

hillcock not far from our tent. With my two sons I stalked the birds, and we observed them through field glasses from a distance subsequently paced off at fifteen yards. The birds seemed wary but not shy, and when we finally flushed them they alighted again and permitted a second close approach.

The size, small straightish bills, mottled crowns without conspicuous central stripe, dark wings, and buffy faces and necks were all carefully noted. I neglected to record the color of the legs, and we heard no call of any sort. To the best of my belief, however, they were Eskimo Curlews.

Examples of this species have been collected as recently as January, 1925, in Argentina. While the present sight record is inconclusive, the circumstances connected with appearance, behavior, date, weather, and locality make it important, if only for bearing upon possible observations in the future.—ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**The Western Willet in Winter in Georgia and South Carolina.—**

The 'Check-List' gives the winter range of the Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*) for the eastern United States as ". . . from the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, and Florida to Ecuador, . . ."

Nearly the same words are used, by Ridgway in 'Birds of North and Middle America' (1919), Forbush in 'Birds of Massachusetts, etc.,' (1925), and by Howell in 'Florida Bird Life,' (1932).

But Wayne in 'Birds of South Carolina,' (1910) wrote "This subspecies occurs commonly in autumn, winter and early spring." And in the Wayne collection, now in the Charleston Museum, are several specimens taken by him since this was written. Four specimens in the collection are in the speckled plumage of spring and summer, and are dated April 16 (marked "moulting") May 15, July 11 and July 12.

Since 1930 I have taken eight specimens near the Savannah River mouth, and on both sides of the Georgia-Carolina line. All were in the gray winter plumage, and each month is represented from October to February. If non-breeding birds were present in the summer plumage, I may have easily missed them. Of the eight all have bills well over the maximum length for the Eastern Willet (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus*) in the same sex.

It is a little strange that no specimen of *semipalmatus* was taken with the others during the winter months, as no effort was made to pick out long-billed birds.

So, between Georgia and South Carolina, there are records of the western race with supporting specimens for all months but March, June, August and September. This should change the wording in any future revision of the 'Check-List.'—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

**The Atlantic Kittiwake Taken in Central Iowa.—**The first Iowa specimen of the Atlantic Kittiwake (*Rissa t. tridactyla*) was secured by