

edge of the Waders. An ornithologist without a car must have seven-league boots. The present status of the White-rumped Sandpiper for our district has been in question. During the past three years I have made a special effort to throw some light on it. My experience has led me to believe that it is not especially uncommon. On May 21, 1923, I collected one specimen; on May 28, 1924, under favorable conditions, I identified six; on May 3, 1925, two; on May 30, I collected one, and on June 5, three among a flock of a dozen or so.

11. *Pisobia bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—I collected one specimen from the above-mentioned flock of *fuscicollis* on June 5, 1925. This was the first specimen that local ornithologists had procured within some years. Apparently it is much rarer than the preceding species.

12. *Cataptrophorus semipalmatus inoratus*. WESTERN WILLET.—On July 2, 1925, Mr. John Gundlach of Madison called my attention to a bird of this species. I attempted to collect it and almost succeeded as several floating feathers attested. There would have been little point in taking the bird had it not been for a possible confusion with *C. s. semipalmatus*. I am entering it as *inoratus* because Dr. Oberholser seemed of the belief that the former was so unlikely as to warrant probable elimination. The bird is very rare indeed in the Madison region.

13. *Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.—These splendid Plover are still not uncommon on the high meadows (altitude circa 1000 ft.) of the Mt Horeb and Dodgeville region from thirty to sixty miles west by south of Madison, tho in the Madison district proper they must be rated as decidedly uncommon. They appeared, however, to be more common with us in the spring of 1925. I saw one specimen on April 11; a second on April 25; and five in one field adjacent to a marsh and exhibiting the high excitement of nesting birds on May 30. This meadow was thirty-five miles north-east of Madison. Three of the same birds were seen in the same place on June 5, and two on June 19. A long search failed to discover the nests.—WARNER TAYLOR, 619 N. Frances St., Madison, Wis.

**Notes on North Carolina Waterfowl.**—Various items published in 'The Auk' since the appearance of Pearson and Brimley's "Birds of North Carolina," in 1919, have added notably to knowledge of the Waterfowl of the State. These articles have dealt with so nearly the same list of birds concerning which the writer has fresh data that only one of them, Hutchins' Goose, seems to be an addition to the State list. Nevertheless, the publication of additional records for the species seems justifiable.

*Alle alle*. DOVEKIE.—Near Narrows Island, Currituck Sound, Dec. 1893, John Doxey (Mounted specimen in cabinet at Narrows Island Club).

*Mareca penelope*. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.—This species is certainly of regular if somewhat scarce occurrence at Currituck Sound. Some are killed every year. An unrecorded specimen is one I saw in the flesh at the Currituck Club, December 3, 1909.

*Marila collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.—In 1909, this Duck was regarded

as very rare on Currituck Sound, and in looking over hundreds of the smaller species of *Marila* I saw none of *collaris*, though *M. affinis* abounded. In recent years the Little Blackhead has practically ceased visiting the Sound and *M. collaris* has become common. This observation holds for the territory from Narrows Island, N. C. to Sand Bridge, Va. at the extreme upper end of Back Bay.

*Harelda hyemalis*. OLD SQUAW.—A male and a female are in the cabinet at Narrows Island, the latter bird being labelled Nigger Creek, January 21, 1918. C. A. Cass.

*Branta canadensis hutchinsi*. HUTCHINS' GOOSE.—Brant Island, November 15, 1888, W. H. De Forest (Specimen at Narrows Id. Club).

*Anser albifrons*. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.—Brant Island, Dec. 14, 1900, C. P. Fox (Specimen at Narrows Id. Club).

*Numenius americanus*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—One seen on Currituck Beach, east of Swan Island, September 1909, by Jasper B. White and W. L. McAtee.—W. L. McATEE, *Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

**Notes from Central South Carolina.**—Not many bird records seem to have come from the State of South Carolina for a number of years, save from the coastal region, with the bird life of which the name of Arthur T. Wayne is so closely linked. Since the fall of 1925, I have been living in Columbia, in the center of the State, and while here the following records have been of special interest to me.

Mr. Wayne, in his 'Birds of South Carolina,' says that it has been stated that the Ring-necked Duck is common in the State, but that he has been unable to verify the assertion. He records the taking of a single bird on January 11, 1886. A second specimen is recorded in a footnote as taken February 8, 1908. Both birds were taken on the Cooper River, near Charleston. On October 28, 1925, immediately after a storm, I saw a young drake Ring-neck in company with a Ruddy Duck and a Pied-billed Grebe on a small pond, known locally as "Horse Shoe Pond," about three miles west of Columbia. The flank feathers of the Ring-neck were still largely brown, and the black of the back seemed to have a rather brownish cast. The white bands of the bill were rather faint, especially the basal one. Apparently this species has not been recognized very often in South Carolina.

November 11, 1893, is given as the earliest record for the Pintail, though Wayne adds that the species doubtless arrives much earlier. On October 22, 1925, at "Lakeview," an artificial body of water a few miles north-east of Columbia, I watched a female of this species for half an hour—a great contrast—so lithe and trim—to five substantial little Wood Ducks that were a short distance up the pond. There were also five Coots feeding along in straggling fashion in the vicinity.

The Red-breasted Nuthatch apparently is not a regular visitor to South Carolina. I find Wayne has records for the years 1895, 1901, 1903,