

tained the following food material: 21 small seeds; the soft bodies of two small snails with pieces of shell still attached; and seven dipterous larvae approximately 15 mm. in length, one not too disintegrated to be recognizable as *Stratiomyia* sp. The Yellow Rail specimen is now preserved as a skin in the Carleton College collection.

In our many years of field experience, this is the first time either of us has seen a Yellow Rail in full flight. Sutton found it to be common locally in the Last Mountain Lake district of Saskatchewan in the summer of 1932, but saw it only twice in that region—once when a bird jumped from the grass but dropped back without fully spreading its wings; again when his companion, Albert C. Lloyd, fell on one and captured it alive. The Yellow Rail has been recorded several times in Minnesota but not heretofore in Rice County, and the migration date is thought to be of interest.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*, AND OLIN SEWALL PETTINGILL, JR., *Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota*.

**A specimen of the Western Yellow-throat from Michigan.**—On November 29, 1942, I collected an immature female Yellow-throat on North Cape, three miles southeast of Erie, Michigan. My friend, Louis W. Campbell, who found the bird, had seen it first in the same clump of brush near the shore of Lake Erie on November 14. It was snowing and there was already three inches of snow on the ground when I collected the warbler. The bird proved to be very fat and weighed 12.1 grams. I identified the specimen as *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*. Ludlow Griscom and Alden H. Miller have kindly compared it with the series in their museums and independently reached the same conclusion. The date of this occurrence is a month later than any recorded for a Yellow-throat in Michigan. There is no previous authentic record for this subspecies in Michigan (see N. A. Wood, *Wilson Bulletin*, 46: 118, 1934).—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

**Notes from South Carolina.**—The period from October 5 to 15, 1943, was spent in observation of the extraordinarily rich bird life on Bull's Island in the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. Certain species were noted which are very unusual, or previously unknown, in South Carolina.

**ROSEATE SPOONBILL (*Ajaia ajaja*).**—One adult was found by Bull and Eisenmann on Summerhouse Pond (fresh water) on October 5, and was seen daily thereafter up to and including October 14, always in the company of the Wood Ibises. When the bird was called to the attention of Mr. W. L. Hills, the resident warden, he recollected having seen a pink bird flying over the same pond on September 29, which he had not definitely identified at the time because he did not then have his binoculars. To Mr. E. B. Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, we are indebted for the following information as to the Spoonbill's status in South Carolina. Even in the early nineteenth century it was at most of casual occurrence in that state. Audubon quotes John Bachman as saying that he had observed only three individuals in the course of twenty years. During the latter part of the last century there were three or four birds noted, the last of which was a specimen taken in the autumn of 1885 near Yemassee (Wayne, 'Birds of South Carolina': 25, 1910). The only previous report for the twentieth century was a bird seen on September 12, 1935, in a marsh on Seewee Bay, on the mainland nearly opposite Bull's Island (*Auk*, 53: 75, 1936).

**ARKANSAS KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus verticalis*).**—On October 13, Eisenmann and Ko-