

the species to be sure of myself. However, the bird taken on June 1, 1928, and the one seen the next spring would seem to indicate that my winter bird was *bairdi* also.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Additional Notes on Winter Shore-birds on the South Carolina Coast.—The writer has for some years been much interested in pursuing a study of the winter shore-birds of the South Carolina coastal area. This study has resulted in several surprising conclusions, some of which have been mentioned in 'The Auk,' notably the establishing of the Knot (*Calidris canutus rufus*) and the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) as regular winter visitors. These species had been regarded in the past as transients only.

The winter of 1930-31 has corroborated these findings and opened up others. The Piping Plover was found in some numbers about the Savannah River entrance in January of this year (1931). Specimens were taken on the 24th, and Mr. Ivan Tomkins of the U. S. Dredge "Morgan," in whose company the writer was, says that he sees them regularly each winter. He presented the writer with a specimen taken on January 10, 1930. A new discovery was the finding of two Hudsonian Curlews (*Numenius hudsonicus*) on the mud flats about the mouth of the Savannah River. The birds were in excellent condition, feeding freely on the flats and trading back and forth across the Georgia-South Carolina line. This is the first time that they have been recorded in winter in the writer's experience, which covers many years. Mr. Tomkins has not seen them before this winter though he has worked in the Savannah River entrance for about nine years. Mr. A. T. Wayne took a specimen on December 11, 1917.

Another interesting incident was the observance of a Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) at the same locality on January 23, 1931. Mr. Tomkins has taken several of these birds in fall and winter but it constituted another winter month for the writer for South Carolina, observations on this species now having occurred in November, January and February.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Nesting of the Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) in Alberta.—The Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) has generally been considered a rare migrant in central Alberta, but ornithologists have for years believed it would ultimately be found breeding in the near north, most probably in the partially wooded lake region lying between the Saskatchewan and the Athabaska rivers, north of Edmonton. Much of this area is in the Canadian Life Zone and consists of extensive muskegs, lakes of varying sizes, surrounded by marshes, and great stretches of jack-pine sand-ridges which have been more or less denuded of timber by recent fires. There are, however, scattered sections of good arable land, mostly along the river bottoms, where cultivation is carried on to a considerable extent, and in such places many species of birds, peculiar to the Transition