

**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

the part of the fearless Least Tern. Several times the adult birds' diving flights brought them almost within arm's length of one or another of the intruders. A still later visit for the purpose of banding the young birds resulted in disappointment, for there was no sign of young or adults.

As this species has long been known to have bred not more than 75 miles to the westward (A. H. Howell, *Birds of Alabama*, p. 27, 1924) it is not unlikely that it has nested in extreme western Florida before, but the foregoing is apparently the only recorded instance.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, *U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*

**An Oregon Record of the Red-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa brevirostris*).**—On the morning of January 28, 1933, an adult female Red-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa brevirostris*), was found dead on the ocean beach at De-Lake, Lincoln County, Oregon. It was so badly oil-smeared as to render identification impossible, but the short stubby bill and bright feet showing through the oil and dirt aroused curiosity and it was saved. When cleaned it proved to be a fine specimen of this species. The bird was somewhat torn and the viscera partly eaten out when found by my companion, C. A. Leichhardt, who brought it to me. It is now No. 2200 in my collection.

This is, so far as I can find, the first specimen of the Red-legged Kittiwake taken within continental United States. There has been a great southward movement of unusual northern sea-fowl off the Oregon coast this year. Several Pacific Kittiwakes have been taken, and numerous Horned Puffins and Ancient Murrelets have come southward only to fall victims to the oil discharged from boats at sea. These, together with hundreds of California Murres, as well as numbers of Marbled Murrelets, Rhinoceros Auklets, Cassin's Auklets and Tufted Puffins, have been found dead or dying on the beaches, the great majority coated with oil. This Kittiwake adds one more to the list of those affected.

The bird measures in millimeters as follows: Wing, 313; tail, 128; tarsus, 30; toe, without claw, 39; culmen, 26; bill at base, 12; bill at angle, 11. The bill in the fresh bird is pale lemon yellow, somewhat tinted with greenish, the eye-ring red, and the mouth lining brilliant orange red of almost the same bright shade as the feet and legs. The eyes were badly shriveled, but appeared deep blue black. There is an almost microscopic nail on each hind toe, and the rest of the plumage agrees perfectly with Dwight's description of winter plumage for the species.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Portland, Oregon.*

**Great Black-backed Gull in Maryland.**—The fact that I find but a single published note on the occurrence of *Larus marinus* in Maryland, and that nearly forty years old (Kirkwood, *Trans. Maryland Acad. of Sci.*, 1895, 250), leads me to place on record a Black-back that I saw on January 23, 1933. The bird was fully adult, and was approached by motor-boat so closely that its identification would have been certain even without the aid of my 6-power binocular. When first seen it was resting alone, though there were several Herring Gulls in the vicinity, on the waters of Tangier