

Sparrow and the "shl-pp" of the Henslow's Sparrow are readily recognized as song. The attitude and excitement of the bird during their delivery makes this evident.

This is clearly shown in the case of the Green Heron who stands erect on a perch and at intervals raises his head and neck, opens wide his bill and emits his curious "song." The repetitions are irregular in time, sometimes only once, twice or three times a minute, sometimes eight or ten times and sometimes as often as ten times in a quarter of a minute. Once I saw the bird fly from one perch to another and emit the song while flying—a flight song.

The song is a very peculiar sound, slightly double, difficult to describe and a most un-birdlike one. It appears to come from the depths of the Heron's anatomy, like deep breathing or low groans. It may be written down *ow-er*, the *o* as in *cow* and the *er* much like the German *ch*. Hence it might be written *ow-ch*.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, Ipswich, Mass.

**Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) in South Carolina.**—On May 1, 1928, the writer secured a specimen of the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) in an old rice field bordering the Cooper River. It was in fine plumage and proved to be a male upon dissection.

So far as I can ascertain, this is the first specimen actually taken in the state. Dr. Elliott Coues (in Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. His., XII, 1868, 123), mentions this bird or the White-faced Glossy Ibis under the name *Ibis ordii* as a summer resident. Mr. Walter Hoxie (Ornithologist and Oölogist, X, 1885, 13) says that the "Glossy Ibis" is "rare or only occasional in young plumage; (June 30)." Neither writer records the taking of specimens.

The bird taken by me had the bare skin of the face marked by pure white lines, exactly as the one described by Mr. Oscar E. Baynard on page 46 of Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Marsh Birds.' A breeding bird collected by Mr. Baynard in Florida had the bare skin of the head "pure white where the feathers join the skin for the full length across the front of the head extending down to the upper corner of the eye" and "starting at the lower corner of the eye, the white streak extends down to the lower side of the lower mandible." The white streaks in my specimen's face entirely faded out in a few hours.

When first seen the bird was with another of the same species.—E. VON S. DINGLE, Middleburg Plantation, Huger, S. C.

**Geographic variation in *Thinocorus orbignyianus* Geoffroy and Lesson.**—D'Orbigny's Seed-snipe has heretofore been considered a geographically invariable species, ranging from Peru to Patagonia. Examination of material from various parts of its range, however, shows that it is divisible into two well-marked races. These are briefly characterized below.

**Thinocorus orbignyana orbignyana** Geoffroy & Lesson.

*Thinocorus Orbignyana* Geoffroy & Lesson, Cent. Zool., 1830, pp. 137-139, pl. 48, 49. (Santiago, Chile.)

*Subspecific characters*.—Larger; the brown centers to the feathers of the back darker, the pale edgings usually narrower.

*Range*.—Highlands of Chile and Argentina.

*Remarks*.—Two birds collected by C. C. Sanborn at Chungará, Tacna, June 25, 1924, are not quite typical of *T. o. orbignyana*, being somewhat smaller than most other Chilean and Argentine specimens. In coloration, however, they are practically identical with these skins, and on the whole agree better with *orbignyana* than with the birds from more northern localities.

Birds from Argentina do not appreciably differ from typical Chilean skins.

**Thinocorus orbignyana ingae** Tschudi.

*Thinocorus Ingae* Tschudi, Arch. f. Nat., IX Jahrg., 1843, Bd. 1, p. 387. (Andes of Peru); *ibid.*, Peru, Reisesk. 1838-42, II, 1846, p. 99 (Puna above Matucana<sup>1</sup>).

*Subspecific characters*.—Smaller; the brownish centers to the feathers of the back lighter, the pale edgings usually broader.

*Range*.—Highlands of Peru and Bolivia.

*Measurements*.—Based upon adult males.

		Wing	Tail	Culmen, from base	Tarsus
<i>T. o. orbignyana</i>	18	141.3-153.8 (147.0)	65.5-72.8 (69.1)	15.0-17.0 (15.9)	21.5-25.0 (23.4)
<i>T. o. ingae</i>	6	134.5-141.0 (137.6)	60.0-63.0 (61.4)	13.8-15.3 (14.3)	20.8-23.5 (22.2)

*Specimens examined*.—*Thinocorus orbignyana orbignyana*: 27, from the following localities: Chile: Prov. Santiago (Las Condes, 5), Prov. Antofagasta (Rio Loa, 1; San Pedro, 2), Prov. Coquimbo (Baños del Toro, 3), Prov. Tacna (Chungará, 2), Cordillera of Chile, 1, Huachadera de Cordillera, 1. Argentina: Prov. Catamarca (Laguna Blanca, 3), Prov. Salta (Nevado del Cajón, 2), Terr. Rio Negro (Huanuluan, 5), Terr. Santa Cruz (Rio Chico, 1; Santa Cruz, 1).

*Thinocorus orbignyana ingae*: 9, from the following localities: Peru: Lake Titicaca, 4; Dept. Junín (Junín, 1). Bolivia: Dept. La Paz (Guaqui, 3; Tihuanaco, 1).

In conclusion I wish here to thank Mr. H. B. Conover and the authorities of Field Museum of Natural History, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and of the Princeton Museum of Zoology, from whom specimens were borrowed for comparison. I am especially indebted to Dr. C. E. Hellmayr for valuable suggestions and criticisms.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

<sup>1</sup>This may be considered the type locality.