

who identifies it as a Blue-winged Teal much stained by iron. I hasten to correct my error which I regret exceedingly.—W. BRYANT TYRRELL, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) in Pennsylvania.—A Blue Goose was killed on the Susquehanna River, a few miles above Harrisburg on November 10, 1930, by William N. Minnick of this city. It was an adult female and weighed four pounds three ounces when presented to the Pennsylvania State Museum, November 12. We have it mounted and will place it on exhibition in a short time.—BOYD P. ROTHROCK, Curator, Pennsylvania State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Golden Plover (*Pluvialis d. dominica*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—Since Mr. Arthur T. Wayne secured but five specimens of *Pluvialis d. dominica* during his nearly fifty years of field work in coastal South Carolina, the fact that it is a *rara avis* locally is quite obvious.

The writer has looked for the species for many years about Charleston but it was not until April 4, 1931 that the first one was seen here. On that day, in company with Messrs, E. A. Williams of Charleston and Walden Pell, of Middletown, Delaware, the writer was investigating a large tract of sand and marsh near one of the barrier islands about ten miles south of Charleston. This tract, known as Sol Legare Island, is an admirable resting and feeding place for shore-birds both migratory and resident. While watching several Willets (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus*) our attention was attracted by a Plover nearby which was feeding in short grass. Focussing 8x glasses on it, I noticed at once that it differed from *Squatarola*. It was surprisingly tame, allowing steady approach to within fifty or sixty feet and we studied it from every angle and at complete leisure as it alternately fed and watched us. The pale brownish wash on the plumage was very distinct, it seemed smaller and trimmer in appearance than *Squatarola*, and after thoroughly satisfied as to its identity, we walked forward and flushed it purposely. As the bird rose any doubt which may have existed vanished at once. There was not the slightest trace of black under the wings; the call was markedly at variance from *Squatarola*; the flight swifter and the conspicuous white rump absent.

Mr. Pell, who is familiar with the species about the New York City region and in New England agreed to the identification without hesitation when the bird took flight. It is of interest to note that this Plover was found on the shores of the same little pond in which Messrs. Herbert R. Sass, Ellison A. Williams and the writer saw the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) and the Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) on May 11, 1929 (Auk, Vol. XLVI, 383). In this note Mr. Sass, who wrote the item, makes no distinction between James and Sol Legare Island, but it was on the latter that the birds were seen.

The day following the above observation was very bad but a trip was made to the spot the next afternoon in hopes of securing the specimen. A

critical search, however, failed to reveal its presence. This is the third rare Shore-bird of South Carolina to be seen in this small area.

On the afternoon of April 23, in company with Mr. Edward S. Dingle, I saw two more birds of this species on Sol Legare Island. Though we maneuvered for a shot, we were unsuccessful in obtaining one but returned early the following morning (the 24th) and found the two Plover in the same spot, and as they rose I secured one. It is a male in the moult, the golden spangles just appearing on the back and a few black feathers showing on the belly. These two Plover were about one mile from the spot where the first was seen on April 4, in the same character of ground, short grass and sand. The bird I shot was thin and the throat and breast feathers considerably worn.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 *South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

Golden Plover in the Lake Winnebago Area.—Due to the severe drought of 1930 the level of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, was considerably below normal. Broad mud and sand bars extended far into the water and offered special attraction to multitudes of shore birds, which for the most part, passed up this area during years of an abrupt shore line. Particularly abundant were the Golden Plover, which under normal conditions could be considered very uncommon.

This decided increase in number was first noticed by the writer on September 26, 1930, when flocks of from ten to one hundred were observed to pass up and down the shore. In about one hour no less than about five hundred of them passed before us. Some of these larger flocks were literally shot to pieces by pot hunters who raked them with gun fire as they settled on the mud bars in the vicinity of duck blinds. Without authority to arrest, protests to the offenders were of no avail and the butchering continued. Of six specimens collected, one was in the mottled plumage. During our stay one flock of Black-bellied Plover was noted.

On October 17 I again visited the locality and noted that the Golden Plover were far less numerous than earlier. Hunters reported that many hundreds of the birds had been killed.

The situation becomes alarming in states where there is no restriction on the killing of Plover, particularly so where those species whose numbers are admittedly on the decline and which are easily shot are driven to concentration on favorite duck hunting grounds.¹—OWEN J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Wis.*

Golden Plover in Delaware—A Correction.—In 'The Auk' for Jan. 1930, p. 80, Mr. R. O. Bender recorded Golden Plover at Kittshammock, Delaware, and mentions the *presence* of black axillaries in their identification, owing to an unfortunate error in typing the manuscript. The sentence should read *absence* of black axillaries.—EDITOR.

¹ We were under the impression that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and enforcement regulations, under which these birds are protected at all times superseded any State laws. What is the Federal Warden doing in this region?—Ed.