

lers in the midsummer of 1933 was probably correlated with the unusual drought conditions which prevailed over most of the breeding range of this species. Usually this bird does not arrive in central New York until middle or late September, but in 1933, three individuals appeared with other migrating Warblers on August 9, and the species was seen regularly thereafter, both in the Waneta Lake region and at Ithaca, N. Y.—R. T. CLAUSEN, *Dept. of Botany, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

**Notes from Cape Romain, Charleston Co., S. C.**—On July 17, 1934, in company with Messrs. E. M. Burton and H. F. West, I spent the day in the wild life refuge at Cape Romain, about thirty miles northeast of Charleston, S. C. Last year six thousand eggs had been counted in the Royal Tern colony at the Cape, and, because of a storm during the last of May, 1934, we were anxious to find whether or not the Royals had nested again. Several things of interest were seen on our trip, and I quote from my day's notes:

*Thalasseus m. maximus*. ROYAL TERN.—Saw approximately 250–300 adults, but no nests or young. Evidently the colony had not rebuilt after the storm. In fact, the majority of the breeding colony had apparently moved elsewhere, leaving a comparatively small number of discouraged or non-breeding birds. Possibly the breeding birds moved south to St. Helena Sound, Beaufort Co., S. C. They have not been located in any other colony nearer Charleston.

*Rynchops n. nigra*. BLACK SKIMMER.—About 600 adults. 175–200 nests, majority with three to four eggs. Young, from newly-hatched to medium size, enough to account for about fifty more nests.

*Sterna antillarum*. LEAST TERN.—About 75–80 nests, mostly two eggs each. Dozen or so newly hatched young and about three to four dozen running young, a few well grown. Several dozen Skimmer and Least Tern eggs storm-washed.

*Gelochelidon nilotica aranea*. GULL-BILLED TERN.—Three adults seen, on edge of Skimmer colony. One nest found. This well lined with shells and a piece of marsh root on one edge. A single young bird, three to four inches long; soft olive buff with dark streak-blotches; bill dark horn color, inside of mouth red. Adults observed close overhead, near and (one) on nest, brooding young. While one protected the young bird from the hot sun, a second took up position 10–15 feet away. The third adult settled down fairly close. Adults, bill black; feet appearing black but really very dark red. This noted by two observers when birds were low, directly overhead, and color of feet showed against white of belly.

This seems to be the second breeding record for the state, the first having been made by Dr. Frank Oastler in May, 1929.

*Haematopus palliatus*. OYSTERCATCHER.—Saw two nice flocks, in all about seventy birds. This fine species is undoubtedly to be found in larger numbers along this coast than at any other point in its range.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

**Two Rare Birds in Georgia.**—*Sterna fuscata fuscata*. EASTERN SOOTY TERN.—On or about September 6, 1933, a bird of this species was picked up, either dead or in a dying condition, by an attendant of the Georgia State Hospital for the Insane, near Milledgeville in Baldwin County, Ga. It was given to Mrs. Ann F. Anderson of Milledgeville, who sent it to Mr. Arthur H. Howell of the U. S. Biological Survey for identification. This seems to be the first record this far inland, Baldwin County being about in the center of the state. There are several other records on the coast.

*Alle alle*. DOVEKIE.—Although the 1932 invasion of Dovekies is well and graphically described by Robert Cushman Murphy and William Vogt, in 'The Auk' for