

1934, the following Sullivan County records were made. This body of water enjoys a wilderness-like solitude where comparatively few people come. It accordingly abounds in wild life.

Anas platyrhynchos. MALLARD.—A single specimen flying up the channel the 17th.

Oxyechus vociferus. KILLDEER.—A bird the 16th feeding on the northeast shore.

Colaptes auratus s. *semipalmatus* or *C. s. inornatus*. WILLET.—One in company with Yellow-legs the 14th.

Totanus melanoleucus and *T. flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Both rather common at the western side of lake where the lowering water daily uncovered new food.

Pisobia minutilla and *Ereunetes pusillus*. LEAST AND SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPERS.—One of the former observed the 14th, and several of the latter on that date and the 16th–18th, feeding with other shore-birds.

Asio wilsonianus. LONG-EARED OWL.—On the nights of the 15th–18th until well toward dawn, a pair came near camp and called incessantly.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—The 17th, near the Marlow-Washington town line, an individual flew up from a harvested oat piece.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Notes from Central New York.—The observations herein recorded were made by the writer at or in the vicinity of Waneta Lake, located on the boundary line between Steuben and Schuyler Counties, in central New York.

Herodias egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—On August 3, 1933, a flock of five of these birds appeared at the southern end of Waneta Lake. The birds flew in from the northwest, alighted, and fed for about half an hour, after which they departed over the hills to the southward. On August 9 of the same season a lone bird was seen flying northward over the lake.

Mycteria americana. WOOD IBIS.—Dean I. A. Conroe of Alfred University and a group of boy scouts had their attention attracted to a large bird circling over the east shore of Waneta Lake on the morning of July 17, 1934. Upon being notified of the presence of the peculiar bird, I rushed out with binoculars in hand and identified it as an adult Wood Ibis. I had opportunity to observe the bird at rather close range, noting the long bill, the long out-stretched neck, and the pure white plumage, except for the black flight feathers and tail. The bird circled many times, apparently seeking a suitable place to land and to feed. Probably not finding conditions suitable, however, it disappeared in the direction of Seneca Lake.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus. BALD EAGLE—Eagles are seen frequently in the summer, but no nesting sites have been found in the vicinity.

Pisobia maculata. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—An early individual of this species was observed at the southern end of the lake on the morning of July 23, 1934. It was in company with a Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*).

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—On August 11, 1934, a single Baird's Sandpiper was seen on the shore at the southern end of the lake. It was fortunately associated with Least, Pectoral, and Semipalmated Sandpipers, and was thus easily distinguished from the others.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. BLACK TERN.—The writer is unaware of the breeding of this species in the southern Finger Lakes region. The occurrence of an adult bird on July 14, 1932, therefore, seems noteworthy. The species is a fairly common, regular migrant on Waneta Lake. Over seventy-five individuals were counted at one time over the lake during a flight on the morning of August 18, 1932. In 1933, the migrating Black Terns appeared on August 11.

Dendroica coronata. MYRTLE WARBLER.—An early movement of Myrtle Warb-

lers in the midsummer of 1933 was probably correlated with the unusual drought conditions which prevailed over most of the breeding range of this species. Usually this bird does not arrive in central New York until middle or late September, but in 1933, three individuals appeared with other migrating Warblers on August 9, and the species was seen regularly thereafter, both in the Waneta Lake region and at Ithaca, N. Y.—R. T. CLAUSEN, *Dept. of Botany, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Notes from Cape Romain, Charleston Co., S. C.—On July 17, 1934, in company with Messrs. E. M. Burton and H. F. West, I spent the day in the wild life refuge at Cape Romain, about thirty miles northeast of Charleston, S. C. Last year six thousand eggs had been counted in the Royal Tern colony at the Cape, and, because of a storm during the last of May, 1934, we were anxious to find whether or not the Royals had nested again. Several things of interest were seen on our trip, and I quote from my day's notes:

Thalasseus m. maximus. ROYAL TERN.—Saw approximately 250–300 adults, but no nests or young. Evidently the colony had not rebuilt after the storm. In fact, the majority of the breeding colony had apparently moved elsewhere, leaving a comparatively small number of discouraged or non-breeding birds. Possibly the breeding birds moved south to St. Helena Sound, Beaufort Co., S. C. They have not been located in any other colony nearer Charleston.

Rynchops n. nigra. BLACK SKIMMER.—About 600 adults. 175–200 nests, majority with three to four eggs. Young, from newly-hatched to medium size, enough to account for about fifty more nests.

Sterna antillarum. LEAST TERN.—About 75–80 nests, mostly two eggs each. Dozen or so newly hatched young and about three to four dozen running young, a few well grown. Several dozen Skimmer and Least Tern eggs storm-washed.

Gelochelidon nilotica aranea. GULL-BILLED TERN.—Three adults seen, on edge of Skimmer colony. One nest found. This well lined with shells and a piece of marsh root on one edge. A single young bird, three to four inches long; soft olive buff with dark streak-blotches; bill dark horn color, inside of mouth red. Adults observed close overhead, near and (one) on nest, brooding young. While one protected the young bird from the hot sun, a second took up position 10–15 feet away. The third adult settled down fairly close. Adults, bill black; feet appearing black but really very dark red. This noted by two observers when birds were low, directly overhead, and color of feet showed against white of belly.

This seems to be the second breeding record for the state, the first having been made by Dr. Frank Oastler in May, 1929.

Haematopus palliatus. OYSTERCATCHER.—Saw two nice flocks, in all about seventy birds. This fine species is undoubtedly to be found in larger numbers along this coast than at any other point in its range.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Two Rare Birds in Georgia.—*Sterna fuscata fuscata*. EASTERN SOOTY TERN.—On or about September 6, 1933, a bird of this species was picked up, either dead or in a dying condition, by an attendant of the Georgia State Hospital for the Insane, near Milledgeville in Baldwin County, Ga. It was given to Mrs. Ann F. Anderson of Milledgeville, who sent it to Mr. Arthur H. Howell of the U. S. Biological Survey for identification. This seems to be the first record this far inland, Baldwin County being about in the center of the state. There are several other records on the coast.

Alle alle. DOVEKIE.—Although the 1932 invasion of Dovekies is well and graphically described by Robert Cushman Murphy and William Vogt, in 'The Auk' for