

in the hand. The usual departure date for this species from coastal South Carolina is late August.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

**The Broad-winged Hawk in winter on the South Carolina coast.**—In his 'Life Histories of North American Birds,' Mr. A. C. Bent states that any record for the occurrence of *Buteo p. platypterus* in southeastern U. S. must be considered casual. This the writer has found to be completely correct during his many years of winter observation of Florida birds, as well as those of his native state of South Carolina. However, he observed an individual of this buteo on December 26, 1946, while on the annual Christmas Census undertaken locally under the auspices of the Charleston Museum and National Audubon Society. Accompanied by Mr. Robert Holmes, 3rd., of Mt. Olive, N. C., I was working a portion of Fairlawn Plantation, Christ Church Parish, Charleston County, when a hawk of this species soared overhead and alighted on a tall dead stub almost over us. Both recognized the bird almost simultaneously.

Four days later, on Dec. 30, on Bull's Island, while conducting members of the Audubon Wildlife Tour, the writer saw another of these birds at very close range, immediately overhead, with every marking distinct. It may well have been the same bird, for Bull's Island is hardly more than nine or ten miles in an airline from the spot where the bird was seen on the 26th.

This is the second time the writer has seen this species in winter in coastal South Carolina. The former occasion was on January 19, 1934, near his home across the Ashley River from Charleston. They apparently constitute the only winter records for the state.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

**The Prairie Warbler in winter on the South Carolina coast.**—Winter records for *Dendroica d. discolor* are excessively rare anywhere in the southeast and heretofore number only two for coastal South Carolina. The first of these was made by Walter Hoxie at Frogmore (near Beaufort) on February 19, 1891, and recorded in the U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Biol. Surv. Bulletin No. 18. In his 'Birds of South Carolina' (1910) Arthur T. Wayne discredits this observation of Hoxie's by stating that it is "unreliable" and that this warbler "could not possibly live in South Carolina at the time Mr. Hoxie records it." In *The Auk*, 39: 267, 1912, Wayne himself records an individual seen near his home on January 9, 1922 but which he failed to secure. In this account he does not allude to the Hoxie record at all.

On November 25, 1946, the writer, while conducting the Audubon Wildlife Tour group on Bull's Island, Charleston County, saw three adult, finely plumaged males in a small oak, only twenty or thirty feet overhead, and others of the party recognized them as well. As everyone knows, the fall and winter up to that date was a very mild one, and almost spring-like weather prevailed throughout November and December in South Carolina; azaleas, Cherokee roses and yellow jessamine were in bloom! This occurrence of *discolor* may therefore, well have been a belated instance of migration rather than a winter visit, but at the same time, the normal departure date of this warbler from this region is late October, and the above observation is at least a month behind time.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

**Wilson's Warbler wintering in Florida.**—What is believed to be the first wintering example of Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) in the southeastern United States came to the writer's attention on a field trip near Tallahassee, Florida, on January 1, 1947. The bird, an immature male or a female, was discovered in a leafless hedge of mock orange (*Citrus trifoliata*) on Ayavalla Plantation, situated six miles north of Tallahassee and on the eastern edge of Lake Jackson. During the period of