

stage) near it, always startled the sandpiper and caused it to jump entirely off the ground with raised and quivering wings. Yet when two horned-pouts ventured from the murky water to the shallows and thrashed about close to the bird it showed no alarm. Its low *peet* was given about once a minute, regularly, and sometimes twice in succession.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

A Willet in the Connecticut Valley in New Hampshire.—On August 14, 1932, in Walpole, N. H., in a dry stubble field one hundred and fifty yards from the Connecticut River, a Willet (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus* or *C. s. inornatus*) was flushed and was afterwards leisurely observed through binoculars. When it took wing it gave a call note *pil-willet*, which was repeated at intervals while in the air. The only other regional record that I have of the Willet is a bird seen on July 8, 1931.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Northern Phalaropes on the New Jersey Coast.—On May 6 during a strong northeast wind with fine drizzle of rain I saw a hundred or more Northern Phalaropes (*Lobipes lobatus*) flying over the surf at Stone Harbor, Cape May Co., N. J. They alighted on the water and arose again to escape a breaking wave. Several of them driven onto the beach by the wind fed for some minutes at a time with the Semipalmated Sandpipers and Semipalmated Plover, or sat directly on the sand with head and neck erect; others swam and spun about on shallow beach pools above the high tide line.

The day following Mr. Joseph W. Tatum reported some of these birds accompanied by a few Red Phalaropes on the ocean just beyond the surf, off Long Beach, a little farther up the coast, while some of the Northern Phalaropes were also seen at Cape May City.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Second Occurrence of Northern Phalarope in South Carolina.—On May 30, 1933, a female Northern Phalarope was seen at the U. S. Wild Life Reservation, Cape Romain, S. C., by the writer, in company with Messrs. H. F. West, E. A. Simons and Andrew Simons. The bird was first noted just beyond the surf in the ocean and as soon as binoculars were trained upon it, it was evident that it was a Phalarope. Hardly had we focussed it, however, than the bird arose and flew straight in to the beach, alighting not twenty-five feet from us.

It was then that we saw it to be a female *L. lobatus* in high plumage. The bird was in rather bad shape, one leg dangled very loosely, and as it sat on the sand, the head drooped perceptibly. The writer walked up once, to within ten feet of the bird as it sat motionless on the sand. It took flight twice, circled a little, and alighted again. Finally it took off and flew out over the ocean, alighting there.

This is the first specimen actually observed alive in the state. On June

3, 1903, a cat, belonging to the late Arthur T. Wayne, brought a wing of one of these birds into his house and thus established the first record for the species. (Auk, Vol. XXII, 397.) The writer has just received a message from Mr. Ivan Tomkins of Savannah, Ga., stating that he collected a female Northern Phalarope in the Savannah River on May 24.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) in Berkshire Co., Mass.—On May 16, 1933, Miss Margaret Hightower, of the Berkshire Museum staff, and the writer visited some drainage flats about three miles southeast of Pittsfield late in the afternoon. Much to our surprise we saw, with some Lesser Yellow-legs and Least Sandpipers, a female Wilson's Phalarope. We observed it for half an hour with 7-power glasses at a distance ranging from twenty-five to thirty feet. The bird was very tame and paid no attention to us. It could not be found on the following day.

According to Forbush this species has not been recorded in New England since 1909 and in Massachusetts since 1907. All previous records have been obtained along the coast and most of them in the fall. Incidentally Pittsfield is 150 miles from both Boston and New York and is a little over a thousand feet in altitude.—G. BARTLETT HENDRICKS, *The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.*

Golden Plover, A New Species for Alabama.—On March 26, 1933, Kenneth Edwards and Homer Flagg, of Fairhope, Alabama, found a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) in a ditch near Foley, Alabama. The bird was apparently exhausted and unable to fly. It lived only a day or two. Mr. Francis M. Weston, Jr., of Pensacola, Florida, has seen the skin and confirmed the identification.

This apparently adds a new species to the Alabama state list, since Arthur H. Howell in 'Birds of Alabama' includes it only hypothetically on the assumption that it must have occurred some time in the past and cites no definite records. The skin has been sent to the National Museum, Washington, D. C.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

Black Terns at Harrisburg, Pa.—Two Black Terns spent May 10 and 11, 1933, flying over a small lake in a city park in Harrisburg, Pa. There are no previous records of this bird for the county. Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. of the State Game Commission, saw six Black Terns while fishing in the Susquehanna River eight miles above Harrisburg on August 22, 1928, and several immature birds on the 25th. His locality was the west bank of the river, in Perry County.—HAROLD B. WOOD, 3016 N. Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Terns near Phoenixville, Pa.—On May 10, 1933, I saw two terns, apparently the Common Tern (*Sterna h. hirundo*) flying about the duck ponds on my game farm, on Pickering Creek, three miles from Phoenix-