 15,000 ft. long, from 300 to 600 feet wide at high water, and has an average elevation of 12 feet above low water. The north side is concave, and between the Fill and the long point of Jones Island is a mud flat roughly oval one mile by two in size, that has come to be a great feeding place and high water rendezvous of many different water birds. Several small sand bars reaching out on either side afford night resting places, and a half-submerged jetty or so attracts the oystercatchers and ruddy turnstones.

Oysterbed Island was first what the name states, an oysterbed in the middle of the Savannah River, but changes of channel, and material pumped on it has increased it to perhaps 4,000 ft. long by 3,000 feet wide, and an elevation of 20-odd feet at low water. This sandy hill is the nesting ground for colonies of Least Terns, Black Skimmers, and Willets, and Wilson's Plover in abundance, with a pair or so of Oystercatchers, also nest here each year.

Phalacrocorax carbo. CORMORANT. A single bird found sitting on the north jetty was shot as it flew, and proved to be a male in good flesh and plumage. The skin was later sent to the Charleston Museum, and Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., agreed in the identification. He mentions the two records for South Carolina mentioned by Wayne in his 'Birds of South Carolina' and by Bent in his 'Life Histories.'

An inquiry of Mr. Arthur H. Howell about the Biological Survey's records brings this answer: "There are no definite records in our files of *Phalacrocorax carbo* from Georgia—only the general statements of Nuttall and of Ogilvy-Grant (Catalogue Birds, British Mus., vol. 26, p. 340) mentioning 'Georgia' in the range."

This appears to be the first authentic record for the state.

Spatula clypeata. SHOVELLER. Several writers have described this species as entirely a fresh water Duck, but in this particular place (the mud flat back of Long Island Fill) it lives throughout the winter, feeds, sleeps, and spends twenty-four hours of the day, unless it leaves at night for the old rice-fields and preserves up the river. It is seldom that a flock is seen in flight at evening. They do not feed so much by "tipping-up" as by walking out on the mud and dredging up the small drains exactly like barn-yard Ducks do. The flat is an excellent protection because of the bottom of treacherous mud, so flat that the tide which never covers it deeply, fall very fast (and it is no pleasant matter to be left aground until the next tide) and also because the shallow water stops the shooting from outboard motor speed boats. If disturbed the Shovellers fly out a mile and light in open water, then drift back toward the feeding place. On first arrival about October 25, they are not at all shy, but by December 1 are quite wary, and well know how to evade the hunter.

Chen hyperborea subsp.? ? SNOW GOOSE. While fishing on an oyster reef off Turtle Island, three miles from the Savannah River, in South Carolina, a single Snow Goose lit behind the reef from us. After a minute or so it flew in a half circle within fifty yards and headed out to sea. It was unmistakably a Snow Goose, every detail of the head was plain at the short distance with binoculars. It is of course impossible to more than make a guess as to the subspecies, but the impression was that the bird was shorter than the double crested cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) of which species, flocks were in sight most of the day.

Branta canadensis canadensis. CANADA GOOSE. This appears to be nearly the southern, or perhaps more correctly the southeastern limit for the Canada Goose.

For several years I have watched and listened for them, and have often mistaken flocks of Double-crested Cormorants when just in sight, but have only four dates to record. On October 21, 1927, seven flew over, heading south and honking among themselves as usual. Again on October 25, 1927 four lit in the river near old Ft. Jackson, about three miles east of Savannah. No others were seen or heard until October 25, this year, when a flock of about thirty came over heading southsouthwest. Another flock was heard at night over the Jones Island marshes on November 6.

Recurvirostra americana. AVOCET. At the risk of mentioning one species too often it seems to be wise again to record the Avocet from this place.

Records for this species from the South Atlantic coast are rare, in fact, there seems to be but one other record from Georgia than mine, and but one from South Carolina since the time of Audubon.

This year a single bird was seen several times and finally taken on October 5. It was a female, and a young bird.

Then on November 18, two flew over the dredge towards the Long Island Fill, and two, perhaps the same, were seen quietly resting near high water mark on the Fill, on November 24.

Another single bird was collected in the same locality the day before Christmas, and showed plainly the "pinkish buff" ends of the feathers of the back that are black in the adult bird. This one was a male.

The bird taken near here, but in Georgia, on March 7, 1929, was sent to the Charleston Museum, for their collections, and Mr. Sprunt writes me that he considers this a bird of the previous year.

With this scant evidence it is easy to guess that (perhaps) the appearance of this species so far from its normal range, is similar to the wanderings of the Little Blue Heron in the white plumage, as recorded so often the last few years. However, later evidence may prove this a poor guess.

Numenius americanus. LONG-BILLED CURLEW. This species, once so plentiful, has rarely been reported from the coast of South Carolina and Georgia during late years. Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., writes me that the only recent record from South Carolina is one seen by Mr. Wayne at Porcher's Bluff, on January 10, 1927. Mr. Wayne had not seen any others since 1899, as he states in his 'Birds of South Carolina' (1910).

My first sight of the species was in June, 1923 on Hunting Island, South Carolina. The fact that there were also smaller Curlews in the flock, makes it more certain that it was the Long-billed Curlew that was seen. The others must have been *hudsonicus*.

Since then one or a pair have been seen or heard nearly every year flying over the Savannah River, usually in June. None have been seen other than flying over.

This year, perhaps because of the number of visits to the place chosen as a resting place during high water when the mud flats were covered, or as a roosting place at night, more than ever have been seen. It is of course impossible to say just how many birds stayed for a time or if there was a constant change. I believe that there were seven different birds, seen from October 5 to 25, but not more than three at a time.

A fat female was collected on October 10, and another, also a female on the 20th. Three were seen the last date (the 25th) mentioned.

The birds were all very shy, and seemed to prefer the company of the Black-bellied Plover to the usual flock of Black Skimmers, Laughing and Ring-billed Gulls, Royal and Forster's Terns, Willets, etc., that were always present on the various sand bars.

A comparison with the few Marbled Godwits present showed no plain difference in size, but in flight the Curlews showed much lighter underparts. When standing both of these, our largest brownish colored shore birds, appeared larger than the Ring-billed Gulls, though it may have been due to the longer legs.

It should be explained that the skins taken and all others seen are properly South Carolina records.

Asio flammeus. SHORT-EARED OWL. Since about November 10, 1930, there has been an unusual number of the "sand-hill" Owls, as they might well be called, both on Long Island Fill, and on Oysterbed Island, while in the salt marshes of Jones Island several can be seen at dusk, taking up the hunt over the precise territory covered by the Marsh Hawk during the day.

For several winters I have made trips over these places during the winter months, and have never seen more than two of these Owls in any one day, but November 24, while walking up and back on the Fill, about four miles in all, at least thirty Owls flushed from the grass, I suspect that there were about eight or nine birds, and that they kept moving ahead to the end, then lit behind, and again flushed on my return trip. Three were seen at once, and on December 14, five birds flew up and were in sight at once on Oysterbed Island. The reason for their continued presence may perhaps be in some sudden increase locally of the rodent population, if so, it has not come to my notice.—IVAN R. TOMPKINS, *U. S. Dredge "Morgan," Savannah, Ga.*

Notes from Wisconsin.—*Oidemia americana*. AMERICAN SCOTER. On Nov. 2, 1930, Mr. L. D. Atkinson of Madison shot on Lake Kegonsa two Ducks that were new to him. He had retained but one bird, an immature male Scoter, which is now in my possession. The second bird, stated to have been identical with the first, had been dressed for the table before it could be rescued. This appears to be the first record for Dane County.

Lobipes lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE. I collected a female in full breeding plumage from a flock of four, near Madison, May 24, 1930.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER. It now appears that this species is a regular migrant in the Madison region, especially during August. In 1930, one was seen Aug. 16, one Aug. 29, and on Aug. 17, while on a field trip with Mr. John Main, eleven were found at a pond near Oregon.

Oxyechus vociferus. KILLDEER. A second winter record for the Killdeer was obtained on Dec. 28, 1930. This bird was found in the same spot near Madison where one had been found a year previously ("The Auk" 47, 1930, 424).

Cryptoglaux acadica acadica. SAW-WHET OWL. Mr. Herbert Stoddard found a Saw-whet Owl near Pine Bluff, Dane Co., March 15, 1930. On the following day, while I was in the field with Mr. Stoddard, he found another in a small cedar, in the southwestern corner of Columbia County, near the Dane County line.

On Oct. 3, 1930, I received from Prof. Leon J. Cole a Saw-whet Owl that he found in the road, a mile north of the Pattison State Park, Douglas Co., Sept. 29, 1930. Owing to crushing by automobiles and the delay in transit, the specimen was in no condition for preservation.

Nuttallornis borealis. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. The results of the season of 1930 cause me to waver in my opinion that this species is an un-