

killed Raptores. Upon inquiry, it was learned that the hawk had been shot near Emden (Logan County), Illinois, by an unknown person in February 1937, and brought to Mr. Biggs for mounting. The previous known records of this species in Illinois are as follows: two specimens taken at Rock Island, one of which is undated, while the other was collected in October 1857; and one individual taken at Warsaw on March 3, 1889.—FRANK BELLROSE, JR., *Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois.*

Ruddy Turnstone in West Virginia.—The Federal Fish Hatchery at Leetown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, has approximately forty acres of bass breeding-ponds. These are mud-bottomed ponds and when drained are very attractive to shorebirds. During a two weeks' dry spell in June, 1938, several of the ponds went dry. Hundreds of Killdeers were present during the entire month and on June 19, Miss Eleanor Sions and the writer saw an adult Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) in full breeding plumage feeding with the Killdeers. We watched the bird for some moments and then drove for Mr. and Mrs. John Poland, and the four of us returned and watched the bird for half an hour or more. It called several times and allowed us a close approach. So far as published records show, this is the first occurrence of this bird in the State.—J. LLOYD POLAND, *Martinsburg, West Virginia.*

Marbled Godwit on the Gulf Coast of Florida in Summer.—Recent records of the Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) in Florida at any season are few in number, and apparently non-breeding flocks have not been reported since the days of early abundance. Hence the following observations should be of interest. On July 26, 1935, the senior author observed a flock of fifteen of these attractive birds on a tidal flat a short distance east of Carrabelle, Franklin County. They were very tame, and allowed close observation for some time. On May 26, 1938, he observed a flock of ten in a similar location on the extreme east end of Dog Island, two or three miles from the locality where the flock was seen in 1935. On a trip to the latter locality on July 4, 1938, to see whether any of the birds were present, we both observed seven individuals, six in a group and one alone. As was the case previously, the birds allowed a close approach, and were seen to be adults in summer plumage. After being flushed, they circled repeatedly within a distance of forty yards uttering their musical call notes, just as they did on the previous occasions. If this is typical behavior, their present scarcity is easily understood, for these flocks could have been wiped out entirely by the irresponsible gunner.—HENRY L. BEADEL, *Tallahassee, Florida,* and HERBERT L. STODDARD, *Thomasville, Georgia.*

Black-necked Stilt nesting in South Carolina.—Having been informed by Major Peter Gething that he and Herbert R. Sass had seen three Black-necked Stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus*) in June about seven miles from Charleston near Folly Island, I determined to see if the birds were still there in July. On the 9th of July, 1938, I visited the flats and found one Stilt at the second waterhole. From the excited actions of this bird I was sure it had a nest or young, so with my son visited the flats the next morning hoping to locate the nest by flushing the bird. We stopped at the first waterhole to observe some Yellow-legs and I was sorry to see the Stilt feeding in this waterhole, but it was apparently unconcerned at our presence there. It soon flew about seven hundred feet to the second waterhole where we had seen it the day before and settled in one spot. We carefully marked this spot by the aid of a tuft of grass that stood out and then walked directly toward it. The bird took flight when we were about five hundred feet from the spot and was just as disturbed

at our presence as it was the day before. On reaching the place I found a nest with three eggs and the remains of a fourth egg. We did not touch the eggs or stay long as I hoped to get some pictures of the nest later.

Returning the next afternoon I was disturbed to see a Turkey Vulture apparently at the nest and eating something white, but was relieved to find that the vulture was really six feet away from the nest and eating a dead Snowy Egret. I took some pictures (Plate 5, lower figure), found the eggs cold and saw no sign of the Stilt. The next day I visited the nest morning and afternoon but did not see the Stilt and the eggs were cold. As the bird had not been seen since July 10 and the eggs had been cold for two days I concluded that the bird had deserted the nest, so I took it to the Charleston Museum for positive identification of the eggs. This is the first record to my knowledge of the Black-necked Stilt nesting in South Carolina.—
ELLISON A. WILLIAMS, 27 Limehouse St., Charleston, South Carolina.

Black-necked Stilt at Saybrook, Connecticut.—On July 30, 1938, on the tidal flats in South Cove, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, a Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) was seen and instantly recognized by William Remington of Springfield, Massachusetts, a veteran observer, many of whose records were valued additions to 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.' Scanning the multitude of shorebirds and Green Herons ("at least fifty") on the mud, his binocular alighted on this Stilt, and he immediately used his telescope. "The black on the back of the neck reminded me of the Western Grebe at Springfield in December 1934," he writes, "as though painted on with a brush. The bird preferred to feed in deep water but occasionally came into shallows where its tremendously long, red legs looked almost ludicrous. It did not fly away but disappeared behind tall grasses. On the next day at low tide I could not find it."—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., Northampton, Massachusetts.

Wilson's Phalarope host of Nevada Cowbird.—On June 6, 1938, while the writers were making a waterfowl survey on the Bear River Refuge in Utah, two nests of Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*), both parasitized by the Nevada Cowbird (*Molothrus ater artemisiae*), were found. The nests, both well formed and flush with the ground, were approximately twenty-five yards apart and fairly well concealed in damp salt-grass on a small artificial island in the lower marshes. Each contained four phalarope and two cowbird eggs. Since these instances seemed from available information to constitute a new host record, subsequent visits to the nests were made to learn the ultimate fate of the eggs. On June 21, it was found that all the phalarope's eggs in one nest had hatched, and the two cowbird's eggs were left. These were later flooded. In the second nest on June 28, three phalarope's eggs were found hatched. The remaining phalarope's egg was pipped but had been destroyed by flooding along with the cowbird's eggs. One of the cowbird's eggs in the first nest was evidently infertile, but the others were advanced in development.—C. S. WILLIAMS and A. H. TROWBRIDGE, U. S. Biological Survey, Brigham, Utah.

Northern Phalarope in Grady County, Georgia.—On October 3, 1937, a Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) was observed on a small woodland pond on Sherwood Plantation, Grady County, Georgia. When first noted, the bird was running about on the lily-pads which largely covered the water. The specimen was collected and preserved, and proved to be a male in winter plumage. The locality where the bird was collected is about fifty miles from the nearest point on the Gulf of Mexico 'as the crow flies.' There had just previously been a 'Gulf disturbance' to