

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

the west which may have had a bearing on the presence of this bird in such an unusual location.

I am indebted to Mr. A. H. Howell of the U. S. Biological Survey for the information that there is apparently only one previously published record of this species for the State: a specimen taken near Savannah, May 24, 1933, by Ivan S. Tomkins (Auk, 51: 252, 1934).—HERBERT L. STODDARD, *Sherwood Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia.*

Franklin's Gull in Ohio.—Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) was placed on the list of birds found in Ohio on the strength of a mounted specimen discovered by Lynds Jones (Wilson Bull., 14: 20, 1907) in the taxidermy shop of Thomas M. Earl in Columbus. This bird was shot at the Licking Reservoir (Buckeye Lake) October 15, 1906. More than twenty-four years elapsed before the species was again reported from the State. The current A. O. U. 'Check-list of North American Birds,' fourth edition, lists it as accidental in Ohio. As late as 1932, Trautman (Bull. Ohio Dept. Conservation, 1: no. 3, p. 8, 1932) considered it as casual. Since 1930, so many occurrences of Franklin's Gull in Ohio have been reported that our conception of its status has changed considerably. These records follow.

On December 22, 1930, an "immature bird in first winter plumage" was found at Fairport Harbor, Lake County, Ohio, by E. A. Doolittle (Wilson Bull., 43: 227, 1931; Bird-Lore, 33: 61, 1931). What was probably the same individual was seen by a friend of Mr. Doolittle on December 28, by Mr. Doolittle on January 3 and 8, 1931; and again by the same friend on January 18. This gull was also seen on January 8, 1931, by Emerson Kemsies and John W. Aldrich of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. On November 13, 1932, one was seen flying over fields near Muddy Creek, southern Ottawa County, Ohio, by Milton B. Trautman. On November 18, 1932, O. E. Ehrhart found a wounded adult along Flat Rock Creek seven miles south of Antwerp, Paulding County, Ohio. This was one of a flock of six or seven which was shot into by an unknown hunter. Several were killed and dressed by the hunter who mistook them for ducks! The specimen was mounted and is now in Mr. Ehrhart's private collection at Antwerp, Ohio. On November 19, 1932, I saw two feeding along the Lake Erie shore with a flock of Bonaparte's Gulls in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. On December 3, 1933, my brother, Bernard R. Campbell, and I (Wilson Bull., 46: 122, 1934) found on Maumee Bay, Washington Township, Lucas County, Ohio, an immature female which was somewhat oil-soaked but still able to fly. This bird was collected and prepared by my brother and the skin given to the Ohio State Museum. On July 4, 1934, my brother and I saw an adult with a black head and red bill at Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio. This record appears to be the only occurrence of Franklin's Gull in breeding plumage within the State. On October 7, 1934, I saw a group of three (Baird, Bird-Lore, 36: 373, 1934) with a flock of Ring-billed Gulls on the shore of Maumee Bay, Lucas County, Ohio. On October 6, 1935, I saw one near Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio, and an adult at the same place November 28, 1935. On October 20, 1935, I found one on the Maumee River Rapids, Lucas County, Ohio. On September 12, 1936, two were seen in Carroll Township, Ottawa County, Ohio, by Lawrence E. Hicks. On September 27, 1936, at the mouth of the Maumee River, Toledo, Ohio, I collected a male in first fall plumage which had a strong suffusion of peach color on the breast. On October 4, 1936, I found another at the same place. On October 18, 1936, I located two on the shore of Maumee Bay, Lucas County, and collected one, an immature male. This and the above specimen were given to Ohio State Museum.