

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,

though there is a colony in St. Helen Sound, S. C., about sixty miles to the northward.

Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis. GRAY KINGBIRD.—Rossignol, who is thoroughly familiar with this species in its normal range, saw and heard a single bird near Quarantine Station June 8, 1933. Quarantine is near the river mouth, fourteen miles east of the city. There are no other Georgia records.

Muscivora forficata. SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.—Rossignol collected a fine full plumaged male at Quarantine on June 5, 1933. This is apparently a first record for the state.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

Notes from the Coastal Counties of Alabama.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—On July 4, 1933, on a visit to a rookery in the northern part of Mobile County, eleven miles south of Mt. Vernon, a number of Egrets were found nesting in company with Anhingas, Little Blue Herons, and Yellow-crowned Night Herons. About 100 young Egrets were counted, most of them able to fly but some still in the nests. This is the only definite breeding record for this species in Alabama, although, as Mr. A. H. Howell says (*Birds of Alabama, 1924*), it undoubtedly bred in former times before its near extermination by the millinery trade.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Two of these Gulls, now in my collection, were taken by John Middlebrooks at Gasque in the southern part of Baldwin County, on January 14, 1933. Howell cites only a single record for the state—January 25, 1912. It is not unlikely, however, that this species has been merely overlooked on the coast of Alabama since it is known to occur commonly on the nearby coast of Florida.—DUNCAN McINTOSH, *Fairhope, Alabama.*

Notes from Buchanan County, Iowa.—*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. NORTHERN BLUE JAY.—Each year this bird performs a more or less regular migration in Iowa. While many remain as residents through the winter, small flocks are occasionally seen proceeding south during September and October. During the fall of 1933, I saw one flock of fifteen and another of fifty going south on September 21; another flock of 75 was seen on September 29. Doubtless there were other flocks that I did not see.

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos. EASTERN CROW.—Seldom seen here in migration. On the afternoon of October 16, 1933, I saw a loose, scattered flock of about 75 Crows flying south. They appeared to be migrating, flying steadily and with apparent determination, and were soon lost to sight beyond the southern horizon. Another flock of 30, migrating in the same manner, was seen on October 19, 1933.

Colaptes cafer collaris. RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.—On October 29, 1933, one was seen in the woods about a mile south of the village of Otterville. My wife, my son Paul A. Pierce and I were walking through a field beside the woods, when the bird flew up from the ground a short distance in