

single godwit appeared. The migration was over for the time, although early in September a few small flocks were again seen.

In 1936 and 1937, I watched the spring and autumn migrations of the godwits with great interest. The Hudsonian Godwits arrived fairly early,—the earliest birds were seen on April 6,—while the last left about the 24th, when they were nearly in full plumage. The first Marbled Godwits appeared about April 10, and were seen until about the end of that month. In the autumnal migrations of these two years only a few scattered flocks were noted in early September.—ADAM BALMER, *Westport, Washington*.

Avocet in South Carolina.—Records of only about eight individuals of the Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) from South Carolina have appeared in print since the time of Audubon, and it may therefore be of interest to record an additional sight record of a bird seen during the field trip on November 19, 1937, at the extreme northeastern end of Bull Island, Charleston County, South Carolina, following the annual meeting of the A. O. U. in Charleston. The bird was seen by a party of five observers and was first noticed by Dr. Clarence Cottam, who was able to call it near us. It walked slowly past at a distance of about fifty feet, giving everyone ample opportunity to observe the characteristic bill and winter plumage pattern, which cannot easily be confused with those of any other bird. Both Dr. Cottam and the writer are familiar with Avocets in the West, and are certain of the identity of the bird.—CLARENCE F. SMITH, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

A Skua in the Caribbean Sea.—In view of the little known concerning the occurrence of skuas in tropical waters (see Murphy, Robert Cushman, 'Oceanic Birds of South America,' pp. 138, 1007-1008, 1936), it is of interest to report one of these birds seen on November 26, 1937, from the steamer 'Caracas,' formerly of the Red D Line, and now of the Grace Line, as the ship was approaching Puerto Rico from the south. The bird appeared in early afternoon, and was around the vessel until dusk, several times passing within thirty yards of me as I rested in the sun on the top deck. I had many excellent views of it. At nine o'clock that evening the ship was within sight of the light on the southwestern point of Puerto Rico. As it was not practicable to collect the bird its racial identity is not known.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Glaucous Gull in Illinois.—There are but two previous records of the Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) having been taken in Illinois, and it is regarded as a rare winter visitant in the Chicago region. Consequently, the writer while observing ducks on the Illinois River, April 11, 1936, near Ottawa, Illinois, was very much surprised to see a nearly pure-white individual fly ten feet overhead. The gull continued its slow flight up the river until out of sight. On returning two days later, it was observed resting on a small sand bar with a number of Herring Gulls. Upon procuring a boat and a shotgun the gull was pursued and finally collected. The bird, a male, proved upon dissection to be badly diseased: many trematodes were found in the small intestine, and the peritoneum was covered with a greenish mold, probably of the genus *Aspergillus*. Such a diseased condition might account for its occurrence so late in the season far from its normal range. It was made into a museum specimen by Dr. A. C. Twomey and will be deposited in the Chicago Academy of Sciences.—FRANK BELLROSE, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*.

Glaucous-winged Gull in Oklahoma.—Looking through the collection of mounted birds at the Northwestern State Teachers' College at Alva, Oklahoma,