

were made from them and they will be placed in some one of the museums for which I occasionally collect.

Insofar as I can find, there is no recent record of the killing of an American Avocet in this section of Illinois. According to Bent in his 'Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl' there was a sight record of two birds on May 5, 1889, at Chicago. Two were killed in St. Clair County, directly across from St. Louis, Missouri, on October 28, 1878, and one was killed in St. Louis, Missouri, on the same date. Probably all were members of the same flock. It is a coincidence, perhaps, that the three records along the Mississippi were all made on October 28, although there was a variance of fifty-eight years in the occurrence.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois*.

The Stilt Sandpiper Again on the Lower Savannah River.—A specimen of the Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalma himantopus*), was taken October 20, 1935, and duly recorded (*Auk*, Jan., 1936, 81).

This spring in the same general area, others of this species have been seen at various times. This low land which fills with rain water is a part of the original river bed, but now for many years it has been shut off by jetties, and later by fills. It is about seven miles east of Savannah, and is, technically at least, in South Carolina.

One bird of two was shot March 22, 1936. Another out of a group of four was collected March 29, and a few minutes later I counted eighteen together, under excellent conditions for observation. On April 5, I forgot my binoculars, but think one was present. Then I saw one several times on April 12, once with a Dowitcher, a Pectoral Sandpiper and two Lesser Yellow-legs, it was in the field of my binoculars at a very satisfactory distance. The rain water was nearly dried up on April 19, and the small flock of Lesser Yellow-legs very nervous, one Stilt Sandpiper flew by with them.

Several flocks of Lesser Yellow-legs close to the river entrance were closely observed, and I have watched the fairly numerous Yellow-legs near the dredge, about four miles inland, but have seen no Stilt Sandpipers except in the one rainwater pool.

Considering that this species is a regular spring migrant on the east coast of Florida, and rare elsewhere on the Atlantic coast, one suspects an overland migration route from here to the Mississippi valley, as with the Ring-necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*).—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge "Morgan," Savannah, Ga.*

European Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola rusticola*) in Ohio.—During the autumn of 1935 I became interested in the story of a Cleveland sportsman, Mr. G. F. Dixon, concerning a "large" Woodcock which he had recently shot. Upon questioning him it was learned that this Woodcock, before it was dressed weighed ten ounces, as against five to seven ounces which Mr. Dixon had found to be the range of weight in a considerable number of other Woodcocks taken by him over a period of years. Upon further questioning it developed that Mr. Dixon was still in possession of the body of this large Woodcock which had been dressed and prepared for cooking. The writer was permitted to examine the carcass and was greatly impressed by the large size and the pale color of the flesh when compared with similarly dressed bodies of other Woodcocks. Mr. Dixon gladly consented to save the skeleton of this large Woodcock and to present it to The Cleveland Museum of Natural History. This skeleton was unfortunately incomplete, the head, wings, and feet having been removed and destroyed. However, enough bones were preserved to show a considerable difference in size from a normal American Woodcock skeleton, and my suspicions were strengthened that the specimen represented the European species. Shortly afterwards these suspicions were substantiated by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser who identified the skeleton as that of *Scolopax rusticola*. This species has been taken occasionally