

at our presence as it was the day before. On reaching the place I found a nest with three eggs and the remains of a fourth egg. We did not touch the eggs or stay long as I hoped to get some pictures of the nest later.

Returning the next afternoon I was disturbed to see a Turkey Vulture apparently at the nest and eating something white, but was relieved to find that the vulture was really six feet away from the nest and eating a dead Snowy Egret. I took some pictures (Plate 5, lower figure), found the eggs cold and saw no sign of the Stilt. The next day I visited the nest morning and afternoon but did not see the Stilt and the eggs were cold. As the bird had not been seen since July 10 and the eggs had been cold for two days I concluded that the bird had deserted the nest, so I took it to the Charleston Museum for positive identification of the eggs. This is the first record to my knowledge of the Black-necked Stilt nesting in South Carolina.—
ELLISON A. WILLIAMS, 27 Limehouse St., Charleston, South Carolina.

Black-necked Stilt at Saybrook, Connecticut.—On July 30, 1938, on the tidal flats in South Cove, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, a Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) was seen and instantly recognized by William Remington of Springfield, Massachusetts, a veteran observer, many of whose records were valued additions to 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.' Scanning the multitude of shorebirds and Green Herons ("at least fifty") on the mud, his binocular alighted on this Stilt, and he immediately used his telescope. "The black on the back of the neck reminded me of the Western Grebe at Springfield in December 1934," he writes, "as though painted on with a brush. The bird preferred to feed in deep water but occasionally came into shallows where its tremendously long, red legs looked almost ludicrous. It did not fly away but disappeared behind tall grasses. On the next day at low tide I could not find it."—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., Northampton, Massachusetts.

Wilson's Phalarope host of Nevada Cowbird.—On June 6, 1938, while the writers were making a waterfowl survey on the Bear River Refuge in Utah, two nests of Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*), both parasitized by the Nevada Cowbird (*Molothrus ater artemisiae*), were found. The nests, both well formed and flush with the ground, were approximately twenty-five yards apart and fairly well concealed in damp salt-grass on a small artificial island in the lower marshes. Each contained four phalarope and two cowbird eggs. Since these instances seemed from available information to constitute a new host record, subsequent visits to the nests were made to learn the ultimate fate of the eggs. On June 21, it was found that all the phalarope's eggs in one nest had hatched, and the two cowbird's eggs were left. These were later flooded. In the second nest on June 28, three phalarope's eggs were found hatched. The remaining phalarope's egg was pipped but had been destroyed by flooding along with the cowbird's eggs. One of the cowbird's eggs in the first nest was evidently infertile, but the others were advanced in development.—C. S. WILLIAMS and A. H. TROWBRIDGE, U. S. Biological Survey, Brigham, Utah.

Northern Phalarope in Grady County, Georgia.—On October 3, 1937, a Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) was observed on a small woodland pond on Sherwood Plantation, Grady County, Georgia. When first noted, the bird was running about on the lily-pads which largely covered the water. The specimen was collected and preserved, and proved to be a male in winter plumage. The locality where the bird was collected is about fifty miles from the nearest point on the Gulf of Mexico 'as the crow flies.' There had just previously been a 'Gulf disturbance' to