

Winter Range of Long-billed Curlew and Piping Plover.—On January 16, 1933, three specimens of *Numenius a. americanus* were seen and watched for a long while at Cape Island (U. S. Wild Life Refuge), South Carolina, by the writer and others. They were watched on the ground and in flight with and without 6x and 8x glasses, at a range of from fifty to one hundred yards. The large size, cinnamon color and characteristic whistles, together with the excessively long bills were unmistakable. The birds were not at all shy and were left on the flats after intensive study.

A. C. Bent in his 'Life Histories of North American Shore-birds,' gives the winter range of *americanus* as ". . . east to formerly South Carolina (Charleston and Frogmore)." Charleston is some sixty miles south of Cape Island and Frogmore still farther, so that this record is apparently the farthest north point for *americanus* on the Atlantic coast in winter. The same statement applies to the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), three of which were observed at the same time.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

The Yellow-legs Wintering in South Carolina.—This winter (1932-33) the Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*) has established a first winter record for South Carolina.

In every month I have seen from one to twelve birds of this species on Jones Island, Turtle Island, and in an open marsh of the mainland along the Savannah River. Usually the Greater Yellow-legs, always a winter visitor here, has been present, and has furnished a good means of comparison, though to one familiar with the bird no control is necessary.

In the square mile of flooded open marsh mentioned before, I, today (February 16), found at least one hundred of the Lesser Yellow-legs, walking gingerly on floating drift over six or eight inches of water. These, however, may be early migrants.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.

Gull-billed Tern Nesting at Pensacola, Florida.—On July 10, 1932, the writer and others found a nest and two eggs of the Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica aranea*) in a small colony of Black Skimmers and Least Terns about six miles west of the entrance of Pensacola Bay. The nest was merely a depression in the sand, similar to those made by the Black Skimmers, lined with broken bits of rotted driftwood. The site of the colony was about fifty yards back of the Gulf beach on an extensive, dry sand-flat, well above the reach of any but storm tides.

Since neither of the birds would return to the nest while we were in the vicinity and the identity of the nest could not be proven, another visit was made on July 17. On this occasion, one of the eggs was found to have just hatched, and an adult bird was observed several times to return to the nest and settle down upon it. Our intrusion was resented with much noise and with an exhibition of boldness even greater than I have ever witnessed on