

ash-throated group was watched for some time by a group of observers comprising the third Audubon Wildlife Tour currently proceeding.

The writer, with seven other observers, was 'squeaking' up some small birds on the dyke bordering Jack's Creek Basin, when a medium-sized grayish flycatcher appeared suddenly and alighted on a small cassina (*Ilex vomitoria*) bush about 30 feet distant. Glasses were turned on it at once, and that it was something new was evident by the surprised exclamations which were uttered on all sides! It remained there in bright sunlight for several minutes, affording a perfect opportunity for detailed study. The writer's glasses are 9 X and the bird might almost as well have been in the hand as far as details were concerned.

It appeared somewhat larger than a Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) and more slender; the head and back were distinctly olive brownish; two whitish wing-bars were present; the belly was yellowish and the wing edgings were rusty; the throat was decidedly gray. While, of course, unequivocal identification cannot be claimed for members of this group in the field, every indication pointed to the conclusion that the bird was an Olivaceous Flycatcher, *Myiarchus tuberculifer olivascens*, and it is this writer's belief that such is correct. Since Bull's Island is part of the Cape Romain Federal Bird Refuge, collection of the specimen was out of the question. The record is the first for the state.

While some may question the advisability of putting such a sight record as this in scientific print, it is done herewith because of the somewhat parallel case of a bird of this group being actually secured a year ago in the Pensacola, Florida, region, when Mr. F. M. Weston observed and recorded the Ash-throated Flycatcher (*M. cinerascens cinerascens*) on the Christmas Census in that area. Charleston is considerably to the eastward of Pensacola, but since the range of *cinerascens* is more western than that of *olivascens*, the difference is reduced to a parallel! Here are two far-western flycatchers observed in the east a year apart and there is a possibility that others are yet to be made known.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Southern Representative National Audubon Society, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Gyr Falcon in South Dakota.—Due to the fact that this bird is rare in South Dakota as a winter resident it may be of interest to note the following records.

A female was taken by Mr. Walter C. Thietje, October 22, 1945, near Red Lake, Brule County. At the time there was a concentration of ducks on the lake, mostly Gadwalls and Pintails, but the contents of the stomach of the Gyr Falcon showed the remains of pheasants. This was during the period of open hunting season and wounded pheasants would be easy food for hawks. On November 2, 1945, another female Gyr Falcon while flying over the same lake was taken by Mr. Thietje. The stomach of this bird was empty. These Gyr Falcons were collected by Mr. Thietje for the University of Iowa Museum and are now mounted for their Natural History Museum at Iowa City, Iowa.

A pair was taken in Sanborn County in 1905 and mounted by the late F. A. Patton. These birds are now in the Museum of the University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Another single specimen, now mounted, was taken in the state and is now in a private collection.—W. H. OVER, *Director, University Museum, Vermillion, South Dakota.*

Notes on summer resident Wilson's Snipes in Columbiana County, Ohio.—Although I had found the Wilson's Snipe (*Capella gallinago delicata*) in Columbiana County, Ohio, in several summer seasons, I was long reluctant to consider it a nesting species because of its known propensity to linger south of its breeding