

Hawks which had been found by Professor Eaton on Mount Colvin, and observed by us in 1923, had not been seen for some time. We saw no Hummingbird nearer than Lake Champlain, although one was said to frequent a certain garden nearby. Until the July 30, our only records of the Blue Jay, visual or aural, were taken at Elk Lake. On this date and after I saw three on the Keene Valley Road, all of which were silent. As in 1923, only one Scarlet Tanager was found. Although we were constantly on the lookout we found no trace of the Water-Thrush. The Veery which has been so abundant previously in St. Huberts seemed to have diminished appreciably in numbers.

We observed 85 species in the region.—EDWARD WEYL, 6506 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notes from South Carolina.—On April 17, 1926, as I was motoring from Charleston, S. C., to Walterboro, crossing the long bridge over the Edisto River, a large Blackbird was also crossing the river from the opposite direction. It passed quite close to me, in bright sunshine, and I was amazed to see a male Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), in full breeding plumage, with brilliant yellow head and neck and the conspicuous white markings on the wings. I had seen thousands of them in the West, and could not be mistaken. My wife was with me and confirmed the "diagnosis." Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, in his book, 'Birds of South Carolina,' quotes two previous records for the state.

On another trip the preceding year, April 28, 1925, driving from Charleston, to Summerville, about nineteen miles out we crossed a causeway where the waters of Goose Creek are dammed up, making quite a pond. A considerable number of Ducks were scattered about on this water feeding, accompanied by a few Coots, Florida Gallinules and Pied-billed Grebes. Some of the Ducks were within twenty-five yards of me, and with the naked eye I could clearly see that they were Gadwalls. However, I stopped the car and for half an hour studied them with my eight-power binoculars.

There were seventy-four Ducks in the pond, and every one was certainly a Gadwall. Hitherto this species has been considered a rarity in the state, as Mr. Wayne's book gives but four records. But Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., of the Charleston Museum, has found that considerable numbers of them have recently been shot during the hunting season on certain rice plantations near the coast. It is probable that the species may be found locally from fall to spring as a regular visitor.

The Starling is increasing rapidly and breeding in South Carolina. I have spent the winter and spring now in the state for the past three years. In 1924, I did not notice any of them. In 1925, I saw flocks in Greenville in February, saw young fed in Cheraw on May 17, and also knew of their breeding in Anderson. In January, 1926, they had invaded the grounds of the State capitol at Columbia in large flocks. I saw flocks in February at Sumter, and in April and May noted them, evidently breeding, at Rock

Hill, Cheraw and Darlington. On the trip back to Connecticut, driving via the Shenandoah Valley route across western Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the middle of May, the Starling seemed to be one of the commonest species, constantly in evidence, carrying food for young.—HERBERT K. JOB, *West Haven, Conn.*

Florida Notes.—The hurricane of July 26 and 27, 1926, on the east coast of Florida was very likely responsible for the occurrence of several Sooty Terns seen on the overflowed salt marshes and the Indian River bordering Merritts Island, Brevard County, Florida. On July 29, I saw two Sooty Terns flying over the flooded marshes in company with two Black Terns and several Least Terns, and also observed two more Sooty Terns while crossing the bridge over the river.

While returning home later in the afternoon I saw a lone Black Tern flying over the St. Johns on the boundry line of Orange and Brevard counties.

On September 16, 17 and 18, 1926, south Florida was hit by another severe hurricane, in fact the worst that ever struck the state and on September 19, I observed four Man-o'-war-birds flying over a large lake in the Western part of Orange County. They were flying together as if in search of food but none were seen to secure anything from the water. They sailed around overhead getting farther and farther away until lost to sight. I have lived in the county for thirty-four years and these are the first I ever saw inland. About ten years ago, I was with Arthur H. Howell of the Biological Survey when we secured a specimen at Florida City, Dade County, and I am acquainted with the species and could not have been mistaken.

Once and only once years ago, did I see Brown Pelicans on fresh water lakes inland and this was after or during a tropical storm that lasted three days in October, 1910. The storm lasted from October 16 to 19; and did much damage. The Pelicans remained on one of the lakes in Orlando, Orange Co., for several days and then disappeared.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

Three Rare Birds for Northern Michigan.—On September 26, 1926, Dr. Christofferson, my associate in bird work, and myself were observing some Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*), Titlarks (*Anthus rubescens*) and Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) in plowed fields some two miles and a half back from the river, when a flock of sixteen birds circled around and settled down near us. On investigation, they proved to be Golden Plovers (*Charadrius dominicus dominicus*). The Doctor and I have been combing this territory very thoroughly for twelve years and this is the first time we have ever found the Golden Plover. The next Sunday we visited the same place, and found Horned Larks, Titlarks and Lapland Longspurs, but the Golden Plovers were gone. A farmer we talked to said he had seen them a couple of days before and that they had been around for about a week.