

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

July 1933, I came across an additional specimen when on a recent bird trip along the Georgia coast with Don Eyles. We were shown on April 6, 1933, a specimen owned and mounted by George H. Stevens. It had been picked up dying by his father, C. F. Stevens, at Frederica River, St. Simon's Island, on November 23, 1932. George Stevens says another one was found near Hampton River, St. Simon's Island, on the same date, by a cousin of his who captured it alive and then released it. As Georgia occurrences are very scarce it seems advisable to record these birds.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Two Birds New to Alabama.—On September 5, 1934, I saw at a pond below the old bed of Edgewood Lake, near Birmingham, one Baird's Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdi*). The bird was noted to be between the Least Sandpiper and the Solitary Sandpiper in size, both of which birds had been seen on the same afternoon, while the latter was present during part of the observation of the Baird's. The call note—a mellow whistling or warbling sound—was certainly different from that of any other Sandpiper I have ever heard. From the White-rumped Sandpiper this bird differed in lacking the white rump and in the general grayish appearance. It was found feeding on mud flats at the edge of a small pond.

On August 31, I saw a Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albilora*) in Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham. It was approached to within ten or twelve feet and was observed with 8x glasses, the entirely white line over the eye was carefully noted.

So far as I can ascertain these records are the first for the state of Alabama.—HENRY STEVENSON, 207 S. 13th St. S. W., Birmingham, Ala.

Notes from the Brownsville, Texas Region.—The following records augment articles in 'The Auk,' 1925 pp. 432, 519, and 1926 p. 18. All observed in 1933.

Spatula clypeata. SHOVELLER.—Numerous the end of April.

Nyroca valisineria. CANVAS-BACK.—One May 1.

Eristamata jamaicensis rubida. RUDDY DUCK.—Seven April 28.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. OSPREY.—One May 1.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—One May 2.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—Several dozen April 29.

Recurvirostra americana. AVOCET.—16 seen on April 29, most of them in pairs.

Steganopus tricolor. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Six April 29.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus. HERRING GULL.—Two April 29.

Larus atricilla. LAUGHING GULL.—Over fresh water April 28 and May 1 within a mile of Brownsville.

Myiarchus tyrannulus nelsoni. MEXICAN CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—I found it rather a quiet bird uttering low, throaty calls quite different from those of the Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus boreus*).

Corvus cryptoleucus. WHITE-NECKED RAVEN.—Two were seen separately, also a flock of 15, on April 29.

Baeolophus atricristatus. BLACK-CRESTED TITMOUSE.—I heard it calling "péto" repeated several times, just like the Tufted Titmouse (*B. bicolor*).

Auriparus f. flaviceps. VERDIN.—Call brusque, double, and Flycatcher-like.

Wilsonia canadensis. CANADA WARBLER.—April 30.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—One April 27.

Molothrus a. ater. COWBIRD.—Observed on the back of a mule, and other times on cattle.

Tangavius aeneus involucratus. RED-EYED COWBIRD.—I saw some attitudinize while on the ground, cocking head and tail up as does the Great-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix m. mexicanus*).—GEOFFREY CARLETON, 45 Wall St., New York City.