

One of Wayne's specimens was sent to Wm. Brewster; and one was destroyed while the third, Richland County bird, is now in the Charleston Museum, along with the present bird (No. 33,384).

Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa. ALASKA YELLOW WARBLER.—On the morning of October 10, 1933, Miss E. B. Richardson, of the Museum staff, found a small yellowish-green Warbler, dead, in the garden of 87 Church Street, this city. Being unable to arrive at a satisfactory identification, the writer sent the specimen to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for determination. He pronounces the bird an Alaska Yellow Warbler (*D. a. rubiginosa*), remarking that "It is marked by dark coloration, in this agreeing with specimens from the coast of Alaska." Dr. H. C. Oberholser who also handled this specimen states that it is not to be confused with *D. a. amnicola* which occurs as far west as eastern Alaska.

This is the first recorded occurrence of this subspecies in South Carolina, and, judging from a check-up of 'The Auk', anywhere east of Brownsville, Texas. The specimen, an immature bird of indeterminate sex, now bears No. 33,318 in our collection.

The writer is indebted to Dr. Wetmore and Dr. Oberholser for their unflinching courtesy in this matter, and to Miss Richardson for the privilege of recording an interesting addition to the birds of this state.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Notes from South Carolina.—*Chen hyperborea atlantica*. GREATER SNOW GOOSE.—On November 26, 1933, a local sportsman shot a bird that was new to him and which proved to be an immature male Greater Snow Goose. It was turned over to the Charleston Museum and is the second record of the capture of the species since the days of Audubon and Bachman, the other recorded by Wayne was shot October 27, 1914. The present bird was one of a flock of six some of which were pure white.

On January 23, 1934, in company with H. C. Oberholser and E. B. Chamberlain the writer saw two of these birds, one in the same rice field in which the above specimen was secured and the other about two miles distant. It is inferred that these were of the same form as the one secured and were probably remnants of the same flock.

Oidemia deglandi. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—On January 20, 1934, with the same companions, we saw fifteen of these Scoters in Winyah Bay, off South Island, Georgetown Co., S. C. They flew past our boat at close range in company with many Lesser Scaups and both American and Surf Scoters. Two flocks were seen one of four and the other of eleven. This is the third record for the state, all in January.

Buteo lagopus s. johannis. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—One seen on January 3, 1934 by the writer and Mr. J. Willcox Brown, on rice fields of the Grove Plantation, So. Edisto River, Charleston Co., S. C. It was in the light phase of plumage and hovered in characteristic manner finally dropping straight down into the rank growth for some prey. The white basal half of the tail and the broken band across the belly were diagnostic and we were able to

compare it critically with a nearby *B. borealis*. The writer was with Mr. Arthur T. Wayne and with Mr. Herbert R. Sass when the previous state records were made.

Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia. WILSON'S PLOVER.—In company with Mr. J. Willcox Brown the writer saw an individual of this species on the beach of Big Bay Island, S. C. on January 3, 1934. It was standing on the exposed mud formations hunched up as if from the cold, as there was a raw north-east wind with temperature at 40°. We studied it with binoculars from our car at a distance of fifty feet and then approached on foot to within twenty feet when it flew a short distance down the beach. This island harbors scores of breeding birds of this species in summer but so far as I am aware this is the first winter record for the state.

Icterus galbula. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—On February 13, 1934, I received an adult male of this species in fine plumage but very thin, taken the previous day at Pineville, Berkeley Co., S. C., about fifty miles north of Charleston. It had been observed by a friend of the writer for some days and not knowing what it was he collected it. It constitutes the first South Carolina winter record. In January and early February, 1933, I heard persistent rumors of the presence of one of these birds at Summer-ville, S. C., but it was not secured.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, S. C.

Notes from Chatham County, Georgia.—*Fregata magnificens*. MAN-O'-WAR-BIRD.—A fine specimen was shot on Wassaw Island on May 16, 1933, and finally fell into the hands of Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, at the Savannah Quarantine Station, Savannah. He was able to save the head only. There is at least one other definite Georgia record (Auk, XXIX, p. 531).

Lobipes lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—I collected a female in breeding plumage in the river near Savannah, on May 24, 1933, and was told of another Phalarope, probably of this species, seen farther up the river, on about this date. This is, I believe, the first specimen to be taken in the state.

Larus hyperboreus. GLAUCUS GULL.—A single individual was seen below the city, on December 9, 1933 by Mr. Ernest Wells and myself. We had an excellent chance to compare it with the Herring Gulls, both in color and size. The two specimens taken here and recorded (Auk, XLVIII, p. 435) are the only other records for the state.

Sterna antillarum antillarum. LEAST TERN.—A bird banded by Rossignol on Oysterbed Island, June 17, 1923, was shot a few miles south of Savannah, July 9, 1933. This bird was therefore ten years old. Such accurate records of longevity under natural conditions are not too plentiful.

Thalasseus maximus maximus. ROYAL TERN.—Rossignol found a few birds nesting on Oysterbed Island June 17, 1933. This may be a first breeding record for the state. With many years of study and collecting along this coast he has no knowledge of its breeding within the state before,